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JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOL. XI.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FROM JAN. 9TH, 1878, TO MARCH 7TH, 1878.

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY
QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1878.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOL. XI.



PROCLAMATIONS.

Canada.
Province of
Ontario. }

D. A. MACDONALD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *By the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of the month of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING.

O. Mowat,
Attorney-General. } **W**HEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* stands prorogued to the FOURTEENTH day of the month of APRIL one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of MAY next, you meet US, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein do as may seem necessary—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of *Ontario* to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right-Trusty and well beloved D. A. MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this THIRTEENTH day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the fortieth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of
Ontario. }

D. A. MACDONALD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of MAY, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING.

O. Mowat,
Attorney-General. } **W**HEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* stands prorogued to the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of **MAY**, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at which time at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now **KNOW YE**, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on **MONDAY**, the **SECOND** day of the month of **JULY** next, you meet **US**, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—**HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of *Ontario* to be hereunto affixed : **WITNESS**, Our Right-trusty and well-beloved **D. A. MACDONALD**, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this **NINETEENTH** day of **MAY**, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the fortieth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada. }
Province of } **D. A. MACDONALD.** [L.S.]
Ontario. }

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith &c., &c., &c.

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on **MONDAY**, the **SECOND** day of the month of **JULY**, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—**GREETING :**

O. Mowat,
Attorney-General. } **W**HEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* stands prorogued to the **SECOND** day of the month of **JULY**, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now **KNOW YE**, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on **THURSDAY**, the **NINTH** day of the month of **AUGUST** next, you meet **US**, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—**HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of *Ontario* to be hereunto affixed : **WITNESS**, Our Right-Trusty and well-beloved **D. A. MACDONALD**, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this **THIRTIETH** day of **JUNE**, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, and in the forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

D. A. MACDONALD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on THURSDAY, the NINTH day of the month of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat. }
Attorney-General. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* stands prorogued to the NINTH day of the month of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear : NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet US, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein do as may seem necessary—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of *Ontario*, to be hereunto affixed : WITNESS, The Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this FOURTH day of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the forty-first of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

D. A. MACDONALD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and, Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat. }
Attorney-General. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legistature of the Province of *Ontario*, stands prorogued to the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear : NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the consent of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet US, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of *Ontario* to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, The Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this FIFTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,
J. S. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

D. A. MACDONALD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

O. Mowat } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Attorney-General. } *Ontario* stands prorogued to the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of OCTOBER, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at which time at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear: NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the consent of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet US, in our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein do as may seem necessary—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of *Ontario* to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, The Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this TWENTIETH day of OCTOBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the forty-first of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

D. A. MACDONALD.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of our Province of *Ontario*, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of the month of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

O. Mowat
 Attorney-General. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of
Ontario, stands prorogued to the FOURTH day of the month of
 DECEMBER instant ; nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought
 fit to prorogue the same to WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of the month of JANUARY, in the
 year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and We do will that you,
 and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH
 day of the month of JANUARY next, at Our City of *Toronto* aforesaid, personally, you be
 and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, act, do and conclude upon these
 things which in Our Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, by the Common Council of
 Our said Province, may by the favour of God be ordained—HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent,
 and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Ontario* to be hereunto
 affixed : WITNESS, The Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
 Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government
 House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this FIRST day of
 DECEMBER, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
 seventy-seven, and in the forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,
 S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Wednesday, 9th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

This being the first day of the Third Session of the Third Legislature of *Ontario*, for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation of the Honourable *Donald Alexander Macdonald*, Lieutenant-Governor, and the House having met, the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House; and, having taken his seat on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by the following gracious Speech:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

I am glad to meet you again for the despatch of business in connection with the Government of the Province, and with the legislation which the public needs require.

I congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which our Province has been favoured, and on the improvement in business which has followed.

I am glad to know that amongst the industries to which this improvement has extended is our lumber trade, home consumption having become more active, though the foreign trade has not improved to the same extent. The hopefulness and financial strength of the capitalists concerned in lumbering operations are indicated by the fact, which I have the satisfaction of stating, that, notwithstanding the depression, the revenue from our Woods and Forests during the year has been equal to what had been expected; and a no less significant circumstance is, the high prices obtained at public auction for the new limits which, in consequence of the advance of settlements, it was found necessary during the year to place under license.

I am happy to state, also, that the revenue from the sale of Public Lands and from other sources has been equal to what had been anticipated.

I took occasion, during the summer, to visit some of the Colonization Roads and other public works in our new districts, for which appropriations had been made last year; and I am glad to notice that the expenditure on these improvements has been useful, both in giving needed employment to settlers and intending settlers, and also in affording valuable facilities for the future operations of the inhabitants. It is gratifying to know that the outlying districts of the Province continue to attract an energetic and hardy popula-

tion, largely from the older settlements ; the number of persons and quantity of land located last year having been greatly in excess of the year previous.

It has been occasion for regret that hitherto the provision in this Province for the care of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, has never been fully adequate to the necessities of these unfortunate classes of our people ; but I confidently anticipate that before the close of the present year we shall, with the completion of new structures and the additions to the older buildings now under way, be not only abreast but fairly in advance of the demands so urgently made upon this branch of our Provincial Institutions. My official visit to the various Insane Asylums confirmed me very strongly in the belief that their enlargement could not, with reason or safety, be longer delayed ; and I feel certain that such further appropriations as may be needed will have your cordial assent.

The subject of Railway facilities has engaged the attention of the Legislature for several years, and the Province has year by year contributed largely, both from capital and revenue, to encourage and assist useful Railway enterprise. In view of the extensive system of Railways thus already assisted, and in view of the increasing demands upon our Revenue in various forms, you will probably be of opinion that special caution has become necessary in dealing with new projects which cannot be carried out without public aid.

The Immigration to the Province, during the year just ended, has been about equal to that of the previous year, and has consisted chiefly of the classes which are always needed ; a few being capitalists, who have invested their money in the Province at good interest ; some being tenant farmers with means, who have purchased and settled on farms ; and most of the other immigrants of the year being farm labourers, for whom steady and remunerative employment was promptly obtained.

I have to congratulate you that under the amendment made to the law last session, the deficiencies of the Normal Schools in supplying Public Schools with trained teachers, have been successfully overcome by the establishment of a Model School in nearly every county. I rejoice that an efficient and economical mode has been secured, by means of these local institutions, for providing trained teachers in their several localities throughout the Province ; as it is not to be doubted that upon the continued efficiency and improvement of our educational agencies, the material progress of our people, no less than their well-being and happiness, mainly depend.

I am happy to know that the recent Act passed to secure a complete system of Vital Statistics is working efficiently. So much improvement has already taken place, that the returns from Cities and Towns already, in accuracy and fulness, approach very near the English standard ; while the returns from the rural districts are not far behind those from the cities. I anticipate with satisfaction and confidence further and continued improvement in this interesting department of the public service.

Our people are giving constantly increasing attention to the means of suppressing intemperance. I am glad to believe that the laws recently passed for the purpose have aided in this good work, having in most places been enforced with vigour and success.

The general subject of the Public Health, and the means of maintaining and promoting it, are exciting a growing interest in all civilized countries, and I commend the matter to a share of your attention.

It gave me great satisfaction to issue the necessary Proclamation for bringing into force at the close of the year the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*. The final Report of the learned Commissioners whom, during the recess, I appointed to incorporate into the work previously reported the Public General Statutes of last Session, will be laid before you. Their recommendation of a confirmatory Act will, no doubt, receive your attention.

Though unnecessary and unimportant changes in the body of Statute Law thus consolidated and revised, are to be guarded against, still it is neither desirable nor possible to avoid making from time to time the additions and improvements which experience may suggest, or the growing needs of the Province demands. Amongst the measures on important subjects to be submitted to you during the present Session will probably be Bills :—To provide for offenders against Provincial and Municipal laws being put to hard labour when necessary outside of the gaol limits ; to place on a more satisfactory footing the relations of landlords and tenants in certain cases ; to provide a convenient machinery for winding up joint-stock companies which have proved abortive, or have completed the purposes of their incorporation ; and to regulate the Civil Service of the Province.

A special case has been settled, and transmitted to the Privy Council in *England*, for the decision of the long controverted question of the legal validity of the Award between *Ontario* and *Quebec*; and the matter has reached a stage which justifies the expectation that the argument and adjudication will take place within a few weeks.

There has been another unexpected delay in procuring a settlement of the important subject of the boundaries between *Ontario* and the adjoining territories of the Dominion; the absence from *America* of the distinguished gentleman selected as third arbitrator, having made a settlement during the year impossible. The delay has been made use of to collect further facts and documents from the public archives in *London* and *Paris*, as well as from the records in possession of the *Hudson's Bay* Company, and from various public libraries in *Europe* and *America*. The result of these and other investigations has been embodied in an important supplement to the papers already printed for the use of the arbitrators. Copies will be laid before you. The three arbitrators are believed to be now ready to enter on the arbitration as soon as may suit the arrangements of the two Governments.

I have given directions that the Accounts of the receipts and expenditure for last year shall be laid before you on the earliest day practicable.

The Estimates for the present year have been prepared and will be submitted to you; I trust that they will be found to have been so prepared as to manifest a due regard to economy, whilst at the same time providing for the most pressing needs of the country, and for the efficiency of the Public Service in its various departments.

May your deliberations be characterised by wisdom and patriotism, and may they result in advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received the following notification of a vacancy which had occurred in the representation of the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Brant*, and that he had issued his Warrant for a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Legislature, for the said Electoral District :—

BRANTFORD, March 13th, 1877.

SIR:—I, *Arthur Sturgis Hardy*, of the Town of *Brantford*, Member of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* for the South Riding of the County of *Brant*, hereby declare that I intend to resign my seat as such Member as aforesaid, and do hereby resign the same.

In witness thereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 13th day of March, A.D. 1877, at *Brantford* aforesaid.

SIGNED, SEALED, AND DECLARED,

In presence of

T. F. HUGHES,
JAMES HURLEY.

ARTHUR S. HARDY.

To the Honourable,
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the 15th day of March last past, issued by the Lieutenant-Governor and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Brant* (*J. S. Shenstone*, Esquire), Returning Officer *ex officio* for the South Riding of the County of *Brant*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said South Riding of the County of *Brant*, in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Arthur Sturgis Hardy*, Esquire, who since his Election as Representative of the said South Riding of the County of *Brant* has resigned his seat, by means whereof the seat of the said *Arthur Sturgis Hardy* has become vacant, the Honourable *Arthur Sturgis Hardy* has been returned as duly

Elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the 31st day of March last past, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

OFFICE OF THE
CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY,
Toronto, 3rd April, 1877.

To
Charles Todd Gillmor, Esq.,
Clerk Legislative Assembly,
Toronto.

The Honourable *Arthur Sturgis Hardy*, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Brant*, and *Isaac Master*, Esquire, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, having previously taken the oaths, and subscribed the roll, took their seats.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, a Bill was introduced to provide for the Administration of Oaths of Office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace, and the same was read the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported, That, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was read.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Ordered, That the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the present Session be taken into consideration To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, having been first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes: 1. On Privileges and Elections; 2. On Railways; 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills; 4. On Standing Orders; 5. On Public Accounts; 6. On Printing; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, That if anything shall come in question touching the return or election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate; and all Members returned upon double returns are to withdraw until their returns are determined.

Resolved, That if it shall appear that any person has been elected and returned a Member of this House, or endeavoured so to be, by bribery, or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery, or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending, or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the constitution.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House, The Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library, which was read. (*Sessional Papers, No. 3.*)

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

The Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 4.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.20 P.M.

Thursday, 10th January, 1878.

3 o'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of *Henry Pellatt* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Creighton*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Owen Sound*.

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of the *Toronto* Club.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of the County Council of *Bruce*.

The Order of the Day, for taking into consideration the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, having been read,

Mr. *Ross* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lane*,

That a humble Address be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, thanking His Honour for his gracious speech at the opening of the Session, and tendering to him our acknowledgments for the pleasure he expresses in meeting us again for the despatch of business in connection with the Government of the Province, and with the legislation which the public needs require.

2. That we rejoice with His Honour at the abundant harvest with which our Province has been favoured, and on the improvement in business which has followed.

3. That we share His Honour's satisfaction at knowing that amongst the industries to which this improvement has extended is our lumber trade, home consumption having become more active, though the foreign trade has not improved to the same extent. That we thank His Honour for the information that, notwithstanding the depression, the revenue from our Woods and Forests during the year has been equal to what had been expected; a fact indicative, as His Honour observes, of the hopefulness and financial strength of the capitalists concerned in lumbering transactions; and we agree with His Honour that a no less significant circumstance is the high price obtained at public auction for the new limits which, in consequence of the advance of settlements, it was deemed necessary during the year to place under license.

4. That we thank His Honour for the information also, that the revenue from the sale of Public Lands and from other sources has been equal to what had been anticipated.

5. That we are pleased that His Honour took occasion, during the summer, to visit some of the Colonization Roads and other public works in our new districts, for which appropriations had been made last year; and we unite in the satisfaction expressed by His Honour that the expenditure on these improvements has been useful, both in giving needed employment to settlers and intending settlers, and also in affording valuable facilities for the future operations of the inhabitants. That we share His Honour's satisfaction at knowing that the outlying districts of the Province continue to attract an energetic and hardy population, largely from the older settlements; and we thank His Honour for the information that the number of persons and quantity of land located last year has been greatly in excess of the year previous.

6. That we agree with His Honour that it has been occasion for regret that hitherto the provision in this Province for the care of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, has never been fully adequate to the necessities of these unfortunate classes of our people, and we are glad that His Honour confidently anticipates that before the close of the present year we shall, with the completion of new structures and the additions to the older buildings now under way, be not only abreast but fairly in advance of the demands so urgently made upon this branch of our Provincial Institutions. We unite with His Honour in the belief which His Honour's official visit to the various Insane Asylums confirmed in the case of His Honour, that their enlargement could not, with reason or safety, be longer delayed; and His Honour may feel assured that such further appropriations as may be needed will have our cordial assent.

7. That we thank His Honour for reminding us that the subject of Railway facilities has engaged the attention of the Legislature for several years, and that the Province has year

by year contributed largely both from capital and revenue, to encourage and assist useful Railway enterprises; and in view of the extensive system of Railways thus already assisted, and in view of the increasing demands upon our Revenue in various forms, we recognise the necessity of special caution in dealing with new projects which cannot be carried out without public aid.

8. That we thank His Honour for the information that the Immigration to the Province, during the year just ended, has been about equal to that of the previous year, and has consisted chiefly of the classes which are always needed; that while a few were capitalists, who have invested their money in the Province at good interest; and some were tenant farmers with means, who have purchased and settled on farms, most of the other immigrants of the year were farm labourers, for whom steady and remunerative employment was promptly obtained.

9. That we are gratified at His Honour's assurance that under the amendment made to the law last session, the deficiencies of the Normal Schools in supplying Public Schools with trained teachers, have been successfully overcome by the establishment of a Model School in nearly every county; that we rejoice with His Honour that an efficient and economical mode has been secured, by means of these local institutions, for providing trained teachers in their several localities throughout the Province; and we agree with His Honour that upon the continued efficiency and improvement of our educational agencies, the material progress of our people, no less than their well-being and happiness, mainly depend.

10. That we thank His Honour for informing us that the recent Act passed to secure a complete system of Vital Statistics is working efficiently, and that much improvement has already taken place, that the returns from Cities and Towns already, in accuracy and fulness, approach very near the English standard; while the returns from the rural districts are not far behind those from the cities. We unite in the satisfaction which His Honour expresses in anticipating with confidence further and continued improvement in this interesting department of the public service.

11. That we have observed with interest that our people are giving constantly increasing attention to the means of suppressing intemperance, and we share His Honour's satisfaction in believing that the laws recently passed for the purpose have aided in this good work, having in most places been enforced with vigour and success.

12. That we thank His Honour for reminding us that the general subject of the Public Health, and the means of maintaining and promoting it, are exciting a growing interest in all civilized countries, and we shall be happy to give to the matter a share of our attention.

13. That we participate in the satisfaction which His Honour felt in issuing the necessary Proclamation for bringing into force at the close of the year the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*. We thank His Honour for the intimation that a final Report of the learned Commissioners whom, during the recess, His Honour appointed to incorporate into the work previously reported, the Public General Statutes of last Session, will be laid before us. Their recommendation of a confirmatory Act will receive our attention.

14. That we agree with His Honour that though unnecessary and unimportant changes in the body of Statute Law thus consolidated and revised, are to be guarded against, still it is neither desirable nor possible to avoid making from time to time additions and improvements which experience may suggest, or the growing needs of the Province demand. We will give our best consideration to any Bills which may be submitted to us to provide for offenders against Provincial and Municipal laws being put to hard labour when necessary outside of the gaol limits; to place on a more satisfactory footing the relations of landlords and tenants in certain cases; to provide a convenient machinery for winding up joint-stock companies which have proved abortive, or have completed the purposes of their incorporation; and to regulate the Civil Service of the Province.

15. That we thank His Honour for informing us that a special case has been settled and transmitted to the Privy Council in *England*, for the decision of the long-controverted question of the legal validity of the award between *Ontario* and *Quebec*; and that the matter has reached a stage which justifies the expectation that the argument and adjudication will take place within a few weeks.

16. That we thank His Honour for acquainting us that there has been another unexpected delay in procuring a settlement of the important subject of the boundaries between *Ontario* and the adjoining territories of the Dominion ; the absence from *America* of the distinguished gentleman selected as third arbitrator, having made a settlement during the year impossible ; that the delay has been made use of to collect further facts and documents from the public archives in *London* and *Paris*, as well as from the records in possession of the *Hudson's Bay* Company, and from various public libraries in *Europe* and *America* ; that the result of these and other investigations has been embodied in an important supplement to the papers already printed for the use of the arbitrators ; that copies will be laid before us ; and that the three arbitrators are believed to be now ready to enter on the arbitration as soon as may suit the arrangements of the two Governments.

17. That we thank His Honour for directing that the Accounts of receipts and expenditure for last year should be laid before us on the earliest day practicable.

18. That we thank His Honour for the information that the Estimates for the present year have been prepared ; and for the trust which His Honour expresses that they will be found to have been so prepared as to manifest a due regard to economy, whilst at the same time providing for the most pressing needs of the country, and for the efficiency of the Public Service in its various departments.

19. That we thank His Honour for the hope which he expresses that our deliberations may be characterised by wisdom and patriotism, and may result in advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The first and second paragraphs of the proposed Address, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*,

Ordered, That the consideration of the remaining paragraphs be postponed until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6 P. M.

Friday, 11th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of *David Fisher* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Fletcher*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Caledon*.

By Mr. *Deacon*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Renfrew*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway* Company.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of the County Council of *Bruce*.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

Resolved, That it be an Order of this House that the business of each day shall commence with Prayers ; that a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report upon a Form of Prayer, and upon other arrangements in connection therewith ; such Committee to be composed of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Crooks* and *Fraser*, Messieurs *Boulter*, *Ferris*, *Graham*, *Harkin*, *Lauder* and *Clarke*, (*Norfolk*).

The Order of the Day, for resuming the consideration of the proposed Address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs of the proposed Address, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *O'Donoghue*, seconded by Mr. *Paxton*,

Ordered, That the consideration of the remaining paragraphs be postponed till Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 10.40 P.M.

Monday, 14th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*—The Petition of *George A. Mackenzie* and others, of *Toronto*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of the *Victoria Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of the Lord Bishop of *Huron* and others, of *London*.

By Mr. *McGowan*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Harriston*.

By Mr. *Dawson*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Sault Ste.-Marie*; also, the Petition of *Thomas Marks* and others, of *Thunder Bay*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of *Colin Munro* and others, of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *McMahon*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*—The Petition of the Trustees of the *Toronto General Hospital*; also, the Petition of the *Burnside Lying-in Hospital*.

By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Preston*—The Petition of the Township Council of the *Rear of Yonge and Escott*.

By Mr. *Deacon*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Brockville*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*—The Petition of the *Credit Valley Railway Company*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Henry Pellatt* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that the Capital Stock of *Ontario Insurance Companies* may not be assessed for Municipal purposes.

Of the *Toronto Club*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of the County Council of *Bruce*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting appeals of minorities to County Judges.

Of the Town Council of *Owen Sound*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the construction of *Water Works*.

Of *David Fisher* of *Toronto*, and others, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to sell the property of the *Port Whitby Harbour Company*.

Of the Township Council of *Caledon*, praying that an Act may pass to confirm a survey of said Township.

Of the County Council of *Renfrew*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting Bridges over Rivers.

Of the County Council of *Renfrew*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting Bridges in Incorporated Villages.

Of the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their several Acts of incorporation.

The Order of the Day, for resuming the consideration of the proposed Address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth paragraphs, of the proposed Address, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That an Humble Address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, thanking him for his gracious Speech at the opening of the Session.

Resolved, That the above Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed as follows:—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, and Messieurs *Ross* and *Lane*, with instructions to prepare and report an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, in conformity therewith.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, from the Select Committee, reported an Address, which was read as follows:—

To His Honour *Donald Alexander Macdonald*, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Ontario* :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, in Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for your gracious Speech at the opening of this Session, and tender you our acknowledgments for the pleasure you express in meeting us again for the despatch of business in connection with the government of the Province, and with the legislation which the public needs require.

We rejoice with your Honour at the abundant harvest with which our Province has been favoured, and on the improvement in business which has followed.

We share your Honour's satisfaction at knowing that amongst the industries to which this improvement has extended is our lumber trade ; home consumption having become more active, though the foreign trade has not improved to the same extent. We thank your Honour for the information that, notwithstanding the depression, the revenue from our Woods and Forests during the year has been equal to what had been expected ; a fact indicative, as your Honour observes, of the hopefulness and financial strength of the capitalists concerned in lumbering transactions ; and we agree with your Honour that a no less significant circumstance is the high price obtained at public auction for the new limits which, in consequence of the advance of settlements, it was deemed necessary during the year to place under license.

We thank your Honour for the information also, that the revenue from the sale of Public Lands and from other sources has been equal to what had been anticipated.

We are pleased that your Honour took occasion, during the summer, to visit some of the Colonization Roads and other public works in our new districts, for which appropriations had been made last year ; and we unite in the satisfaction expressed by your Honour that the expenditure on these improvements has been useful, both in giving needed employment to settlers and intending settlers, and also in affording valuable facilities for the future operations of the inhabitants. We share your Honour's satisfaction at knowing that the outlying districts of the Province continue to attract an energetic and hardy population, largely from the older settlements ; and we thank your Honour for the information that the number of persons and quantity of land located last year has been greatly in excess of the year previous.

We agree with your Honour that it has been occasion for regret that hitherto the provision in this Province for the care of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, has never been fully adequate to the necessities of these unfortunate classes of our people, and we are glad that your Honour confidently anticipates that before the close of the present year we shall, with the completion of new structures and the additions to the older buildings now under way, be not only abreast but fairly in advance of the demands so urgently made upon this branch of our Provincial Institutions. We unite with your

Honour in the belief which your Honour's official visit to the various Insane Asylums confirmed in the case of your Honour, that their enlargement could not, with reason or safety, be longer delayed ; and your Honour may feel assured that such further appropriations as may be needed, will have our cordial assent.

We thank your Honour for reminding us that the subject of Railway facilities has engaged the attention of the Legislature for several years, and that the Province has year by year contributed largely both from capital and revenue, to encourage and assist useful Railway enterprises ; and in view of the extensive system of Railways thus already assisted, and in view of the increasing demands upon our Revenue in various forms, we recognise the necessity of special caution in dealing with new projects which cannot be carried out without public aid.

We thank your Honour for the information that the Immigration to the Province, during the year just ended, has been about equal to that of the previous year, and has consisted chiefly of the classes which are always needed ; that while a few were capitalists, who have invested their money in the Province at good interest ; and some were tenant farmers with means, who have purchased and settled on farms ; most of the other immigrants of the year were farm labourers, for whom steady and remunerative employment was promptly obtained.

We are gratified at your Honour's assurance that under the amendment made to the law last session, the deficiencies of the Normal Schools in supplying Public Schools with trained teachers, have been successfully overcome by the establishment of a Model School in nearly every county ; that we rejoice with your Honour that an efficient and economical mode has been secured, by means of these local institutions, for providing trained teachers in their several localities throughout the Province ; and we agree with your Honour that, upon the continued efficiency and improvement of our educational agencies, the material progress of our people, no less than their well-being and happiness, mainly depend.

We thank your Honour for informing us that the recent Act passed to secure a complete system of Vital Statistics is working efficiently, and that much improvement has already taken place, that the returns from Cities and Towns already, in accuracy and fullness, approach very near the English standard ; while the returns from the rural districts are not far behind those from the cities. We unite in the satisfaction which your Honour expresses in anticipating with confidence further and continued improvement in this interesting department of the public service.

We have observed with interest that our people are giving constantly increasing attention to the means of suppressing intemperance, and we share your Honour's satisfaction in believing that the laws recently passed for the purpose have aided in this good work, having in most places been enforced with vigour and success.

We thank your Honour for reminding us that the general subject of the Public Health and the means of maintaining and promoting it, are exciting a growing interest in all civilized countries, and we shall be happy to give to the matter a share of our attention.

We participate in the satisfaction which your Honour felt in issuing the necessary Proclamation for bringing into force at the close of the year, the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*. We thank your Honour for the intimation that a final Report of the learned Commissioners, whom (during the recess) your Honour appointed to incorporate into the work previously reported, the Public General Statutes of last Session, will be laid before us. Their recommendation of a confirmatory Act will receive our attention.

We agree with your Honour that though unnecessary and unimportant changes in the body of Statute Law thus consolidated and revised are to be guarded against, still it is neither desirable nor possible to avoid making from time to time additions and improvements which experience may suggest, or the growing needs of the Province demand. We will give our best consideration to any Bills which may be submitted to us to provide for offenders against Provincial and Municipal laws being put to hard labour when necessary outside of the gaol limits ; to place on a more satisfactory footing the relations of landlords and tenants in certain cases ; to provide a convenient machinery for winding up joint-stock companies which have proved abortive, or have completed the purposes of their incorporation ; and to regulate the Civil Service of the Province.

We thank your Honour for informing us that a special case has been settled and transmitted to the Privy Council in *England*, for the decision of the long-controverted question of the legal validity of the award between *Ontario* and *Quebec*; and that the matter has reached a stage which justifies the expectation that the argument and adjudication will take place within a few weeks.

We thank your Honour for acquainting us that there has been another unexpected delay in procuring a settlement of the important subject of the boundaries between *Ontario* and the adjoining territories of the Dominion; the absence from *America* of the distinguished gentleman selected as third arbitrator, having made a settlement during the year impossible; that the delay has been made use of to collect further facts and documents from the public archives in *London* and *Paris*, as well as from the records in possession of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, and from various public libraries in *Europe* and *America*; that the result of these and other investigations has been embodied in an important supplement to the papers already printed for the use of the arbitrators; that copies will be laid before us; and that the three arbitrators are believed to be now ready to enter on the arbitration as soon as may suit the arrangements of the two Governments.

We thank your Honour for directing that the Accounts of receipts and expenditure for last year should be laid before us on the earliest day practicable.

We thank your Honour for the information that the Estimates for the present year have been prepared; and for the trust which your Honour expresses that they will be found to have been so prepared as to manifest a due regard to economy, whilst at the same time providing for the most pressing needs of the country, and for the efficiency of the Public Service in its various departments.

We thank your Honour for the hope which you express that our deliberations may be characterized by wisdom and patriotism, and may result in advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The Address, having been read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed, and presented to the Lieutenant-Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight.

TUESDAY, 15th January, 1878.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Wood*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,
Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

D. A. MACDONALD:

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year 1878 are finally passed, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
January 11th, 1878.

Ordered, That the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by Command of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year 1877 (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9).

The House then adjourned at 12.35, A. M.

Tuesday, 15th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. *Dawson*—The Petition of *Hugh Miller* and others, of *Algoma*.

By Mr. *Miller*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Brucebridge*; also, the Petition of *James Tookey* and others, of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Fitzroy*.

By Mr. *Tooley*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Dysart*.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of eight Members be appointed to act with Mr. Speaker in the control and management of the Library, to be composed as follows:—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Crooks* and *Cameron*, and Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Meredith*, *Wills*, *McLeod* and *Gibson*.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of twelve Members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, to be composed as follows:—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Wood*, *Cameron*, and *Hardy*, and Messieurs *Boulter*, *Hodgins*, *Finlayson*, *Lawler*, *Meredith*, *Baxter*, *Scott* and *Gibson*.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all moneys received by the Government, or any agent of the Government, from sales of property, or collections from debts, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Mercer*; specifying (where the amount received is on account of a debt due to the estate) the amount of the original debt, with the name of such debtor; also, a statement in detail of all moneys paid out of the said estate, with dates since date of last Return, specifying services rendered; also, a statement of any investments made on account of said estate; also, copies of all correspondence and Orders in Council passed, relating to said estate, and of all leases made of the said estate, or any part thereof, and the rents received thereon.

On motion of Mr. *Monk*, seconded by Mr. *Kean*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners for the County of *Carleton*, or any other parties, with reference to the granting of a tavern license in the Township of *March*, after

the adoption in said Township of a by-law for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, under the Temperance Act of 1864.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by Command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Public Accounts of the Province of *Ontario*, for the year ending 31st December, 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 2).

The House then adjourned at 4.15 P.M.

Wednesday, 16th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Paxton*—The Petition of the *Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Elderslie*; also, the Petition of the County Council of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of the City Council of *London*.

By Mr. *Patterson (Essex)*—The Petition of *Alexander Manning* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Boulter*—The Petition of the *Belleville and North Hastings* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Coutts*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Tilbury East*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Raleigh*; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Brampton*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the *Victoria* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Huron*, and others of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Western University of *London, Ontario*.

Of *George A. Mackenzie* and others of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to re-organize the National Club.

Of the Trustees of the *Toronto* General Hospital; also of the *Burnside* Lying-in-Hospital, severally praying that an Act may pass to amalgamate the *Burnside* Lying-in-Hospital with the *Toronto* General Hospital.

Of *Thomas Marks* and others of *Thunder Bay*; also of the Town Council of *Sault Ste. Marie*, praying for the re-adjustment of the representation of *Algoma*.

Of the Village Council of *Harriston*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Harriston* as a Town.

Of the Town Council of *Dundas*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to exempt *John Fisher* and Sons from Municipal taxation.

Of *Colin Munro* and others of *St. Thomas*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *St. Thomas* Street Railway Company.

Of the Town Council of *Brockville*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to consolidate the indebtedness of the Town.

Of the *Credit Valley* Railway Company praying that an Act may pass to confirm certain Debentures made in their favour.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars (\$379,815), be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes, (as mentioned in the Statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House, and annexed hereto,) from the first day of January, 1878, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1878, and not exceeding the last day of March, 1878. Such expenditures to be confined to the ordinary necessary payments for the different services to which they respectively relate, and a detailed statement of such expenditures to be laid before the House before the second reading of the Appropriation Act of 1878; and the details of the said several services to be included in the detailed Estimates to be brought down to this House, as though this resolution had not passed; it being declared, that the expenditure under the head of "Public Works and Buildings" shall, in all cases, be confined to lapsed appropriations for 1877.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Committee of Supply, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars (\$379,815), be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government and for other purposes (as mentioned in the Statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House, and annexed hereto,) from the first day of January, 1878, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1878, and not exceeding the last day of March, 1878. Such expenditures to be confined to the ordinary necessary payments for the different services to which they respectively relate, and a detailed statement of such expenditures to be laid before the House, before the Second Reading of the Appropriation Act of 1878, and the details of the said several services to be included in the detailed Estimates to be brought down to this House, as though this Resolution had not passed; it being declared that the expenditure under the head of "Public Works and Buildings," shall, in all cases, be confined to lapsed appropriations for 1877.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars (\$379,815); to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows :—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars (\$379,815), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* presented to the House by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Final Report of the Commissioners for Consolidating the Statutes. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 10).

The House then adjourned at 3.40 P.M.

Thursday, 17th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*.—The Petition of the Town Council of *Petrolia* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Enniskillen*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.—The Petition of Mistress *Charlotte Elmsley* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville* ; also, the Petition of *William H. Bell* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company ; also, the Petition of *Henry Pellatt* and others, of *Toronto*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*.—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Lincoln* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Port Colborne* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Merriton* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Chippewa* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Grimsby* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Thorold*.

By Mr. *Meredith*.—The Petition of the Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars ; also, the Petition of *Morrill* Temple No. 181 of *London*.

By Mr. *Lauder*.—The Petition of the Township Council of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Ferrie*.—The Petition of the Township Council of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Deroche*.—The Petition of the Village Council of *Newburgh* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Napanee*.

By Mr. *Master*.—The Petition of the Village Council of *Preston* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Berlin*.

By Mr. *Creighton*.—The Petition of the Town Council of *Owen Sound*.

By Mr. *Miller*.—The Petition of *Alexander McDonald* and others, of *Stisted*.

By Mr. *Sinclair*.—The Petition of *John McLay* and others, of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*.—The Petition of *Henry Scarrow*, of *London*.

By Mr. *Robinson*.—The Petition of *James Moffatt* and others, of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Hunter*.—The Petition of *A. C. Mackenzie* and others, of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Williams*.—The Petition of the Children's Industrial School of *Hamilton* ; also, the Petition of *Frederick Broughton* and others, of *Hamilton* ; also, the Petition of the *Hamilton* and *North Western* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Hay*.—The Petition of the Town Council of *Mitchell*.

By Mr. *Hargraff*.—The Petition of the Village Council of *Colborne* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).—The Petition of the Town Council of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Lane*.—The Petition of the Township Council of *York*.

By Mr. *Striker*.—The Petition of the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company.

By Mr. *McGowan*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Arthur* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Mount Forest* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Orangeville*.

By Mr. *Deacon*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Finlayson*—The Petition of *T. W. Holme* and others, of *Brantford*.

By Mr. *Merrick*—The Petition of *W. J. Parkhill* and others.

By Mr. *Dawson*—The Petition of *Robert Laird* and others, of *Sault Ste. Marie*.

By Mr. *Tooley*—The Petition of the Village Council of *London East* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *London*.

By Mr. *Mostyn*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Lanark* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Coutts*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Romney* ; also, two Petitions of the County Council of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Bishop*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Wingham*.

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Wyoming*.

By Mr. *Rosevear*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Kean*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Orillia*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Elora* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Fergus* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Garafraxa*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Brampton* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Albion* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Streetsville* ; also, the Petition of the County Council of *Peel*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Paxton*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Uxbridge* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Port Perry*.

By Mr. *Gibson*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Wroxeter*.

By Mr. *Broder*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Matilda*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of the Village Council of *New Edinburgh*.

By Mr. *Appleby*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Tyendinaga*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Hugh Wilson* and others of *Algoma*, praying for the re-adjustment of the representation of *Algoma*.

Of *James Tookey* and others of *Muskoka*, praying that an Act may pass to erect the Territorial District of *Muskoka* into a Provisional County for Municipal purposes.

The Honourable Mr. *Wood*, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House, reported that they had prepared the Lists and the same were read as follows :—

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, Honourable Messieurs *Crooks*, *Currie*, *McDougall* ; Messieurs *Ballantyne*, *Barr*, *Bell*, *Bonfield*, *Broder*, *Code*, *Cole*, *Dawson*, *Deacon*, *Finlayson*, *Graham*, *Grange*, *Hodgins*, *McCraney*, *McLeod*, *McMahon*, *McRae*, *Masters*, *Monk*, *Patterson (Essex)*, *Paxton*, *Richardson*, *Rosevear*, *Scott*, *Sinclair*, *Sexton*, *Springer*, *Tooley* and *Wills*.—33.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.—Honourable Messieurs *Cameron*, *Currie*, *Fraser*, *Hardy*, *McDougall*, *Pardee* ; Messieurs *Baker*, *Ballantyne*, *Baxter*, *Boulter*, *Broder*, *Calvin*, *Chisholm*, *Clarke (Norfolk)*, *Code*, *Cole*, *Dawson*, *Deacon*, *Finlayson*, *Gibson*, *Graham*, *Grant*, *Harkin*, *Hay*, *Hodgins*, *Lauder*, *McCraney*, *McDougall (Middlesex)*, *McGowan*, *McMahon*, *Massie*, *Meredith*, *Merrick*, *Miller*, *Monk*, *O'Donoghue*, *Patterson (Essex)*, *Patterson (York)*, *Preston*, *Richardson*, *Scott*, *Sexton*, *Sinclair*, *Snetsinger*, *Tooley*, *Watterworth*, *Widdifield*, and *Wilson*.—48.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.—Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Currie, Fraser, McDougall and Pardee*; Messieurs *Appleby, Barr, Baxter, Bell, Bishop, Boulter, Brown, Calvin, Chisholm, Clarke (Norfolk), Coutts, Creighton, Dawson, Deacon, Deroche, Flesher, Haney, Hargraft, Hay, Hunter, Kean, Lane, Lauder, Long, Lyon, McCraney, McLeod, McRae, Meredith, Merrick, Miller, Mostyn, O'Donoghue, O'Sullivan, Patterson (York), Paxton, Robinson, Scott, Sinclair, Springer, Tooley, Waterworth, Widdifield, Wigle, Williams and Wilson*.—52.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.—Honourable Mr. *McDougall*; Messieurs *Appleby, Bishop, Bonfield, Clarke (Norfolk), Code, Coutts, Dawson, Deroche, Finlayson, Grant, Haney, Hargraft, Harkin, Hunter, Lane, Lyon, McDougall (Middlesex) McGowan, McLeod, McRae, Massie, Master, Merrick, Monk, Mostyn, O'Sullivan, Paxton, Preston, Robinson, Snettinger, Springer, Wigle, Wills, and Wilson*.—35.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.—Honourable Messieurs *Fraser and McDougall*; Messieurs *Boulter, Clarke (Wellington), Creighton, Deroche, Grange, Haney, Miller, and O'Donoghue*.—10.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of five Members.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Hardy, McDougall, and Wood*; Messieurs *Ballantyne, Clarke (Wellington), Deacon, Ferris, Gibson, Lauder, Merrick, Meredith, Ross, Striker, Williams, and Wills*.—17.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, from the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon a FORM OF PRAYER to be used each day at the commencement of the business of this House, and upon other arrangements connected therewith, presented their Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee, after careful deliberation, beg to submit to the consideration of your Honourable House the following FORM OF PRAYER, to be used each day at the commencement of the business of this House:—

O LORD our Heavenly Father, high and mighty, King of kings, Lord of lords, the only Ruler of princes, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth; Most heartily we beseech thee with thy favour to behold our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen *Victoria*, and so replenish her with the grace of thy Holy Spirit that she may always incline to thy will and walk in thy way: Endue her plentifully with heavenly gifts; grant her in health and wealth long to live; strengthen her that she may vanquish and overcome all her enemies; and finally, after this life, may attain everlasting joy and felicity, through Jesus Christ Our Lord.—Amen.

Almighty God, the Fountain of all Goodness, we humbly beseech thee to bless *Albert-Edward*, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family: Endue them with thy Holy Spirit; enrich them with thy Heavenly Grace; prosper them with all Happiness; and bring them to thine everlasting Kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

Most Gracious God, we humbly beseech thee, as for the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and Her Majesty's Dominions in general, so especially for this Province, and herein more particularly for the Lieutenant-Governor and the House of Assembly, in their legislative capacity at this time assembled; that Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of thy glory, the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and Her Province of *Ontario*, that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These, and all other necessities for them, and for us, we humbly

beg in the name, and through the mediation of Jesus Christ, our Most blessed Lord and Saviour.—Amen.

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation ; but deliver us from evil.—Amen.

The Committee further recommend that the aforesaid FORM OF PRAYER be read by a Clergyman, or Minister of some Christian Church, or in the absence of such Clergyman, by the Speaker or Clerk ; and that the Speaker be requested to make arrangements for the honorary attendance for such purpose, of Clergymen or Ministers of different churches, for such periods, and at such times, and in such order as may respectively be found convenient.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 61), intituled “An Act respecting the winding up of Joint Stock Companies.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 62), intituled “An Act to confirm the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 63), intituled “An Act to provide for employing prisoners without the walls of Common Gaols.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of sanitary measures for maintaining and promoting the Public Health, with power to send for persons and papers, and that such Committee do consist of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, Messieurs *Barr*, *Baxter*, *Boulter*, *Clarke* (*Norfolk*), *Harkin*, *McMahon*, *Mostyn*, *O'Sullivan*, *Widdifield* and *Wilson*.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*), moved seconded by Mr. *Bishop*,

That a Select Committee be appointed with instructions to amend the first and second Rules of this House, by providing that the time for the ordinary meeting of the House shall be at an earlier hour than three o'clock in the afternoon.

And the question, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker</i> ,	<i>Ferris</i> ,	<i>Hunter</i> ,	<i>O'Sullivan</i> ,
<i>Ballantyne</i> ,	<i>Finlayson</i> ,	<i>Kean</i> ,	<i>Patterson</i> (<i>York</i>),
<i>Bishop</i> ,	<i>Gibson</i> ,	<i>Lane</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>Bonfield</i> ,	<i>Graham</i> ,	<i>McGowan</i> ,	<i>Snetsinger</i> ,
<i>Clarke</i> (<i>Norfolk</i>),	<i>Hargraft</i> ,	<i>Massie</i> ,	<i>Williams</i> ,
<i>Currie</i> ,	<i>Harkin</i> ,	<i>Master</i> ,	<i>Wilson</i> ,
<i>Dawson</i> ,	<i>Hay</i> ,	<i>Mostyn</i> ,	<i>Wood</i> —28.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby</i> ,	<i>Baxter</i> ,	<i>Bethune</i> ,	<i>Broder</i> ,
<i>Barr</i> ,	<i>Bell</i> ,	<i>Boulter</i> ,	<i>Cameron</i> ,

<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wills—49.</i>
<i>Grange,</i>			

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House: A Statement of all Commissions of Enquiry, and to whom directed, issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, during each year since Confederation, specifying the subjects directed to be enquired into respectively; the expenses of said several Commissions, giving the names of parties to whom moneys have been paid, or to whom moneys may be due.

On motion of Mr. *Scott*, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,
Ordered, That there be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, and that of the Province of *Ontario*, in relation to the award of the Arbitrators of the 3rd of September, 1870, as to the adjustment of the credits, liabilities, properties and assets of the Provinces, pursuant to the *British North America Act*.

The House then adjourned at 9.55 P.M.

Friday, 18th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*—The Petition of the Township Council of *North Norwich*.

By Mr. *Scott*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Peterborough*; also, the Petition of the *Midland Railway Company of Canada*; also the Petition of the *Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company*; also, the Petition of *James Hall* and others, of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the City Council of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Dawson*—The Petition of *William Murdoch* and others, of *Toronto*; also the Petition of *John Hogg*, and others, of *Gore Bay*.

By Mr. *Finlayson*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Paris*.

By Mr. *Massie*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Guelph*; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Guelph*.

By Mr. *McCraney*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Harwich*; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Blenheim*; also, the Petition of *A. E. Merritt* and others, of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of *John Dobson* and others, of *Lindsay*.

By Mr. *Bonfield*—The Petition of the Township Council of *McNab* ; also the Petition of the Township Council of *Stafford*.

By Mr. *O'Donoghue*—The Petition of the City Council of *Ottawa* ; also, the Petition of Mistress *Caroline Sweetland* of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Lyon*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Georgetown* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Oakville*.

By Mr. *Ballantyne*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Stratford* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *St. Mary's*.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of *Henry Wright* and others, of *Wellington* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Arran* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Paisley* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Bruce* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Walkerton*.

By Mr. *Paxton*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Uxbridge*.

By Mr. *Springer*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Woolwich* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *New Hamburg* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Hespeler*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of *John McLellan* and others, of *Weston* ; also, the Petition of the Honourable *Frank Smith* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, seven Petitions of the City Council of *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of *R. Hay* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of *Alexander Muir* and others, of *Port Dalhousie* ; also, the Petition of *John Higginbotham* and others, of *Bowmanville* ; also, the Petition of *J. B. Osborne* and others, of *Clinton* ; also, the Petition of *John Gordon* and others, of *West Wawanosh* ; also, the Petition of the Honourable *John Hamilton* and others, of *Kingston*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of *George J. Duncan* and others, of *Stamford* ; also, the Petition of *William Lowell* and others, of *Drummondville*.

By Mr. *Williams*—The Petition of Messieurs *Barry* and *Duff* and others, of *Hamilton* ; also, the Petition of *D. B. Chisholm* and others, of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Widdifield*—The Petition of the Township Council of *North Gwillimbury* ; also, the Petition of *G. L. Stevenson* and others, of *Aurora*.

By Mr. *Patterson* (*York*)—The Petition of the Village Council of *Yorkville* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Aurora*.

By Mr. *Grange*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Bath* ; also, the Petition of the County Council of *Lennox* and *Addington*.

By Mr. *McGowan*—The Petition of *Joseph Draper* and others, of *Arthur*.

By Mr. *Ross*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Wingham*.

By Mr. *Long*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Alliston* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Bell*—The Petition of the Honourable *D. L. Macpherson* and others ; also, the Petition of *Charles Jenkins* and others, all of *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of the City Council of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Wells*—The Petition of *James Glass* and others, of *Belleville*.

By Mr. *Preston*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Newboro*.

By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of *R. Y. Milne* and others, of *Meaford*.

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of *J. W. Ecclestone* and others, of *Petrolia*.

By Mr. *Lane*—The Petition of *Thomas Reed* and others, of *Yorkville*.

By Mr. *Flesher*—The Petition of *John Kidd* and others, of *Cardwell* ; also, the Petition of *John F. Holden* and others, of *Alton*.

By Mr. *Long*—The Petition of *W. B. Hamilton* and others, of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Brown*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Whitby* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *East Whitby* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Oshawa*.

By Mr. *Ferris*—The Petition of *John Turner* and others, of *Hamilton* ; also, the Petition of *W. W. Webb* and others, of *Brighton*.

By Mr. *Master*—The Petition of *J. Schofield* and others, of *Hespeler* ; also, the Petition of *William Baker* and others, of *Ayr*.

By Mr. *McCraney*—The Petition of *R. A. Tompkins* and others, of *Rondeau*.

The following Petitions were received and read:—

Of the City Council of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act authorizing the construction of water works.

Of the *Whitby*, *Port Perry* and *Lindsay* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Town Council of *Brampton*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to construct water works.

Of *Alexander Manning* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto* Land and Loan Company.

Of the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the County Council of *Bruce*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to assume the payment of certain railway bonuses.

Of the Township Council of *Elderslie*, praying that the Bill to authorize the County Council of *Bruce* to assume the payment of certain railway bonuses may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *Tilbury East*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm certain Assessment in the Township.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

D. A. MACDONALD.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the Address which you have presented to me, and I rely on your wisdom and judgment to aid me in the consideration of such measures as will come before you.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
TORONTO, 16th January, 1878.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the advisability of using a FORM OF PRAYER in this Chamber.

Resolved, That the several Members named in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to report Lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees ordered by this House, do compose the said Standing Committees.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until Tuesday next, the 22nd instant.

The House then adjourned at 3.30 P.M.

Monday, 21st January, 1878.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Norwich* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Ingersoll*.

By the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*—The Petition of *John Fitzgerald* and others, of *South Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of *Peter Grievs* and others, of *Fergus*.

By Mr. *Kean*—The Petition of *Joseph Phillips* and others, of *Midland* ; also, the Petition of *Thomas Brown* and others, of *Adjala* ; also, the Petition of *Samuel Wainwright* and others of *Orillia*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Hardy*—The Petition of the Honourable *David Christie* and others.

By Mr. *Springer*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Bell*—The Petition of *John Henderson* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Master*—The Petition of the County Council of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Patterson*—The Petition of *Thomas Stennett* and others, of *Yorkville*.

By Mr. *Rosevear*—The Petition of *William Garnett* and others of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Ballantyne*—The Petition of the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *William H. Bell* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass for the relief of *W. H. Bell* and others, in respect to lands devised by the late *Thomas Bell*.

Of *Mistress Charlotte Elmsley* and others, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the trustees of the *Elmsley* estate to sell, or lease certain lands.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to sell certain lands.

Of *Henry Pellatt* and others of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.

Of the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for the completion of the Railway.

Of the County Council of *Lincoln*, praying for the repeal of an Act passed in the 26th year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to the *Grimsby* and *Queenston* Road.

Of *Henry Scarrow* of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize him to add the name of *Woodward* to his present name.

Of *A. C. Mackenzie* and others of *Durham*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Wellington* and *Georgian Bay* Railway Company.

Of the *Hamilton* and *North Western* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Alexander McDonald* and others of *Stisted*, praying that an Act may pass to erect the Provisional District of *Muskoka* into a County.

Of the Independent Order of Good Templars ; also, of the *Morrill* Temple Number 181 of Good Templars, severally praying that an Act may pass to enable them to sell and dispose of certain lands.

Of the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *John McLay* and others, of *Walkerton* ; also, of *Henry Wright* and others, of *Wellington*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Saugeen Valley* Railway Company.

Of *F. Broughton* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Great Western* Railway Provident Society.

Of the Children's Industrial School of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation, and to authorize them to change the name.

Of the Township Council of *Romney*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to open up certain side Roads.

Of the County Council of *Kent*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting bridges over streams.

Of the County Council of *Kent*, praying for certain amendments to the Temperance Act of 1864.

Of *Robert Laird* and others of *Sault Ste. Marie*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting Land Tax Sales.

Of *W. J. Parkhill* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Loyal Orange Associations of *Eastern and Western Ontario*.

Of the Township Council of *North Norwich*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the *Port Dover and Lake Huron* Railway.

Of *John Dobson* and others of *Lindsay*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Lindsay and Bobcaygeon* Railway Company.

Of the City Council of *St. Catharines*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act authorizing them to construct water works.

Of the Town Council of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to make valid certain by-laws.

Of the *Toronto and Ottawa* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to make valid certain by-laws.

Of the *Midland* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the redemption of mortgage bonds, and for the issue of new bonds.

Of the Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Village Council of *Wingham*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Town of *Wingham*.

Of *John Hogg* and others of *Algoma*, praying for the readjustment of the representation of the District of *Algoma*.

Of *William Murdock* and others, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to construct embankments in order to reclaim certain lands in *Scugog Lake*.

Of *Joseph Draper* and others, of *Arthur*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Arthur Junction* Railway Company.

Of Messieurs *Barry and Duff* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Equitable Fire Insurance Company.

Of *D. B. Chisholm* and others of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Crown Assurance Company.

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the Debenture Debt of the City of *Ottawa*.

Of *Caroline Sweetland* of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*.

Of the City of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to prevent persons bringing actions against Corporations without first giving security for costs.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying that the Municipal Act may be so amended as to remove certain doubts in the matter of notifying property holders of improvements in front of their properties.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the fire limits.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass for making the office of Alderman tenable for three years, by an annual retirement of one representative from each ward, and for making the Mayor elective by the Council.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying for certain amendments to the law respecting the election of school trustees.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to remove certain doubts respecting the Water Works Commission.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the time for introducing the annual estimates.

Of *James Moffatt* and others, of *Kingston*; also, of *T. W. Holme* and others, of *Brantford*; also, of the Village Council of *Renfrew*; also, of the Town Council of *Orangeville*;

also, of the Village Council of *Mount Forest*; also, of the Village Council of *Arthur*; also, of the Township Council of *York*; also, of the Town Council of *Simcoe*; also, of the Town Council of *Cobourg*; also, of the Village Council of *Colborne*; also, of the Town Council of *Mitchell*; also, of the Township Council of *Lanark*; also, of the Village Council of *Lanark*; also, of the Village Council of *London East*; also, of the Township Council of *London*; also, of the County Council of *Lincoln*; also, of the Township Council of *Grimsby*; also, of the Village Council of *Chippawa*; also, of the Village Council of *Merriton*; also, of the Village Council of *Port Colborne*; also, of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*; also, of the Town Council of *Berlin*; also, of the Village Council of *Preston*; also, of the Town Council of *Napanee*; also, of the Village Council of *Newburgh*; also, of the Township Council of *Hamilton*; also, of the Township Council of *Collingwood*; also, of the Town Council of *Owen Sound*; also, of the Township Council of *West Garafaxa*; also, of the Village Council of *Fergus*; also, of the Village Council of *Elora*; also, of the Town Council of *Orillia*; also, of the Town Council of *Port Hope*; also, of the Village Council of *Wyoming*; also, of the Village Council of *Wingham*; also, of the Town Council of *Brampton*; also, of the Village Council of *Streetsville*; also, of the Township Council of *Albion*; also, of the County Council of *Peel*; also, of the Village Council of *New Edinburgh*; also, of the Village Council of *Uxbridge*; also, of the Township Council of *Matilda*; also, of the Village Council of *Wroxeter*; also, of the Village Council of *Port Perry*; also, of the Township Council of *Thorold*; also, of the City Council of *Toronto*; also, of *R. Hay* and others, of *Toronto*; also, of *John McLellan* and others, of *Weston*; also, of *John Gordon* and others, of *West Wawanosh*; also, of *Thomas Patterson* and others, of *Kingston*; also, of *Alexander Muir* and others, of *Port Dalhousie*; also, of *John Higginbotham* and others, of *Bowmanville*; also, of *J. B. Osborne* and others, of *Clinton*; also, of the Hon. *D. L. Macpherson* and others, of *Toronto*; also, of *Charles Jenkins* and others, of *Toronto*; also, of the Village Council of *Newboro'*; also, of *R. N. Milne* and others, of *Meaford*; also, of *J. W. Eccleston* and others, of *Petrolia*; also, of *Thomas Reed* and others, of *Yorkville*; also, of *John F. Holden* and others, of *Alton*; also, of *W. B. Hamilton* and others, of *Collingwood*; also, of the Township Council of *Whitby*; also, of the Township Council of *East Whitby*; also, of the Village Council of *Oshawa*; also, of *John Turner* and others, of *Hamilton*; also, of the Village Council of *Georgetown*; also, of the Town Council of *Oakville*; also, of *George Moir* and others, of *St. Mary's*; also, of *James Hall* and others, of *Peterborough*; also, of the Village Council of *Paisley*; also, of the Township Council of *Bruce*; also, of the Town Council of *Walkerton*; also, of the Township Council of *Arran*; also, of *William Lowell* and others, of *Drummondville*; also, of *George J. Duncan* and others, of *Stamford*; also, of *A. E. Merritt* and others, of *Chatham*; also, of the Township Council of *Harwich*; also, of the Village Council of *Blenheim*; also, of *R. A. Tompkins* and others, of *Rondeau*; also, of the Town Council of *Paris*; also, of *W. W. Webb* and others, of *Brighton*; also, of *J. Schofield* and others, of *Hespeler*; also, of *William Baker* and others, of *Ayr*; also, of the Township Council of *North Gwillimbury*; also, of *G. L. Stevenson* and others, of *Aurora*; also, of the Village Council of *Aurora*; also, of the Village Council of *Yorkville*; also, of the Village Council of *Bath*; also, of the County Council of *Lennox* and *Addington*; also, of the Town Council of *Collingwood*; also, of the Village Council of *Alliston*; also, of the Town Council of *Stratford*; also, of the Village Council of *Hespeler*; also, of *James Glass* and others, of *Belleville*; also, of the Town Council of *Guelph*; also, of the Township Council of *Guelph*; also, of the Village Council of *New Hamburg*; also, of the Township Council of *Stafford*, severally praying that such amendments be made to the Municipal and Assessment Acts as will establish equality of taxation.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 66), intituled "An Act to Amend the Pharmacy Act of 1871."—Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

The House then adjourned at 3.30 P.M

Tuesday, 22nd January, 1878.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*—The Petition of the County Council of *Oxford*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of *E. W. Farrer* and others, of *Weland*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *A. M. Hamilton* and others, of *London*.

By Mr. *Coutts*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Brown*—The Petition of the *Ontario Ladies' College*.

By Mr. *Tooley*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*—The Petition of *J. B. Bronson* and others, of *North Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Dawson*—The Petition of *Robert Laird* and others, of *Algoma*; also, the Petition of *G. B. Abrey* and others, of *Little Current*.

By Mr. *Deacon*—The Petition of *James Mark* and others, of *South Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of the County Council of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *Long*—The Petition of *D. McCarthy* and others, of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *McGowan*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Peel*; also, the Petition of *Robert Scott* and others, of *North Wellington*.

By Mr. *McCraney*—The Petition of the *Erie and Huron Railway Company*; also, the Petition of *Isaac B. Burwell*, of *Caradoc*.

By Mr. *Long*—The Petition of *D. B. La Favier* and others, of *Barrie*.

By Mr. *Massie*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Guelph*; also, the Petition of the *Galt and Guelph Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Snetsinger*—The Petition of *Samuel Wood* and others, of *Cornwall*.

By Mr. *Appleby*—The Petition of *H. B. Rathbun* and others, of *Mill Point*.

By Mr. *Flesher*—The Petition of the *Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Boulter*—The Petition of *James Haggarty* and others, of *North Hastings*.

By Mr. *Hunter*—The Petition of *George Haskett* and others, of *Glenelg*; also, the Petition of *Richard Lund* and others, of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of *Charles McGlashan* and others, of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Wills*—The Petition of *R. S. Patterson* and others, of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Sexton*—The Petition of *S. A. Findlay* and others, of *Ancaster*.

By Mr. *Baxter*—The Petition of *George Murray* and others, of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Mostyn*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Bishop*—The Petition of *John Gill* and others, of *Huron*.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 67) intituled "An Act respecting the Sale of Land under Mortgages."
—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 68), intituled "An Act to amend the law for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals."—Mr. *Mostyn*.

Ordered. That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 69), intituled "An Act to amend the Mechanics' Liens' Act."—Mr. *Robinson*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 70), intituled "An Act relating to the Trial of Civil Causes."—Mr. *Monk*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 71), intituled "An Act for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture."—Mr. *Mostyn*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows :—

D. A. MACDONALD,

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the services of the Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1878, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
January 22nd, 1878.

Ordered, That the Message from the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Annual Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of *Ontario*, for the year 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

Also :—Report of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the value of the Central Prison Labour. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

Also :—In obedience to an Order of the House :—Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners, for the County of *Carleton*, or any other parties, with reference to the granting of a tavern license in the Township of *March*, after the adoption in said Township of a by-law, for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors under the Temperance Act of 1864. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Also :—In obedience to an Order of the House, dated February 26th, 1877, a Return of all accidents and casualties (whether to life or property) which have occurred on the Railways in the Province of *Ontario*, under the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Province for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, which shall set forth (1) the names of the respective Companies; (2) the causes and nature of such accidents and casualties; (3) the points at which they respectively occurred, and whether by day or night; (4) the full extent thereof, and all the particulars of the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

The House then adjourned, at 3.40 P.M.

Wednesday, 23rd January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of *Thomas Hills* and others, of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of *P. Patterson* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of *Mathew Anderson* and others, of *Centre Wellington*.

By Mr. *Wigle*—The Petition of *Richard Golden* and others, of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Widdifield*—The Petition of *Major Dane* and others, of *Yorkville*.

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of *John Bennett* and others, of *Stormont*.

By Mr. *Miller*—The Petition of *J. D. Cockburn* and others; also, the Petition of *William Badger* and others, all of *Gravenhurst*; also, the Petition of the District Council of *Muskoka*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of the United Townships of *Draper, Ryde and Oakley*; also, the Petition of *G. J. Beattie* and others; also, the Petition of *M. Macleod* and others; also, the Petition of *Richard Daniels* and others; also, the Petition of *R. Smith* and others; also, the Petition of *Alfred Hunt* and others, all of *Bracebridge*; also the Petition of *Louis E. Kinton* and others; also, the Petition of *George Dill* and others, all of *Huntsville*.

By Mr. *McCraney*—The Petition of *B. Haldane* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Striker*—The Petition of Messieurs *Thomson* and *Burns* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Delaware*; also, the Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*; also, the Petition of *George Buttery* and others, of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Baxter*—The Petition of *John R. Craig* and others, of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *McDougall* (*Middlesex*)—The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of *John Haldan* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Cveighton*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Sydenham*.

By Mr. *Bell*—The Petition of *J. Maughan* and others; also, the Petition of *John R. Craig* and others; also, the Petition of *E. Westman* and others, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Bonfield*—The Petition of *H. B. Bannerman* and others, of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Ferris*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Colborne*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*—The Petition of *Richard Hamilton* and others, of *Peel*; also, the Petition of *George W. Burton* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Hunter*—The Petition of *Nathan Grierson* and others, of *Bentinck*.

By Mr. *Williams*—The Petition of *Lyman Moore* and others; also, the Petition of *James Turner* and others; also, the Petition of *Levi Lewis* and others, all of *Hamilton*.

The following Petitions were received and read :

Of the Hon. *David Christie* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Brant Memorial Association*.

Of the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Town Council of *Ingersoll*; also, of the Village Council of *Norwich*; also, of the Town Council of *Waterloo*; also, of *William Garnett* and others, of *Port Hope*; also, of *Samuel Wainwright* and others, of *Orillia*; also, of *Joseph Phillips* and others, of *Midland*; also, of *Thomas Brown* and others, of *Adjala*; also, of *John Henderson* and others, of *Toronto*; also, of *Peter Grieve* and others, of *Fergus*; also, of *Thomas Stennett* and others, of *Yorkville*, severally praying that such amendments be made to the Municipal and Assessment Acts as will establish equality of taxation.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions, and find the Notices, as published in each case, sufficient :

Of the *Toronto Club*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Owen Sound*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize a by-law; and also to authorize the construction of water works.

Of the Township Council of *Caledon*, praying that an Act may pass confirming a certain survey.

Of the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the several Acts relating to the said Company.

Of the *Victoria Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Huron*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Western University of *London, Ontario*.

Of *George A. Mackenzie* and others, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act of incorporation of the National Club.

Of the Corporation of the Village of *Harriston*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village as a Town.

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Dundas*, praying that an Act may pass to exempt from taxation certain buildings owned by Messrs. *John Fisher* and Sons.

Of *Colin Munro* and others, of *St. Thomas*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *St. Thomas Street Railway Company*.

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Brockville*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the debt of the Town.

Of the *Credit Valley Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize certain By-laws.

Of the Corporation of the City of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act for the construction of water works.

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Brampton*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the construction of water works.

Of *Alexander Manning* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto Land and Loan Company*.

Of the *Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Corporation of the County of *Bruce*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing them to assume the debts of certain Townships.

Of *A. C. Mackenzie* and others, of *Durham*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway Company*.

Of the *Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *John McLay* and others, of *Walkerton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Saugeen Valley Railway Company*.

Of the Children's Industrial School of the City of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Corporation of the Township of *North Norwich*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the *Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company*.

Of the Corporation of the Village of *Wingham*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate *Wingham* as a Town.

Of *William Murdoch* and others, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to reclaim certain lands on *Scugog Lake*.

Of *John Draper*, of *Arthur*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Arthur Junction Railway Company*.

Of Messieurs *Barry, Duff* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of *Hamilton*.

Of the *Morrill Temple*, Number 181 of the Independent Order of Good Templars, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to sell certain lands.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Committee on Printing, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Final Report of the Commissioners for Consolidating the Statutes (*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

Estimates of the Province of *Ontario* for the year ending 31st December, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities for the year ending 30th of September, 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4.)

Report of evidence taken before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the value of the Central Prison Labour. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of *Ontario*, for the year 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1876.
(*Sessional Papers*, No. 2.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Committee on printing.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 31), intituled "An Act respecting the *Port Dover and Lake Huron* Railway, and the Township of *North Norwich*."—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 35), intituled "An Act respecting the *Belleville and North Hastings* Railway Company."—Mr. *Boulter*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 24), intituled "An Act to consolidate the debt of *Brockville*."—Mr. *Deacon*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 5), intituled "An Act respecting Water Works, and to validate By-law No. 212 of *Owen Sound*."—Mr. *Creighton*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 4), intituled "An Act to authorize the Town of *Brampton* to construct Water Works."—Mr. *Chisholm*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 73), intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting Trial by Jury."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 3), intituled "An Act to confirm a Survey in the Township of *Caledon*."—Mr. *Fletcher*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 13), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Arthur Junction* Railway Company."—Mr. *McGowan*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 15), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *St. Thomas Street* Railway Company."—Mr. *Wilson*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Wellington and Georgian Bay* Railway Company."—Mr. *Hunter*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Saugeen Valley* Railway Company."—Mr. *Sinclair*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 8), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of *Harriston*."—Mr. *McGowan*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 74), intituled "An Act to provide for Cumulative Voting for Municipal purposes."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 18), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of *Wingham*."—Mr. *Ross*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 22), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Western University of *London, Ontario*."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 25), intituled "The *London Water Works Amendment Act of 1878*."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 29), intituled "An Act to confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 33), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto* Land and Loan Company."—Mr. *Patterson* (*Essex*).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 17), intituled "An Act respecting the *Hamilton* Girls' Home."—Mr. *Williams*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 30), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of *Hamilton*."—Mr. *Williams*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act relating to the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company."—Mr. *Williams*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Honourable *C. S. Patterson*, Commissioner to the Lieutenant-Governor on the Central Committee Enquiry, with Report of Evidence laid before the Commissioner. (*Sessional Papers* No. 11.)

On motion of Mr. *Tooley*, seconded by Mr. *McDougall* (*Middlesex*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all students attending the Agricultural College from the commencement of the Institution to the present time. Such return to give the names of the students in full ; together with the residence of their parents or guardians, and their profession, trade or occupation ; also, to show the present place of residence and occupation of all such students as shall have left the College ; also, the length of time each student has remained in the Institution.

Mr. *Creighton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Long*,

That in the opinion of the House, it would be in the public interest to have the Public Accounts and Departmental Reports printed as soon as possible after the expiration of the years to which they respectively relate, and to have the same circulated immediately upon being printed, whether the House shall be in Session at such time or not, and that it be an instruction to the Committee on Printing to consider and report on the best method of accomplishing this end.

And, a Debate having arisen, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House then adjourned, at 5.50 P.M.

Thursday, 24th. January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Wood*—The Petition of *John Cornell* and others ; also, the Petition of *Robert Magill* and others ; also, the Petition of *Peter Shannon* and others, all of *Ops*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of the City Council of *London*.

By Mr. Scott—The Petition of *Joseph McLelland* and others, of *Peterborough*; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Peterborough*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Hardy*—The Petition of the City Council of *Brantford*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Newburgh*; also the Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Williams*—The Petition of *William Hendrie* and others; also, the Petition of *D. B. Chisholm* and others, all of *Hamilton*; also, the joint Petition of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*, the *Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company*, and the *Dominion Fire and Marine Insurance Company*.

By Mr. *Haney*—The Petition of *John Laidlaw* and others, of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the County Council of *Oxford*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize a certain by-law equalizing the Assessment Rolls of the several municipalities.

Of *Isaac Brock Burwell*, of *Delaware*, praying that an Act may pass to vest in him certain lands in *Westminster*, and to enable him to sell the same.

Of the Town Council of *Guelph*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing them to convert a certain burial ground into a park.

Of the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for completion of the Railway, and for other purposes.

Of the *Ontario Ladies' College*, praying that an Act may pass to grant them a special Act of incorporation.

Of *Richard Lund* and others, of *Wellington*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Wellington* and *Georgian Bay* Railway Company.

Of the County Council of *Frontenac*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize certain by-laws, and to consolidate the debt of the County.

Of *H. B. Rathbun* and others, of *Mill Point*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to construct and maintain certain dams on *Black Creek*.

Of the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Galt* and *Guelph* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to make valid a certain agreement between them and the *Great Western* Railway Company.

Of *G. B. Abrey* and others, of *Algoma*, praying for the readjustment of the representation of the District of *Algoma*.

Of *John Gill* and others, praying for certain amendments to the Dentistry Act.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying that no change be made in the Municipal or Assessment Acts respecting exemptions.

Of *A. M. Hamilton* and others, of *London*; also, of *S. A. Findlay* and others, of *Ancaster*; also, of *George Haskett* and others, of *Glenelg*; also, of the Town Council of *Chatham*, severally praying that such amendments be made to the Municipal and Assessment Acts as will establish equality of taxation.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions, and find the Notices as published in each case sufficient :

Of *F. Broughton* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Great Western* Railway Provident Society.

Of *David Fisher* and *Jane Malvina Draper*, of the Town of *Whitby*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the sale of the properties of the *Port Whitby* Harbour Company.

Of the Corporation of *Tilbury East*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm a certain assessment in the Township of *Tilbury East*.

The Committee have also examined the Petition of the Corporation of the City of *St. Catharines*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act authorizing the construction of Water Works for the said City, and find that notice covering the nature and object of the application has been inserted a sufficient length of time both in the *Ontario Gazette* and in the *Evening Journal*, a newspaper published in the said City of *St. Catharines*, but that the

power asked for by the Corporation to sell or "otherwise dispose of such lands and water privileges purchased during the construction of the said Water Works" is not specially referred to in the said Notice; the Committee therefore recommend that the attention of the Private Bills Committee be directed to this matter.

The Committee have also considered the Petition of *John Dobson* and others, praying that an Act might pass to incorporate the *Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Railway Company*, and find that notice of the intended application has been published four times in the *Ontario Gazette*, and four times in a local paper published in each of the counties through which it is proposed that the road should run. The Committee, deeming that sufficient notice has been given by the foregoing publication, recommend the suspension of the Rule in this case.

The Committee have also examined the Petition of the *Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation, and find that notice of the intended application has been published the requisite number of times in the *Ontario Gazette*, and also in the *Whitby Gazette*, but that no other notices have been produced before the Committee. They, however, deeming the subject matter of the Petition such as to affect only the Company, and not interfering with private right, consider that sufficient publicity has been given to the same, and recommend the suspension of the Rule in this case.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 32), intituled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*."—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 2), intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria Railway Company*."—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 48), intituled "An Act respecting the *Port Whitby Harbour Company*."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 10), intituled "An Act respecting the *Toronto Club*."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 36), intituled "An Act to enable the County of *Bruce* to assume the Railway debts of certain municipalities."—Mr. *Gibson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills

Bill (No. 58), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Railway Company*."—Mr. *Wilson*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill No. (49), intituled "An Act respecting the Townships of *Tilbury East, Raleigh and Romney*."—Mr. *Coutts*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 44), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Great Western Railway Provident Society*."—Mr. *Williams*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The House again, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums:—

1. To defray the expenses of Government House, *Toronto*, as follow:—

Water	\$ 265 00
Gas	900 00
Fuel	2,000 00

Repairs	\$700 00
Furnishing	200 00
Planting and Plants	100 00
Gardener and Caretaker	500 00
Assistant Gardeners	715 00
Incidentals	200 00
Total.....	\$5,580 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution, and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 4.50 P.M.

Friday, 25th January, 1878.

3 o'CLOCK P. M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*—The Petition of *John M. Grant* and others, of *Woodstock*.

By Mr. *McCraney*—The Petition of *Brian B. Radmore* and others, of *Romney*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*—The Petition of *H. Parker* and others, of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Hunter*—The Petition of *A. M. Stephens* and others, of *Owen Sound*.

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of *Alexander Vidal* and others, of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Miller*—The Petition of *James Sharpe* and others, of *Gravenhurst*; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Gravenhurst*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*—The Petition of *James Golding* and others, of *Peel*; also, the Petition of *W. T. Aikens* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Baker*—The Petition of *James Keays* and others, of *Russell*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of *Thomas Smithson* and others, of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *McLeod*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Bowmanville*; also, the Petition of *Thomas Patterson* and others, of *Bowmanville*.

By Mr. *Richardson*—The Petition of *Joseph McCall* and others, of *Norfolk*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *P. Paterson* and others, of *Toronto*; also, of *Lyman Moore* and others; also, of *George W. Burton* and others; also, of *John Haldan* and others; also, of *John R. Craige* and others; also, of *James Turner* and others; also, of Messieurs *Thomson* and *Burns*, and others; also, of *B. Haldane* and others; also, of *J. Maughan*, junior and others, all of *Toronto*, severally praying that the capital stock of *Ontario Insurance Companies* may not be assessed for municipal purposes.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting Statute Labour.

Of the Township Council of the United Townships of *Draper*, *Hyde* and *Oakley*; also, of the Township Council of *Muskoka*; severally praying that no Bill may pass to erect the Provisional County of *Muskoka*.

Of *Alfred Hunt* and others; also, of *Richard Daniel* and others; also, of *Louis E. Kinton* and others; also, of *George Dill* and others; also of *R. Smith* and others; also, of *J. D. Cockburn* and others; also, of *M. Macleod* and others; also, of *G. J. Beattie* and others; also, of *William Badgen* and others, all of *Muskoka*; severally praying that certain provisions of the Division Court Act may be extended to *Muskoka*.

Of *E. Westman* and others, of *Toronto*; also, of *Nathan Grierson* and others, of *Bentinck*; also, of the Village Council of *Colborne*, severally praying that such amendments be made to the Municipal and Assessment Acts, as will establish equality of taxation.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee have carefully considered the following Petitions, and find the notices as published in each case sufficient—

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale of certain lands.

Of the *Prince Edward* County Railway, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Charter

Of the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the sale of Rectory Lands.

Of *D. B. Chisholm* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Crown Assurance Company.

Of the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the debenture debt of the said City.

Of *Caroline Sweetland*, of the City of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*.

Of the County Council of *Frontenac*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize certain by-laws, and to consolidate the debt of the said County.

Of *H. B. Rathbun* and *E. W. Rathbun*, of *Mill Point*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and establish certain dams and improvements owned by them on *Black Creek*, in the County of *Hastings*.

Of *Henry Pellatt* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.

The Committee recommend that so much of Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be suspended in this, that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Tuesday, the twenty-ninth instant.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows:

The Committee have examined the Petition of the *Toronto* General Hospital, praying that an Act may pass to amalgamate the *Burnside* Lying-in-Hospital with *Toronto* General Hospital; also the Petition of the *Burnside* Lying-in-Hospital, praying that an Act may pass to amalgamate the *Burnside* Lying-in-Hospital with the *Toronto* General Hospital, and find that the requisite notice has been published the proper length of time in the *Ontario Gazette*, but that no notice of the intended application has been published in any local paper. The Committee, considering the matter of the legislation sought as not strictly private, are of the opinion that the Rule of your Honourable House should be suspended in this case, and the notices as published held sufficient.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee have examined the Petition of the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to remove certain doubts respecting the powers of

the Council of the Corporation, in the control and management of the *Toronto Water Works*, and to confirm the acts of the said Corporation in the past management thereof. The Committee find that the management of the Water Works did not come under the control of the Corporation until the 31st of December last, and that it was not until sometime thereafter, that doubts arose as to the power of the said corporation with regard to the said Water Works, notice was then inserted, on the 19th January, inst., in the *Ontario Gazette*, and the Committee are informed that a similar notice has appeared in the *Toronto Globe, Mail, Leader, and Telegram* from that time to the present and is now current, under the forgoing circumstances the Committee recommend the suspension of the rule, and that the notices as published be held sufficient.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the Petition of the Council of the County of *Oxford*, praying that an Act may pass to confirm By-Law No. 221 of the Council of the said County, and the equalization of the Assessment Rolls thereof; the Committee find that the by-law proposed to be confirmed was passed during the present month at a special meeting of the Council, such meeting being rendered necessary by a late decision in the Courts, and that immediately upon the passage of the by-law, which was passed with only one dissentient voice (as set forth in the Petition), a notice was inserted in the *Ontario Gazette*, and the Committee are also informed that a similar notice has been published in a local paper, such paper has not, however, been furnished to the Committee; the Committee, deeming that sufficient publicity has been given to all parties interested, would recommend the suspension of the Rule, and that the notices as published be held sufficient.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the Petition of *W. J. Parkhill* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Eastern and Western Ontario*; the Committee find that no notice of the intended application has been published in the *Ontario Gazette*, they are, however, informed that notice was inserted in a local paper, but no copies of the said paper have been furnished to your Committee; the Committee beg leave to report that the Rules of the House have not been complied with in the matter of the foregoing Petition.

Ordered, That the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until Tuesday next, the twenty-ninth instant.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 20), intituled “An Act respecting the City of *St. Catharines*.”—Mr. *Hodgins*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 7), intituled “An Act respecting the County of *Frontenac* and to make valid certain debentures of said County.”—Mr. *Deroche*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 75), intituled “An Act to amend the law respecting High Schools.”—Mr. *Bethune*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 9), intituled “An Act respecting the *Prince Edward County* Railway Company.”—Mr. *Striker*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 34), intituled “An Act to authorize the Town of *Dundas* to exempt Messieurs *Fisher* from Taxes.”—Mr. *McMahon*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 1), intituled “An Act respecting certain Dams on *Black Creek*.”—Mr. *Appleby*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 21), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Crown Assurance Company."—
Mr. *Williams*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 42), intituled "An Act respecting the *Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay* Railway Company."—Mr. *Paxton*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 14), intituled "An Act to amalgamate the *Burnside* Lying-in Hospital, and the *Toronto* General Hospital."—Mr. *Chisholm*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 6), intituled "An Act to amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Acts affecting the Diocese of *Toronto*."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Wood*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,
Ordered, That the names of Messrs. *Mostyn* and *Springer* be added to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House by Command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Province of *Ontario*, for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers* No. 2).

Also :— In obedience to an Order of this House, dated 26th February, 1877, a Return of all Correspondence between *George O. Hays* and others, and the Government, or any of their officials, relating to the discovery of gold on the West-half of Lot No. 9, in the 9th Concession of the Township of *Marmora*, and also in reference to the claims of the discoverers, and to the subsequent purchase and sale of such lands. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Also :—In obedience to the Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1877, a Return of all Correspondence relating to the application of the Reverend *J. W. R. Beck* for indemnity in respect of the purchase of Lot No. 6, second broken front Concession of *Haldimand* ; also, copy of so much of the Return from the Crown Lands Department to the Registrar of *Northumberland*, pursuant to Con. Stat. *U. C.*, cap. 89, sec. 80, as relates to the lot. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

The House then adjourned at 3.35 P.M.

Monday, 28th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into, and report on, Estate Bills their Reports in the following cases :—

Bill (No. 29), Respecting the Order of Good Templars.

Bill (No. 48), Respecting the *Port Whitby* Harbour Company.

OSGOODE HALL,
January 25, 1878.

In the matter of Bill (No. 29), we, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners to whom was referred the Bill, intituled "An Act to confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars," beg to report :—

1. The expediency of amending the general Act, in the manner stated in the first section, appears to be a question for the consideration of the Legislature.

2. Assuming the propriety of such amendment, it seems to be reasonable that the conveyances in question should be confirmed, and the provisions of the Bill, as amended by us in the margin of the third section, appear to be properly adapted for carrying its purposes into effect.

THOMAS MOSS,
C. J. A.
S. C. PATTERSON,
J. A.

To *Charles T. Gillmor, Esq.*,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

OSGOODE HALL,
26th January, 1878.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, forwarding a copy of Bill (No. 48), respecting the *Port Whitby Harbour Company*, and to report, that without having before us a copy of the will of the late *Chester Draper*, and some information as to how the want of power to sell arises, we cannot satisfactorily report upon the said Bill.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

ROBERT A. HARRISON, C. J.
W. PROUDFOOT, V. C.

To *Charles T. Gillmor, Esq.*,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 29), Respecting the Order of Good Templars, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 48), Respecting the *Port Whitby Harbour Company*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of *E. D. O'Flynn* and others; also, the Petition of *John N. Moir* and others, all of *Madoc*.

By Mr. *Brown*—The Petition of *John H. Long* and others, of *Whitby*; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Whitby*.

By Mr. *Massie*—The Petition of the County Council of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of *John Board* and others, of *Wood*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of the United Townships of *Medora* and *Wood*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Peter Shannon* and others, of *Ops*; also of *Robert Magill* and others, of *Manvers*; also of *John Connel*, and others of *Ops*, praying for the removal of a dam on *Scugog River*.

Of the City Council of *Brantford*, praying that the Bill now before the House to legalize a certain By-law granting aid to the *Brant Memorial Association* may pass.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of *William Hendrie* and others, of *Hamilton*; also of *D. B. Chisholm* and others, of *Hamilton*; also, the united petition of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*, the *Canada*

Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the *Dominion* Fire and Marine Insurance Company ; also, of *John Laidlaw* and others, of *Toronto*, severally praying that the capital stock of *Ontario* Insurance Companies may not be assessed for Municipal purposes.

Of the City Council of *London* ; also, of *Joseph McClelland* and others, of *Peterborough* ; also, of the Village Council of *Newbury* ; also, of the Town Council of *Peterborough* ; also, of *John M. Grant* and others, of *Woodstock* ; also, of *Thomas Patterson* and others, of *Bowmanville* ; also, of the Town Council of *Bowmanville*, severally praying that the Municipal and Assessment Acts may be so amended as to establish equality of taxation.

Of *Brian B. Radmore* and others, of *Romney*, praying that the Bill now before the House, respecting the Townships of *Tilbury East*, *Raleigh* and *Romney*, may not pass.

Of *A. M. Stephens* and others, of *Owen Sound*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Wellington* and *Georgian Bay* Railway Company.

Of *James Sharpe* and others, of *Gravenhurst* ; also, of the Village Council of *Gravenhurst*, severally praying that an Act may pass to erect the Provisional County of *Muskoka*.

Of the Honourable *Alexander Vidal* and others, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act, with respect to the fees of County Treasurers.

Of *W. T. Aikins* and others, of *Toronto*, praying for the amalgamation of the Eye and Ear Infirmary with the *Toronto* General Hospital.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eighth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the Notices as published in each case sufficient :—

Of *William H. Bell* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass for the relief of *W. H. Bell* and others, in respect of the lands devised by the late *Thomas Bell*.

Of *Mistress Charlotte Elmsley* and others, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the trustees of the *Elmsley* Estate to sell, or lease certain lands.

Of the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for the completion of the road.

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass confirming certain by-laws.

Of the *Toronto* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to legalize certain by-laws granting aid to the Company.

Of the *Midland* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the redemption of mortgage bonds and the issue of new bonds.

Of the *Galt* and *Guelph* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to make valid a certain agreement between the said Company and the *Great Western* Railway Company.

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Guelph*, praying that an Act may pass to vest in the said Town certain lands formerly used as a burying ground for the purpose of a public park and pleasure ground.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 28), intituled “An Act to enable the Corporation of *Leeds* and *Grenville* to sell certain lands.”—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 50), intituled “An Act respecting the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company.”—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 56), intituled “An Act to incorporate the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.”—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 37), intituled “An Act respecting the *Elmsley* Estate.”—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act for the relief of *W. H. Bell* and others."—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 52), intituled "An Act respecting the *Galt* and *Guelph* Railway Company."—Mr. *Massie*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act to convert a burying ground in the Town of *Guelph* into a park or pleasure ground."—Mr. *Massie*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 57), intituled "An Act respecting the *Credit Valley* Railway Company."—Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*).

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 12), intituled "An Act relating to the Town of *Paterborough*."—Mr. *Scott*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 47), intituled "An Act relating to the *Midland* Railway of *Canada*."—Mr. *Scott*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 43) intituled "An Act respecting the *Toronto* and *Ottawa* Railway."—Mr. *Scott*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 72), intituled "An Act respecting the Assessment Rolls of the County of *Oxford*."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 59), intituled "An Act to reclaim swamp lands at *Scugog* Lake."—Mr. *Dawson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon the 10th day of January, A.D. 1877, made in accordance with the provisions of Statute of *Ontario*, 32 *Vic.*, Cap. 29. (*Sessional Papers* No. 18).

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Scott*,

Ordered, That there be laid before the House a Return of Receipts and Expenditures in detail relating to the Endowment Fund of the University of *Toronto*, and University or *Upper Canada* College, since date of last Return ; also, a statement of moneys spent on additions or permanent improvements to the *Upper Canada* College buildings, and of moneys advanced to the *Upper Canada* College (if any), and on what security, in connection with said Institutions respectively during the same period ; also, copies of all Orders in Council passed by the Government relating to said Institutions, and of the Reports referred to therein, since date of last Session ; also a statement shewing the annual number of graduates of the University sent up from University College, and the annual number of pupils who have passed through each of the forms of *Upper Canada* College since 1867 ; and for a Return of the residences of such pupils ; also, a statement shewing the number who have entered the University of *Toronto*, or other Universities.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return from Queen's Printer relating to the disposal of the *Ontario* Statutes for 1877. (*Sessional Paper* No. 19.)

The House then adjourned at 9.45 P.M.

Tuesday, 29th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of *Joseph Kidd* and others, of *Huron* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Lyon*—The Petition of *William McLeod* and others, of *Halton*.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Ninth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the Notices as published in each case sufficient :—

Of the *Erie and Huron Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *J. B. Burwell*, of *Delaware*, praying that an Act may pass to vest in him certain lands in *Westminster*.

Of *Henry Scarrow*, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize him to add the name of *Woodward* to his present name.

Of the Township Council of *Romney*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the closing up and the opening of certain side roads in the said Township

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Tenth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the *Ontario Ladies' College*, praying for the passage of a Special Act of incorporation.

The Committee find that notice of the intended application was published the required time in the *Ontario Gazette*, but through an oversight on the part of the promoters of the measure, no notice was inserted in the local papers.

The Committee, inasmuch as it seems that all parties interested are aware of the intended application, recommend the suspension of the Rule in this case.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eleventh Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Petition of the Honourable *David Christie* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Brant Memorial Association*, and to legalize by-laws in aid thereof.

The Committee find that notice was inserted in the *Ontario Gazette* the proper length of time, and it is also stated that proper notice was inserted in the local papers, but said papers were not produced before the Committee.

The Committee recommend that the Rule be suspended in this matter, and that the notices be held sufficient

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twelfth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Petition of the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

The Committee find that notice of the intended application has been inserted in the *Ontario Gazette* the requisite number of times, and are informed that similar notice has been inserted in the local papers, but copies of such papers have not been furnished.

The Committee recommend that the Rule be suspended in this case.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their First Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 15), To incorporate the *St. Thomas Street Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the *Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their First Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :

Bill (No. 30), To incorporate the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, of *Hamilton*.

Bill (No. 5), Respecting the water works, and to validate by-law No. 212, of *Owen Sound*.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 18), To incorporate the Town of *Wingham*, and find the Preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that the general provisions of the Municipal Act are sufficient for the purposes sought.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill (No. 18).

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 18), Town of *Wingham*.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 19), intituled “An Act to consolidate the debenture debt of the City of *Ottawa*.”—Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 65), intituled “An Act respecting the City of *Toronto*, and the *Toronto Water Works*.”—Mr. *Bell*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 16), intituled “An Act to incorporate the *Ontario Ladies' College*.”—Mr. *Brown*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 46), intituled “An Act respecting the Estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*.”—Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 41), intituled “An Act to authorize *Henry Scarrow* to add the name of ‘*Woodward*’ to his present name.”—Mr. *Hodgins*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 76), intituled “An Act respecting Municipal Elections.”—Mr. *Hay*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 40), intituled “An Act respecting the Township of *Romney*.”—Mr. *Coutts*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 45), intituled “An Act respecting the *Erie and Huron Railway*.”—Mr. *McCrahey*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 77), intituled “An Act to amend the Mechanics' Liens Act of 1873.”—Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 26), intituled “An Act to enable *Isaac Brock Burwell* to sell certain lands in *Westminster*.”

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 51), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Brant Memorial Association*."—
The Honourable Mr. *Hardy*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 60), intituled "An Act respecting the Public Service of *Ontario*."—The
Honourable Mr. *Hardy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 54), intituled "An Act respecting the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*"—Mr. *Hay*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable
Mr. *Pardee*,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and take evidence on the
subject of Municipal taxation and exemptions, with power to send for persons and papers,
such Committee to be composed as follows:—The Honourable Messieurs *Hardy* and *Wood*,
Messieurs *Bell*, *Calvin*, *Chisholm*, *Deacon*, *Ferris*, *Graham*, *Hargraft*, *Harkin*, *Hay*, *Hodgins*,
Lauder, *McMahon*, *Meredith*, *Miller*, *O'Donoghue*, *Patterson* (*Essex*), *Robinson*, *Sexton*, *Wills*
and *Williams*.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1878, the
following sums:—

2. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office, as follow:—

Private Secretary	\$1,200 00
Official Secretary	800 00
Messenger	400 00
Contingencies	950 00

Total..... \$3,350 00

3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's
Office, as follow:—

Attorney-General and Premier.....	\$5,500 00
Clerk of Executive Council and Deputy of Attorney-General ..	2,800 00
Secretary to Executive Council.....	1,200 00
Assistant Clerk, Attorney-General's department	1,000 00
Second Clerk, Attorney-General's department	600 00
Third Clerk, Attorney-General's department.....	400 00
Assistant Messenger.....	160 00
Towards establishing a Law Library	400 00
Contingencies, including stationery and repairs.....	1,600 00
Rent, Fuel, Gas and Water, Housekeeper and Fireman	1,320 00

Total..... \$14,980 00

4. To defray the expenses of the Treasurer's Office, as follow:—

Treasurer	\$4,500 00
Accountant	2,000 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Shorthand-writer and Clerk of Contingencies	1,000 00
Clerk	800 00
Messenger and Clerk	500 00
Cost of Maintenance of East Wing	2,000 00
Housekeeper, with house, fuel and light	400 00
Fireman.....	400 00
Contingencies	1,500 00

Audit Branch :

Auditor	\$1,400 00
Book-keeper	1,100 00
Total	\$16,600 00

5. To defray expenses of Secretary's and Registrar's Office, as follow :

Secretary and Registrar	\$4,500 00
Assistant Secretary	1,600 00
Clerk	900 00
Clerk	800 00
Clerk	700 00
Clerk	300 00
Deputy Registrar	1,200 00
Clerk	800 00
Clerk	700 00
Messenger	400 00
Expenses	2,100 00

Registrar-General's Branch :—

First Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	800 00
Two Clerks, \$800 each	1,600 00
Clerk	700 00
Clerk	500 00
Supply of blank forms for Post-masters.....	300 00
Indices	200 00
Schedules, slips and circulars.....	1,100 00
Stationery and Printing	300 00
Postages	250 00
Express charges	25 00
Travelling expenses in inspecting District Registrars	500 00
Binding returns	100 00
Expenses	150 00
First Clerk, License and Administration of Justice Accounts...	1,600 00
Accountant, License Branch	1,200 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	500 00
Total	\$26,025 00

6. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, as follow :—

Commissioner	\$4,500 00
Architect	2,200 00
Engineer	2,000 00
Secretary of Public Works	1,750 00
Accountant and Law Clerk	1,200 00
Architectural Draughtsman	939 00
Engineering Draughtsman.....	939 00
Assistant Draughtsman	800 00
First Clerk	800 00
Second Clerk.....	700 00
Carpenter, engaged on public buildings generally.....	624 00
Messenger	400 00
Contingencies.....	2,000 00
Office Maintenance	1,320 00

Total \$20,172 00

7. To defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture, as follow :—

Secretary	\$800 00
Expenses	400 00
Total	<u>\$1,200 00</u>

8. To defray the expenses of Immigration as follow :—

Secretary.....	\$1,200 00
Expenses	200 00
Total	<u>\$1,400 00</u>

9. To defray the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions, as follow :—

Inspector	\$3,000 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	700 00
Shorthand writer	1,000 00
Messenger	250 00
Travelling expenses	700 00
Expenses.....	700 00
Total	<u>\$7,350 00</u>

10. To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, as follow :—

Commissioner	\$4,500 00
Assistant Commissioner.....	2,800 00
Law Clerk	1,800 00
Shorthand Writer and Clerk	1,000 00

Land Sales and Free Grants :—

Chief Clerk.....	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,700 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	750 00

Surveys, Patents, and Roads :—

Deputy Surveyor-General	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	950 00
Chief Clerk, Patents	1,380 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	1,100 00
Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1,800 00
Clerk	1,000 00

Woods and Forest :—

Chief Clerk.....	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	700 00

Accounts :—

Accountant.....	\$2,000 00
Bookkeeper.....	1,250 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	750 00
Registrar	1,600 00
Housekeeper	500 00
Messenger	500 00
Contingencies, including repairs of West Wing.....	10,500 00
Total.....	\$52,280 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 9.50 P.M.

Wednesday, 30th January, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Graham*.—The Petition of the Dominion Grange.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Township Council of the United Townships of *Medora* and *Wood*; also, of *John Board* and others, of *Wood*, severally praying that no Act may pass to erect the Provisional County of *Muskoka*.

Of *E. D. O'Flynn* and others; also, of *J. N. Moore* and others, all of *Madoc*, severally praying that the Bill now before the House respecting the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Wellington*, praying for certain amendments to the Voters' List Act of 1876.

Of the Town Council of *Whitby*; also, of *J. H. Long* and others, of *Whitby*, severally praying that such amendments be made to the Municipal and Assessment Acts as will establish equality of taxation.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Second Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined Bill (No. 10), Respecting the *Toronto Club*, and report the Bill without amendment.

The Committee have also examined the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 14), Respecting the *Burnside* Lying-in-Hospital and the *Toronto General Hospital*.

Bill (No. 17), Respecting the *Hamilton Girl's Home*.

The Committee have also examined Bill (No. 3), To confirm a Survey in the Township of *Caledon*, and have amended the Preamble thereof, by changing an incorrect reference to the Statute therein recited, and report the Bill without other amendment.

The Committee recommend that inasmuch as the promoters of the Bill (No. 11), Respecting the City of *Ottawa*, have withdrawn the same, the fees thereon, less the actual cost of printing, be refunded.

Ordered, That the fees less the actual expenses of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 11), respecting the City of *Ottawa*.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 78), intituled “An Act to preserve the Forests from destruction by Fire.”
—The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 79), intituled “An Act to extend the Religious Institutions Act to the Church of *England* in *Ontario*.”—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 55), intituled “An Act respecting the National Club.”—The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. *Hodgins* moved, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

1. That in all Contracts extending over a period of years, and creating a public charge, actual or prospective, entered into by the Executive Government for any Public Works or Service, there shall be inserted the conditions following, or to the like effect:—

(1.) That the Contract shall not be binding until it has lain upon the Table of the House for one month without disapproval, unless previous to the lapse of that period it has been approved of by a resolution of the House.

(2.) That the sums to be paid for such Public Work or Service under such Contract shall be payable out of moneys to be provided by the Legislature of *Ontario* from time to time.

(3.) That no Member of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario* shall be admitted to any share or part in such Contract, or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

2. That every such Contract, when executed, shall forthwith, if Parliament be then sitting, or if Parliament be not then sitting, within fourteen days after it assembles, be laid upon the Table of the House accompanied by the report or memorandum of a Minister, and the Order in Council setting forth the grounds on which the Government have proceeded to authorize the said contract.

3. That the said Resolutions be Standing Orders of this House.

And a Debate having arisen,

The Motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Dawson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).

That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the following Resolutions, and with instruction to report to this House thereon:—

That the growing importance and increasing population of the Electoral Division of *Algoma*, together with the diversity of interests arising from differences of soil, climate, and the occupations of the people in a region of such vast extent, render it expedient that the said Electoral Division of *Algoma* should be sub-divided, to the end that it may be more fully represented in the Legislature of *Ontario*.

That from and after the date on which the term of the present Legislature of *Ontario* shall expire, by lapse of time or otherwise, it is expedient that the present Electoral Division of *Algoma* shall be abolished, and that the Provisional District of *Algoma* shall be divided into three Electoral Divisions, to be called respectively *Eastern Algoma*, *Central Algoma*, and *Western Algoma*, each of which shall be an Electoral District, and shall each return one member to the Provincial Legislature.

That the Electoral Division of *Eastern Algoma* shall be bounded on the east by the present eastern boundary of *Algoma*; on the south by the international boundary line; on the west by a line drawn due north from the international boundary line to the most westerly point of the *Grand Manitoulin Island*, at the Straits of *Mussissagua*, thence northerly to the line separating the Townships of *Bright* and *Thompson*, on the north coast of *Lake Huron*, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the Province; and on the north by the northern boundary of the Province of *Ontario*.

That the Electoral Division of *Central Algoma* shall be bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Electoral Division of *Eastern Algoma*; on the south by the international boundary line, on the west by the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, and on the north by the northern boundary of the Province of *Ontario*; and

That the Electoral Division of *Western Algoma* shall be bounded on the east by the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, on the south by the international boundary line, and on the west, north-west and north, by the boundaries of the Province of *Ontario*.

Mr. *Paxton* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Miller*,

That the Committee be instructed, at the same time to consider the propriety of giving increased representation in this House to the Districts of *Muskoka* and *Parry Sound*.

And the Amendment having been put, was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The original Motion having been then put, was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums:—

12. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow:—

Mr. Speaker.....	\$1,500 00
Clerk of the House.....	1,800 00
Clerk Assistant	1,000 00
Law Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Librarian	1,200 00
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	400 00
Accountant of the House, and Stationery Clerk.....	400 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	600 00
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger	600 00
Three Messengers	1,350 00
Fireman	400 00
Night Watchman	450 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	8,000 00
Postages, and cost of House Post Office	4,000 00
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding.....	20,000 00
Printing Bills and Distributing Statutes	3,000 00
Increase of Library	2,800 00
Indemnity to Members, including Mileage	72,600 00
Subscription to Newspapers and Periodicals	1,000 00
Repairs and Furniture	2,000 00
Fuel	1,500 00
Gas and other lighting	1,700 00
Water.....	450 00
Contingencies.....	3,000 00

Total\$131,350 00

13. To defray the expenses of the Court of Chancery, as follow :—

Master	\$3,000 00
Taxing Officer	1,400 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Junior Clerk	600 00
Clerk of Accounts	1,400 00
Registrar	2,100 00
First Assistant Registrar	1,200 00
Second Assistant Registrar	1,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Clerk	500 00
Clerk of Records	1,200 00
Clerk	650 00
Referee in Chambers	2,000 00
Clerk	900 00
Usher of Court	600 00
Messenger and Housekeeper	400 00
Contingencies, including \$200 for Judges' Library	1,795 00
Total	\$20,345 00

14. To defray the expenses of the Court of Queen's Bench, as follow :—

Clerk of the Crown and Pleas	\$3,000 00
Senior Clerk	1,400 00
Clerk	1,300 00
Junior Clerk	600 00
Clerk of Process	1,400 00
Assistant Clerk of Process	500 00
Housekeeper and Messenger	500 00
Usher and Crier	160 00
Assistant Messenger	160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judges' Library	500 00
Total	\$9,520 00

15. To defray the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas	\$2,500 00
Senior Clerk	1,400 00
Junior Clerk	1,000 00
Usher and Crier	160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judges' Library	300 00
Total	\$5,360 00

16. To defray expenses of allowances to Superior Judges and Court of Appeal as follow :—

Allowances granted by 33 Vic., cap. 5, Ont. Stat.	\$13,000 00
Registrar of Court of Appeal	2,000 00
Usher and Crier	50 00
Assistant Messenger	160 00
Law Library	100 00
Contingencies	300 00
Total	\$15,610 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 P. M.

Thursday, 31st January, 1878.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Grant*—The Petition of *John Carroll* and others.

By Mr. *McDougall* (*Middlesex*)—The Petition of the Village Council of *Ailsa Craig* ; also, the Petition of *T. G. S. Nevills* and others, of *Ailsa Craig*.

By Mr. *Bell*—The Petition of *Robert Leslie* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Long*—The Petition of *O. J. Phelps* and others, of *Flos* ; also, the Petition of *James Vint* and others, of *Tiny*.

By Mr. *Creighton*—The Petition of *Joseph Brown*, the elder, and others, of *Holland*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Township Council of *Brant*, praying that the Bill now before the House to enable the County of *Bruce* to assume certain Railway debts may not pass.

Of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*, praying that the Bill now before the House to incorporate the *St. Thomas Street Railway Company* may pass.

Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying for certain amendments to the Voters' Lists Act of 1876.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :

Bill (No. 20), Respecting the City of *St. Catharines*.

Bill (No. 29), To confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars.

Bill (No. 25), The *London Water Works Amendment Act* of 1878.

Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the Western University of *London, Ontario*.

Bill (No. 24), To consolidate the debt of *Brockville*.

Bill (No. 36), To enable the County of *Bruce* to assume the debts of certain Municipalities.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 17), respecting the *Hamilton Girls' Home*, the same being in connection with a charitable institution.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual expenses of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 17), *Hamilton Girls' Home*.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 42), Respecting the *Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay* Railway Company, and report the same without amendment.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :

Report and Evidence on charges made against the Central Committee of Education. (*Sessional Papers* No. 11.)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Province for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers* No. 2.)

Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's office. (*Sessional Papers* No. 17.)

Correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners for the County of *Carleton* with reference to the granting of a tavern license in the Township of *March*. (*Sessional Papers* No. 13.)

Return of all accidents and casualties, whether to life or property, which have occurred on the railways in *Ontario* under the jurisdiction of the Legislature, for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876. (*Sessional Papers* No. 14.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Committee on Printing.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 64), intituled "An Act respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario*."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 80), intituled "An Act to amend the Jurors' Act."—Mr. *Monk*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 63), To provide for employing prisoners without the walls of Common Gaols.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

17. To defray the expenses of Practice, and other Courts, as follow :—

Clerk of Practice Court	\$1,800 00
Clerk of Surrogate Court	2,000 00
Clerk of Assize	1,000 00
Expenses.....	100 00
Total.....	\$4,900 00

18. To defray the expenses of Criminal Justice, as follow :—

Crown Counsel Prosecutions ..	\$11,200 00
Administration of Criminal Justice	130,000 00
Special Services	4,000 00

To meet payments to witnesses in Criminal Cases	\$20,000 00
To meet balance of unpaid accounts for Administration of Justice	15,000 00

Total \$180,200 00

19. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, as follow :—

Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.....\$16,000 00

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA :

Sheriff	\$1,400 00
Registrar.....	800 00
Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00
Clerk of the District Court	500 00
Administration of Justice	4,000 00
Rents	175 00

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY :

Stipendiary Magistrate	1,200 00
Administration of Justice	3,500 00

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING :

Stipendiary Magistrate	1,400 00
Administration of Justice ..	500 00

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND :

Stipendiary Magistrate	1,400 00
Administration of Justice	600 00

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA :

Stipendiary Magistrate	1,800 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

PROVISIONAL COUNTY OF HALIBURTON :

Stipendiary Magistrate	1,200 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

PROVINCIAL POLICE :

Salary of Police Magistrate, <i>Clifton and Fort Erie</i>	1,000 00
Administration of Justice " "	4,000 00

OTHER SERVICES :

To pay Sheriffs, &c., attending Courts, and Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes	6,000 00
Seals and other contingencies.....	300 00
Registration Books for <i>Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay</i>	100 00
Lighting and heating <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	3,000 00
Furniture, Matting, &c., <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	300 00
Shorthand Reporters	7,000 00
County Judges, &c., Grouped Counties.....	1,050 00

Total..... \$59,025 00 -

20. To defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools..... \$240,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers No. 17.*)

Also—Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

Also—Report of the *Ontario* School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm for the year ending 31st December, 1877. (*Sessional Papers No. 6.*)

The House then adjourned at 10.26 P.M.

Friday, 1st February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to enquire into, and report on Estate Bills, their Reports in the following cases :—

Bill (No. 53), Respecting the Town of *Guelph*.

Bill (No. 28), Respecting the Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

Bill (No. 37) Respecting the *Elmsley* Estate.

Bill (No. 39), Respecting the Estate of the late *Thomas Bell*.

The Reports were then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows :—

TORONTO, 29th January, 1878.

The undersigned beg to report on Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act to convert a burying-ground in the Town of *Guelph* into a Park or Pleasure-ground," referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills in compliance with the Order of the Legislative Assembly for their Report.

Assuming from the recital that the Town of *Guelph* is seized of the burying-ground, that no lots have been sold for burial purposes, and that the Corporation have the right to inter the bodies in the Union Cemetery or *St. George's* Cemetery, we think it is for the Legislature to consider whether the conversion of a burying-ground, after removal of the dead, into a place of public recreation, is proper under the circumstances. We are not informed whether there have been few or many interments in the ground, or whether what is prayed for would involve the removal of a large number of the dead.

In case the Legislature should think it right to grant the prayer of the Petition, we think that the third clause of the Bill should be altered by giving the relatives, where known, notice in writing to remove the remains ; and in case they shall not do so within thirty days after being so notified, then the Corporation shall, etc., as in the clause printed, and striking out the sentence at the end of the clause, "and no further or other notice to the friends or relatives of the deceased shall be necessary."

J. G. SPRAGGE, C.

W. PROUDFOOT, V.-C.

Charles T. Gillmor, Esq.,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

OSGOODE HALL, 30th January, 1878.

The undersigned, to whom, with other Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, commissions have been issued to report in respect of any Estate Bills or Petitions for Estate Bills, which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, have the honour to state in reference to Bill (No. 28), and the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, that:—

(1) It is reasonable that such Bill do pass into a law.

(2) The property in question may be so located that it might be proper not to sanction the Bill, unless subject to the reservation contained in the original grant from the Crown, giving “free access to the beach for all vessels, boats, and persons.”

JOHN H. HAGARTY.
S. H. BLAKE.

Charles T. Gillmor, Esq.,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

TORONTO, 31st January, 1878.

The undersigned beg to report on Bill (No. 37), intituled “An Act respecting the *Elmsley* Estate,” referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, in compliance with the Order of the Legislative Assembly, for their Report.

Under the deed of trust as recited there is a power to lease. As the law stands at present the Court has power “in certain cases to authorize leases and sales of settled Estates, where it shall deem that such leases or sales would be proper and consistent with a due regard for the interests of all parties entitled under the settlement.” The Court has power to authorize such leases as may be beneficial in its judgment for those interested in the estate. In acting under the statute, the Court will require evidence to show that the object of the proposed application will be beneficial to infants having an interest in the lands settled.

We cannot advise the Legislature that it is reasonable under the circumstances presented in this petition to sanction the sale of this portion of the estate, and to deal unnecessarily with the subject matter of the trust in a manner opposed to the trusts on which it is held. We are of opinion that, in the interests of the infants who cannot assent to what is asked, the Legislature should not sanction what is asked. By the agreement made on the marriage referred to, this parcel of land was to be held on certain trusts. When those entitled in remainder are in a position to enjoy the estate, it will not be reasonable that, by the action of the Legislature, the estate should be represented by investments made to answer the requirements of the tenants for life, and which, as money is depreciating in value are becoming from year to year of less value, rather than by the real estate settled on them, and which is yearly increasing in value. We do not think that, because the tenants for life demand a more profitable investment, the interests of those entitled in remainder should be altered. The application appears to us to be open to two objections, one, that the interests of infants entitled under the settlement would not probably be promoted, but prejudiced by granting what is asked; the other, that the Court has power, in a proper case, to order leases or sales of settled estates and the Legislature is asked to authorize acts by Trustees which it has (following English precedent) committed to one of the Courts of the Province the duty of judging of the propriety of such acts, and in a proper case giving relief of the kind that is asked for by this Petition.

We do not think it reasonable that this Bill should pass into a law.

J. G. SPRAGGE,
S. H. BLAKE.

Charles T. Gillmor, Esq.,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

TORONTO, 31st January, 1878.

The undersigned beg to report on Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act respecting the Estate of the late *Thomas Bell*," referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, in compliance with the Order of the Legislative Assembly for their report.

By the will of the late *Thomas Bell*, full provision was made for the dealing with the estate in question, in the manner the testator deemed for the best. By the Act, 32 *Vic.*, Chapter 79, a power was given to the trustee named to deal with the estate in a manner not contemplated by the will. By the present Bill it is proposed, in entire disregard of the provisions of the will, to dispose of the estate as if the petitioners were absolutely entitled to deal therewith, in place of their being persons who enjoy the property by the bounty of one who was entitled to dictate the terms on which they are to hold it, and the manner in which the estate is to be invested.

Trustees and executors, where the mode of investment was not defined by the instruments appointing them, could only safely invest on first mortgages of real estates until the passing of 32 *Vic.*, Chapter 37, which gave power to invest in Stock Debentures and securities of the Dominion in this Province. The Legislature has not extended the power of investment, and we cannot say that it is reasonable in the present case to do so, but, on the contrary, we conceive it highly unreasonable to interfere in the manner asked by the petitioners with the provision for the investment of the estate duly made by the late *Thomas Bell*.

He has chosen to endeavour to preserve his property by limiting the investments in the manner he thought best for his children; and, if in this case, the Legislature interfere, no testator can safely leave his estate to be dealt with by his executors, as by Act of Parliament, an investment in Dominion stock ordered by will, may be turned into an investment in bank or insurance company stock, in order that the tenant for life may for a few years enjoy a higher rate of interest, at the expense of the tenant in remainder, who finds the first-class securities contemplated by the instrument under which he should claim transformed into the depreciated or worthless stock of companies taken under the sanction of Parliament.

We do not think it reasonable that this Bill should pass into a law.

J. E. SPRAGGE,
S. H. BLAKE.

Charles T. Gillmor, Esq.,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, Toronto.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 53), To convert a burying ground in the Town of *Guelph* into a park or pleasure ground, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same, with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 28), To enable the Corporation of *Leeds* and *Grenville* to sell certain lands, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same, with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of the County Council of *Welland*.

By Mr. *Dawson*—The Petition of *R. A. Lyon* and others, of *Michael's Bay*.

By Mr. *McCraney*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Romney*.

By Mr. *O'Donoghue*—The Petition of *James Hope* and others, of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *O'Sullivan*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Lakefield*.

The following Petition was read and received :—

Of the *Dominion Grange*, praying for the establishment of a fund for under-drainage.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee of Private Bills, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 34), To authorize the Town of *Dundas* to exempt Messieurs *Fisher* from taxes.

Bill (No. 49), Respecting the Townships of *Tilbury East*, *Raleigh*, and *Romney*.

Bill (No. 6), To amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Acts affecting the Diocese of *Toronto*.

The Committee have also examined Bill (No. 7), Respecting the debt of the County of *Frontenac*, and have amended the title thereof, so that it now reads, “An Act respecting the debt of the County of *Frontenac*, and to make valid certain debentures of said County,” and have also amended the preamble thereof in accordance with the facts before the Committee, and have prepared other amendments to the said Bill.

The Committee have also examined Bill (No. 33), To incorporate the *Toronto* Land and Loan Company, and find the preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that the general Act covers the purposes required ; the Committee recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on the Bill.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 29), To confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars, the same being in connection with a charitable institution.

Ordered, That the fees less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 33), *Toronto* Land and Loan Company, and on Bill (No. 29), Good Templars.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 81), intituled “An Act to amend the Division Courts Act.”—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 82), intituled “An Act to amend the Municipal Act.”—Mr. *Hay*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 83), intituled “An Act respecting the Election of School Trustees in Cities, Towns and Villages.”—Mr. *Ross*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 84), intituled “An Act respecting Public School Inspectors.”—Mr. *Hay*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 85), intituled “An Act to amend the law respecting Mutual Insurance Companies.”—Mr. *Meredith*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 86), intituled “An Act to amend the law respecting Building Societies.”—Mr. *Meredith*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Scott*.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education or his Department, and the Publishing House of *Adam Miller & Co.*, and all other publishers, and also with any member of the Central Committee, relating to the discontinuance of the *Journal of Education*, and the establishment and publication of the *Canada School Journal*, and the granting of any sum of money to the said *Adam Miller & Co.*, connected with the last-mentioned publication, together with Copies of all Orders in Council passed relative to the *Journal of Education* and the *Canada School Journal*.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*, seconded by Mr. *Striker*,

Ordered, That the Petitions presented to this House, praying for a re adjustment in the representation of *Algoma*, be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 5), Respecting Water Works, and to validate By-law No. 212, of the Town of *Owen Sound*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 15), To incorporate the *St. Thomas* Street Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the *Toronto* Club.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 14), Respecting the *Burnside* Lying-in Hospital and the *Toronto* General Hospital.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 17), Respecting the *Hamilton* Girls' Home.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 3), To confirm a survey in the Township of *Caledon*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 42), Respecting the *Whitby*, *Port Perry* and *Lindsay* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 61), Respecting the winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

21. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Public and Separate Schools, as follow :—

5,100 Schools and Departments, at \$5	\$25,500 00
Inspection of Schools in <i>Algoma</i> , &c.....	2,500 00
Postage, stationery and contingencies	850 00

Total..... \$28,850 00

22. To defray the expenses of Schools in new and poor Townships..... \$12,000 00

23. To defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, as follow :—

Existing High Schools	\$72,000 00
Two new High Schools ..	800 00
Collegiate Institutes	6,000 00

Total..... \$78,800 00

24. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, as follow :—

Three Inspectors.....	\$6,000 00
Travelling allowances	1,200 00
Stationery and printing papers, postage and incidentals	600 00

Total..... \$7,800 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year ending the 30th November, 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20).

Also :—Return to an Address, dated 26th February, 1877, to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the Order in Council passed for the appointment of a Commission under 31 *Victoria*, cap. 26, to inquire into the claims of the representatives of the late *William A. Scott* against the Province ; the Commission issued thereunder ; the instructions (if any) to the Commissioners ; the evidence taken before the Commission, and the Report of the Commissioners ; and also, copies of Correspondence between the Honourable the Attorney-General, or any other Member of the Government, and the representatives of *William A. Scott*, or any other person with reference to the re-opening of the said inquiry. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21.)

The House then adjourned at 6 P.M.

Monday, 4th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Miller*—The Petition of *W. P. Christie* and others, of *Morrison* ; also, the Petition of *J. H. Jackson* and others, of *Muskoka* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Morrison*.

By Mr. *Sexton*—The Petition of the County Council of *Wentworth*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Joseph Brown* and others, of *Holland*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act in respect to the Grouping Clauses.

Of the County Council of *Welland*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting bridges in Villages.

Of the Township Council of *Romney*, praying for certain amendments to the *Ontario Drainage Act*.

Of *R. A. Lyon* and others, of *Algoma*, praying for the re-adjustment of the representation of the District of *Algoma*.

Of *Robert Leslie* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, of *T. G. S. Nevill* and others, of *Ailsa Craig* ; also, of the Village Council of *Ailsa Craig* ; also, of *John Carroll* and others ; also, of *James Hope* and others, of *Ottawa* ; also, of the Village Council of *Lakefield*, severally praying that such amendments be made to the Municipal and Assessment Acts as will establish equality of taxation.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the *Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the *Toronto Club*.

Bill (No. 14), Respecting the *Burnside* Lying-in Hospital and the *Toronto* General Hospital.

Bill (No. 17), Respecting the *Hamilton* Girls' Home.

Bill (No. 42), Respecting the *Whitby*, *Port Perry* and *Lindsay* Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Grange*, seconded by Mr. *Rosevear*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Returns for the years 1876 and 1877, of all orders issued by the Court of Chancery appointing guardians *ad litem* to infant lunatics, and all other persons under disability, and the names of the solicitors so appointed ; also, a Return of all Bills of Costs taxed during the above two years in the Court of Chancery for guardians *ad litem*, giving the amounts of the bills brought, the amounts allowed, and the names of the solicitor and guardian *ad litem* in each case ; and shewing also, the amounts disbursed by such solicitor and guardian *ad litem*, in payment to agents, to the fee fund, to sheriffs and otherwise ; also a Return of the amount at the credit of the Sutors' Fee Fund during these years, and the amounts paid out of said fund, and to whom paid.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 66), To amend the Pharmacy Act of 1871.

Referred to a Select Committee, composed as follows :—The Honourable Messieurs *Hardy* and *McDougall*, Messieurs *Baxter*, *Barr*, *Boulter*, *Widdifield*, *Grange*, *Haney*, *Harkin*, *McMahon*, *Wilson*, *Deroche*, *Mostyn*, *O'Sullivan*, *Preston*, *Striker*, *Paxton* and *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).

Bill (No. 69), To amend the Mechanics' Liens Act.

Referred to a Select Committee, composed as follows :—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, Messieurs *Baker*, *Bell*, *Clarke* (*Wellington*), *Cole*, *Hodgins*, *Meredith*, *McDougall* (*Middlesex*), *O'Donoghue*, *Robinson* and *Scott*.

Bill (No. 77), To amend the Mechanics' Liens Act of 1873.

Referred to the same Select Committee to whom was referred Bill No. (69), To amend Mechanics' Liens Act.

Bill (No. 79), To extend the Religious Institutions Act to the Church of *England* in *Ontario*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 64), Respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 61), Respecting the winding up of Joint Stock Companies ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Notice having been taken that there was not a Quorum, the Members present were counted, and the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker at 7.45 P. M.

Tuesday, 5th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to enquire into, and report on Estate Bills, their Report in the following case :—

Bill (No. 26), To enable *I. B. Burwell* to sell certain lands.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows :—

OSGOODE HALL, January 31st, 1878.

We, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners to whom has been referred Bill (No. 26), An Act to enable *Isaac Brock Burwell* to sell certain lands in *Westminster*, beg leave to report :—

Assuming the obligations contained in the preamble to be proved, we think it reasonable that such Bill should pass into a law ; and we are of opinion that the provisions thereof are proper for carrying its purposes into effect.

THOMAS MOSS, *C. J. A.*

C. S. PATTERSON, *J. A.*

C. T. Gillmor, Esq.,

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 26), To enable *Isaac Brock Burwell* to sell certain lands in *Westminster*, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same, with reference to the Report of the Commissioners on Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of the County Council of *Ontario*.

By the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*—The Petition of the County Council of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Code*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Perth*.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments thereto respectively :

Bill (No. 2), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 27), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay* and *Wellington* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 32), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto*, *Grey*, and *Bruce* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 38), To incorporate the *Saugeen Valley* Railway Company.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 50), Respecting the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company, and report the same with certain amendments.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto, respectively :—

Bill (No. 4), Respecting Water Works at *Brampton*.

Bill (No. 28), To enable the Corporation of *Leeds* and *Grenville* to sell certain lands.

Bill (No. 55) Respecting the *National Club*.

The Committee have also examined the following Bills and report the same without amendment.

Bill (No. 41), To authorize *Henry Scarrow* to add the name of *Woodward* to his present name.

Bill (No. 65), Respecting the City of *Toronto* and *Toronto Water Works*.

Bill (No. 72), To legalize By-law No. 221 of the County of *Oxford*.

The Committee recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the following Bills, the same having been reported against by the Commissioners of Estate Bills :

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the *Elmsley Estate*, and

Bill (No. 39), Respecting the Estate of the late *Thomas Bell*.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 37), *Elmsley Estate*, and Bill (No. 39), Estate of the late *Thomas Bell*.

The following Bill was introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 87), intituled “An Act respecting the Magistracy.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the *Toronto Club*.

Bill (No. 17), Respecting the *Hamilton Girls’ Home*.

Bill (No. 42), Respecting the *Whitby*, *Port Perry* and *Lindsay* Railway Company.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 79), To extend the Religious Institutions Act to the Church of *England* in *Ontario* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

25. To defray the expenses of the Central Committee of Examiners, as follow :—

Central Committee of Examiners.....	\$3,850 00
Unpaid in 1877....	900 00
Travelling expenses	400 00
20 Sub-examiners	3,000 00
Postage, stationery and incidentals	400 00
Confidential Printing of Examination Papers	2,850 00

Total.....\$11,400 00

26. To defray the expenses of the Training of Public School Teachers, as follow :—

Travelling expenses of students at <i>Toronto</i> and <i>Ottawa</i>	\$2,000 00
Towards maintenance (say 200).....	5,000 00

Towards Public School selected as County Model Schools.....	\$4,700 00
Additional allowance of \$100 each, to 40 County Model Schools for 1877.....	2,000 00
County Teachers' Institutes and Associations	2,500 00
Balance due in 1877	250 00
Printing paper, stationery, travelling expenses and incidentals...	300 00
Inspection of Model Schools	1,000 00

Total..... \$17,750 00

27. To defray the expenses of Superannuated Public School Teachers \$35,200 00

28. To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, *Toronto*, as follow :—

SALARIES :

The Principal	\$2,000 00
Science master	1,800 00
Mathematical master	1,500 00
Writing and book-keeping master	1,000 00
Drawing master ..	600 00
Music master	500 00
Teacher of Reading and Elocution.....	300 00
Teacher of Domestic Economy of a practical nature	300 00
Gymnastic master	300 00
Head master of boys' model school - - - - -	1,200 00
First assistant - - - - -	1,000 00
Second assistant - - - - -	800 00
Third assistant - - - - -	700 00
Head mistress of girls' model school - - - - -	1,000 00
First assistant - - - - -	800 00
Second assistant - - - - -	700 00
Third assistant - - - - -	650 00
Clerk of the normal and model school - - - - -	600 00
Head gardener and keeper of grounds - - - - -	410 00
First engineer - - - - -	410 00
Second engineer - - - - -	400 00
Third engineer - - - - -	360 00
Janitor of normal school - - - - -	450 00
Janitor of boys' model school - - - - -	420 00
Janitor of girls' model school - - - - -	400 00
Assistant gardener - - - - -	400 00

EXPENSES :

Text books for masters, and reading room for students -	200 00
Printing and stationery, chemicals and supplies - -	400 00
Expenses of grounds, plants and plant-houses - - -	500 00
Fuel and light - - - - -	1,750 00
Water - - - - -	550 00
Contingencies - - - - -	550 00

Total - - - - - \$22,950 00

29. To defray the expenses of the Normal School, *Ottawa*, as follow :—

SALARIES :

The Principal	\$2,000 00
Mathematical master.....	1,500 00

Science master	\$1,500 00
Writing and book-keeping master	300 00
Drawing master	200 00
Music master.....	200 00
Clerk	800 00
Drill Instructor	250 00
First engineer and gardener	600 00
Second engineer and assistant gardener	360 00
Two labourers on grounds in summer	480 00
Janitor	360 00
To pay for scrubbing and cleaning	150 00

EXPENSES :

Text books for masters, and reading room for students ...	200 00
Printing and stationery, chemicals and supplies	400 00
Expenses of grounds	400 00
Fuel and light	1,200 00
Water	300 00
Contingencies	500 00

Total..... \$11,700 00

30. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Educational Museum and Library, as follow :—

School furniture, maps, and models of school-houses.....	\$1,500 00
Historical books relating to various Provinces	100 00
Specimen text-books for reference.....	200 00
Engravings, casts, and photographs.....	100 00
Frames for do. and fittings	180 00
Repairs, painting, and restoration of pictures and casts	250 00
Binding Canadian books and pamphlets ...	200 00
Reports and books on education	175 00
Printing paper for catalogues, and incidentals	200 00
Fire, water and light	450 00
Caretaker	100 00

Total \$3,455 00

31. To defray the expenses of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books, as follow :

Public and High School text-books	\$7,000 00
Books for teachers' libraries ..	3,000 00
Prize and library books for school corporations.....	5,000 00
Maps, &c., for Public and High Schools	20,000 00

Total \$35,000 00

32. To defray the expenses of the Educational Depository, as follow :

SALARIES:

Superintendent of depository	1,400 00
Cashier	1,000 00
Despatch clerk	520 00
Senior clerks (four)	1,750 00
Junior clerks (three)	900 00
Messenger and postman.....	365 00

EXPENSES :

Postages	\$500 00
Stationery.....	500 00
Fuel, water and light	650 00
Printing paper for forms and circulars	450 00
Printing catalogues	350 00
Packing paper, twine, nails, &c	350 00
Cases, shelving, fixtures and painting	300 00
Furnishings, incidentals and repairs	300 00

Total..... \$9,335 00

33. To defray the expenses of the Education Office, as follow :—**SALARIES :**

Minister of Education	\$4,500 00
Deputy Minister.....	3,000 00
Secretary.....	2,000 00
Chief clerk and accountant	1,200 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk	900 00
Clerk	1,100 00
Clerk	550 00
Clerk	700 00
Clerk	550 00
Clerk	600 00
Clerk	575 00
Clerk	550 00
Clerk	400 00
Clerk	350 00
Clerk	300 00
Caretaker	500 00

EXPENSES :

Postages	550 00
Printing circulars, blanks and paper	600 00
Fuel and light	500 00
Office stationery and account books	400 00
Books, newspapers, law and other reports.....	200 00
Office furniture, repairs and incidentals	250 00
Law appeal cases	200 00
15,000 yearly and half-yearly blank forms, for trustees, &c....	300 00
Expenses under R. Stat., cap. 203, sec. 5, sub-sec. 3.....	200 00

Total\$21,975 00

34. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses of Education, as follow :—

Annual Report, 1876.....	\$1,500 00
6,000 Con. Acts and regulations.....	2,550 00
13,000 Public and High School Registers	3,750 00
Compendium of School Act and Regulations for revision	200 00
Six months' salary temporary clerk	500 00

Total \$8,500 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6 P.M.

Wednesday, 6th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Miller*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Humphrey*.

By Mr. *Paxton*—The Petition of the *Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Finlayson*—The Petition of the Township Council of *South Dumfries*.

By Mr. *Creighton*—The Petition of *Peter Fisher* and others, of *Wingham*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the County Council of *Wentworth*, praying for certain amendments to the Voters' Lists Act.

Of *W. P. Christie* and others of *Morrison* ; also, of *J. H. Jackson* and others of *Muskoka* ; also of the Township Council of *Morrison*, severally praying that an Act may pass to erect the Provisional County of *Muskoka*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully examined the following Bills, and have amended the Preambles thereof in accordance with the facts before the Committee, and have prepared other amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 8), To incorporate the Town of *Harriston*.

Bill (No. 12), Relating to the Town of *Peterborough*.

Bill (No. 56), To incorporate the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 58), To incorporate the *Whitby and Bobcaygeon Extension* Railway Company, and report the same with certain amendments.

Mr. *Clarke*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Third Report which was read as follows :

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 17.)

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 1.)

Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20.)

Annual Report on the *Ontario* School of Agriculture and Experimental farm for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

An Epitome of the petitions respecting the re-adjustment of Legislative Representation for *Algoma*.

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :

Correspondence relating to the claim of *Rev. J. W. R. Beck* for indemnity in respect of the purchase of Lot 6, Con. 2, in *Haldimand*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

Correspondence relating to the discovery of gold on the West half of Lot 9, Con. 9, in *Marmora*, and the claims of the discoveror. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Return from the Queen's Printer relating to the disposal of *Ontario* Statutes for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 19.)

Mr. *Clarke*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that five thousand copies more than the usual number of the Third Annual Report on the *Ontario* School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm for the year 1877, be printed for circulation.

Also—That one copy of the Statutes be sent annually to each newspaper office in the Province.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third and Fourth Reports of the Committee on Printing.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill No. (88), intituled “An Act to amend the Municipal Act, so far as relates to the appointment of County Valuers.”—Mr. *Calvin*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill No (89), intituled “An Act respecting the registration of Railway Aid Scrip.”—The Honourable Mr. *Wood*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 90), intituled “An Act to amend Chapter 174 of the Revised Statutes respecting Municipal Institutions.”—Mr. *Scott*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 91), intituled “An Act to amend Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes of *Ontario* respecting Public Works.”—Mr. *Scott*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 92), intituled “An Act to amend the Act respecting the Surrogate Courts.”—Mr. *Scott*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 79), To extend the Religious Institutions Act to the Church of *England* in *Ontario*.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 15), To incorporate the *St. Thomas* Street Railway Company.

Bill (No. 3), To confirm a survey in the Township of *Caledon*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 20), Respecting the City of *St. Catharines*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 29), To confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 25), The *London Water Works Amendment Act* of 1878.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 24), To consolidate the debt of *Brockville*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 36), To enable the County of *Bruce* to assume the Railway debts of certain municipalities.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 34), To authorize the Town of *Dundas* to exempt Messieurs *Fisher* from taxation.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 49), Respecting the Townships of *Tilbury East*, *Raleigh* and *Romney*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 7), Respecting the debt of the County of *Frontenac*, and to make valid certain debentures of said County.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill No. 28), To enable the Corporation of *Leeds* and *Grenville* to sell certain lands.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 41), To authorize *Henry Scarrow* to add the name of *Woodward* to his present name.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 65), Respecting the City of *Toronto* and *Toronto Water Works*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 72), To legalize By-law No. 221 of the County of *Oxford*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Kean*, seconded by Mr. *Monk*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of Timber Licenses sold during the year 1877 ; to whom sold ; the price per square mile, and also the amount paid on each License, and the amount in arrears, if any.

On motion of Mr. *Wills*, seconded by Mr. *Appleby*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all accidents and casualties (whether to life or property), which have occurred on the Railways in the Province of *Ontario*, under the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Province for the year 1877, which shall set forth the names of the respective Companies; the causes and nature of such accidents and casualties; the points at which they respectively occurred, and whether by day or night ; the full extent thereof, and all the particulars of the same.

On motion of Mr. *Creighton*, seconded by Mr. *Broder*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member or officer thereof, and the contractors for the Printing of this House, relative to the rate at which such printing is to be paid for ; and of instructions to the Queen's Printer, or Accountant, relative to payments on account of same, subsequent to correspondence contained in Return of last Session.

On motion of Mr. *Ross*, seconded by Mr. *Bishop*,

Ordered, That Bill (No. 18), To incorporate the Town of *Wingham*, be referred back to the Committee on Private Bills for re-consideration.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, Resolved, That this House will, on To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relating to the Public Service.

The House then adjourned at 10.40 P.M.

Thursday, 7th February, 1878.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Bethune*—Two Petitions of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas* and *Glengarry*.

By Mr. *Tooley*—The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *McDougall* (*Middlesex*)—The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the County Council of *Ontario*, praying that the Bill now before the House respecting the drainage of Lake *Scugog* may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Simcoe*, praying that the Municipal Act may be so amended as to define the liability of owners of cattle allowed to run at large.

Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying that certain kinds of property may be exempt from taxation.

Of the Town Council of *Perth*, praying that such amendments be made to the Municipal and Assessment Acts as will establish equality of taxation.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee* from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 9), Respecting the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company.

Bill (No. 31), Respecting the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway, and the Township of *North Norwich*.

Bill (No. 52), Respecting the *Galt* and *Guelph* Railway Company.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 be suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of the Standing Committee on Railways be extended until and inclusive of Tuesday the twelfth instant.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined Bill (No. 53), To convert a burying ground in the Town of *Guelph*, into a park or pleasure ground, and have amended the title thereof, so that it now reads, "An Act respecting the public burial ground in the Town of *Guelph*," and have also amended the Preamble thereof, in accordance with the facts before the Committee, and have prepared other amendments to the Bill.

The Committee have also examined Bill (No. 1), Respecting certain Dams on *Black Creek*, and have amended the Preamble thereof in accordance with the facts before the Committee, and have also prepared other amendments to the Bill.

The Committee have also examined Bill (No. 16), To incorporate the *Ontario* Ladies College, and have prepared certain amendments to the Bill.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 be suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of the Standing Committee on Private Bills, be extended until and inclusive of Tuesday, the twelfth instant.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from the Standing Committee on Railways, and from the Standing Committee on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Tuesday, the twelfth instant.

On motion of Mr. *Bethune*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Wood*,

Ordered, That Bill (No. 48), Respecting the *Port Whitby* Harbour Company, be referred back to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, together with a copy of the will of the late *Chester Draper*, referred to in the said Bill, for their further Report thereon.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 93), intituled “ An Act to amend the Assessment Act.”—Mr. *Wills*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 94), intituled “ An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting Ditching Water Courses.”—Mr. *Bishop*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 15), To incorporate the *St. Thomas* Street Railway Company.

Bill (No. 3), To confirm a Survey in the Township of *Caledon*.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 63), To provide for employing prisoners without the walls of Common Gaols ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 64), Respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Public Service having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That the following officers shall be respectively the Deputy Heads of the Department to which they are attached, and shall receive such salaries respectively as may be assigned to them by the Legislature :

The Deputy of the Attorney-General ;

The Deputy of the Minister of Education ;

The Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands ;

The Assistant Provincial Secretary ;

The Assistant Commissioner of Public Works ;

The Assistant Treasurer ;

The Clerk of the Executive Council.

That a fourth-class clerk shall receive a salary of not more than *four hundred dollars* for his first year's service as such, and may thereafter have an annual increase of *fifty dollars* per annum until his salary is *six hundred and fifty dollars* per annum.

That a third class clerk shall receive a salary of not more than *seven hundred dollars* for his first year's service as such, and may thereafter have an annual increase of *fifty dollars* per annum until his salary is *nine hundred and fifty dollars* per annum.

That a second class clerk shall receive a salary of not more than *one thousand dollars* for his first year's service as such, and may have an annual increase of *fifty dollars* per annum until his salary is *one thousand two hundred dollars* per annum.

That a first class clerk shall receive a salary of not more than *one thousand two hundred dollars* per annum, and may have an annual increase of *fifty dollars* per annum until his salary is *one thousand four hundred dollars* per annum, but if any clerk promoted into the first class has at the time of such promotion a higher salary than *one thousand two hundred dollars* per annum, he shall continue to receive such salary until by length of service in the first class he has a right to that amount as a first class clerk, from which time he shall receive an annual increase of *fifty dollars* per annum until his salary is *one thousand four hundred dollars* per annum.

That officers and clerks in the special division shall receive such salaries respectively as may be assigned to them by Order in Council, and voted by the Legislature.

That there may be in each department of the Civil Service one or more officers or chief clerks who shall receive such salaries respectively as may be fixed and determined by Order in Council, and voted by the Legislature.

That if in any department there are any special duties requiring or assigned to an officer or chief clerk, an additional salary not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum may be given by Order in Council to one or other first class clerks in such department, who shall have the rank of chief clerk.

That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time divide any department of the Public Service into as many branches or sub-departments as may appear most convenient for the Public Service, and one of the officers or first or second class clerks in such department may be appointed the chief clerk of such branch, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the head of the department, and an additional salary not exceeding *four hundred dollars* per annum may, by Order in Council, be paid to the person holding the position of chief clerk of such branch of said department.

That as soon as conveniently may be, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall determine the number of officers or chief clerks, and the officers and clerks of each class, and of each division that are required for the working of the staff of each department, and shall classify the same according to the arrangements so determined, and such classification shall be submitted to the Legislature at its next Session thereafter, and after such classification has been submitted to the Legislature, no first class clerk and no officer or chief clerk in either division shall be appointed, nor shall any person be rated at any salary higher than the *maximum* of the first class, except (1) upon a vacancy, or (2) upon the creation of an additional first class clerkship or office or chief clerkship by special Order in Council, and upon the approval by the Legislature of the salary thereunto attached as a separate item in the estimates of the year in which such first class clerkship or officer or chief clerkship is created.

That no extra clerk shall, except under an Order in Council, be employed in any department unless for a period not exceeding three months, for which he may be paid at a rate not exceeding *two dollars* per diem out of the contingencies of the department on the certificate of the head or deputy head thereof, except only that if such extra clerk be an accountant, a book-keeper, or a person of special attainments and employed as such, he may be paid at a rate not exceeding the ordinary charge for such services, but any extra clerk may, under an Order in Council, made on the application and report of the head of the department that the same is requisite, be employed for a longer period than three months, and he shall, during such period, be borne on the pay-list of the department. At the end of six months such extra clerk shall only be retained in the department as a probationary clerk, if nominated, examined, and appointed as such in the manner required by this Act. A probationary clerk may be paid at the same rate as a fourth class clerk.

That, when the services of any officer are dispensed with, in consequence of any change in any department, and not for any fault on the part of such officer, or in consequence of the age and infirmity, or ill health of such officer, such gratuity may be allowed him as shall be directed by Order in Council, but not exceeding one month's pay for each year of his service.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained any person may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, be appointed as the Private Secretary of the Head of a Department, but the salary or emolument of any such person payable out of public moneys, shall not exceed the sum of *one thousand dollars per annum*, and he shall not by virtue of such appointment become a member of the Civil Service, and his appointment shall cease on the retiring of the Minister who appoints him.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, in obedience to an Order of the House :—

A Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education or his Department, and the Publishing House of *Adam Miller & Co.*, and all other publishers, and also with any member of the Central Committee, relating to the discontinuance of the *Journal of Education*, and the establishment and publication of the *Canada School Journal*, and the granting of any sum of money to the said *Adam Miller & Co.*, connected with the last-mentioned publication, together with copies of all Orders in Council passed relative to the *Journal of Education* and the *Canada School Journal*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

Also :—In obedience to an Order of the House—A Return of all students attending the Agricultural College from the commencement of the Institution to the present time, such return to give the names of the students in full, together with the residence of their parents or guardians and their profession, trade or occupation, also to show the present place of residence and occupation of all such students as shall have left the College ; also, the length of time each student has remained in the Institution. (*Sessional Papers* No. 23).

The House then adjourned at 10.15 P.M.

Friday, 8th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Deacon*—The Petition of the County Council of *Renfrew*.

The following Petitions were received and read :

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying for certain amendments to the Voters' Lists Act.

Of the Township Council of *Humphrey*, praying that no Act may pass to erect the Provisional County of *Muskoka*.

Of the Township Council of *South Dumfries*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of *Peter Fisher* and others, of *Wingham*, praying for certain amendments to the Bill now before the House to incorporate the Town of *Wingham*.

Of the *Whitby* and *Port Perry* Railway Company, praying that the Bill now before the House respecting the drainage of Lake *Scugog*, may not pass.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments thereto respectively.

Bill (No. 13), To incorporate the *Arthur Junction* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the *Toronto and Ottawa* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 54), Respecting the *Stratford and Huron* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 57), Respecting the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eight Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 59), Respecting the drainage of *Lake Scugog*, and find the preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that special legislation of the nature sought for is not, in the opinion of the Committee, at present desirable or necessary. The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill.

The Committee also recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 21), To incorporate the Crown Assurance Company, said Bill having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 59), *Lake Scugog*, and Bill (No. 21), Crown Assurance Company.

On motion of Mr. *Wills*, seconded by Mr. *Appleby*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return in the matter of the buildings, erections, drains, and other works done or contracted for in connection with the Deaf and Dumb Institute at *Belleville*, for the year 1877, setting forth, 1. All tenders for said works. 2. All contracts entered into for the same. 3. All claims for extra work. 4. All amounts allowed on said claims for extra work. 5. All claims for extras allowed. 6. All claims for extras in course of adjustment. 7. What sums are yet required for the completion of works so undertaken.

On motion of Mr. *Bell*, seconded by Mr. *Grange*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of locatees on Free Grant Lands, the number of acres cleared, the number of patents issued, the number of acres cleared upon the land patented, at the time they were so patented.

On motion of Mr. *Sinclair*, seconded by Mr. *Hunter*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, the Report of the Commissioner appointed to enquire into the abstraction of Ballot Papers and other public documents from the Election Court for the trial of the Election Petition for the County of *Lincoln*, and other documents relating to the same.

Mr. *Scott* moved, seconded by Mr. *Creighton*,

That it is expedient to provide, as to all Railway Companies within the Legislative authority of this House, that the bonds or other securities of the Company shall have no effect or operation upon the after acquired personal property of the Company, otherwise than its rolling stock and equipment, notwithstanding the provisions of special acts of incorporation of such companies.

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Miller*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Currie*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the quantity in pieces and feet of all Saw-logs, square and waney pine timber returned to the Crown Lands

Department, as cut on public and private lands respectively, for each of the years from 1868 to 1877, both inclusive.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—
Bill (No. 64), Respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 68), To amend the law for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals, having been read,

Mr. *Mostyn* moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 6 P.M.

Monday, 11th February, 1878.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to enquire into, and report on the Estate Bills, their Reports in the following cases :—

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the *Sparks* Estate.

Bill (No. 48), Respecting the *Port Whitby* Harbour Company.

The Reports were then read by the Clerk at the Table as follows :—

We, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners to whom has been referred Bill (No. 46), intituled, "An Act respecting the Estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*," beg to report as follows :—

1. The right of Mrs. *Sweetland* to the care and guardianship of her children during their minority not having been given absolutely, but being by the express provisions of the 11th section of 36 *Vic.*, cap. 157, subject to the order of the Court of Chancery, or a Judge thereof, it seems reasonable to make a similar provision respecting her appointee or appointees by will. With that view we suggest the amendments which we have inserted in the copy of the Bill transmitted to us, and returned herewith.

2. With this modification we think it reasonable that the Bill should pass, and the proposed provisions seem to be proper for carrying its purposes into effect.

THOMAS MOSS, *C.J.A.*,
GEO. W. BURTON, *J.A.*

Osgoode Hall,
January 31st, 1878.

OSGOODE HALL, 8th February, 1878.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, referring to Bill (No. 48), Respecting the *Port Whitby* Harbour Company.

By the *British North America* Act, section 108, the Public Harbours of *Ontario* were vested in the Dominion, and the Dominion Legislature, 31 *Vic.*, c. 12, s. 54, authorized the Minister of Public Works to dispose of them to local authorities, or to companies in *Ontario*, incorporated for the purpose of constructing or holding such works.

We think the Legislature of *Ontario* has no power to sell the Harbour, or to authorize its sale; the Legislature may indeed form a company which might receive a transfer from the Dominion Government, but no private individual could exercise the powers of a company in regard to Harbours, and would not be entitled to purchase, or receive a transfer from the Dominion Government; if a sale could be authorized by the Provincial Legislature, it ought to be limited to a sale to a company formed or existing for the purpose.

Under these circumstances, assuming the allegations in the preamble to be proved to the satisfaction of the House, we do not think it reasonable that the Bill should pass into a law.

ROBT. A. HARRISON, C. J.
W. PROUDFOOT, V. C.

Chas. T. Gillmor, Esq.,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 46), respecting the Estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestion of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *O'Donoghue*—The Petition of *James Hope* and others, of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Richardson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Norfolk*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of *John H. Mickle* and others; also the Petition of *Thomas Barnes* and others; also the Petition of *Peter Robert* and others, all of *Harwich*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, praying for certain amendments to the Game Law.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, praying for certain amendments to the High School Act.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying for certain amendments to the Spirits License Act.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying that Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace may be paid by salaries instead of by fees.

Of the County Council of *Renfrew*, praying for certain amendments to the Voters' Lists Act.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Ninth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 44), To incorporate the *Great Western Railway Provident Society*, and find the Preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that special legislation is not, in the opinion of the Committee, necessary. The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 48), Respecting the *Port Whitby Harbour Company*, the same having been reported against by the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 51), To incorporate the *Brant Memorial Association*, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Committee recommend that considering the special purposes for which the said Bill (No. 51), is promoted, the fees thereon, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 44), *Great Western Railway Provident Society*, Bill (No. 48), *Port Whitby Harbour*, and Bill (No. 51), *Brant Memorial*.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 95), intituled "An Act to give Finality to Voters' Lists and for other purposes."—The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 96), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Institutions Act."—Mr. *Sexton*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading Bill (No. 14), Respecting the *Burnside* Lying-in Hospital and the *Toronto* General Hospital, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as instructed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 5) Respecting Water Works, and to validate By-law No. 212, of the Town of *Owen Sound*.

Bill (No. 65) Respecting the City of *Toronto* and *Toronto* Water Works.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 29), To confirm Sales made by the Order of Good Templars ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 25), The *London* Water Works Amendment Act of 1878 ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 24), To consolidate the debt of *Brockville*.

Bill (No. 36), To enable the County of *Bruce* to assume the Railway debts of certain municipalities.

Bill (No. 34), To authorize the Town of *Dundas* to exempt Messrs. *Fisher* from taxation.

Bill (No. 7), Respecting the Debt of the County of *Frontenac*, and to make valid certain debentures of said County.

Bill (No. 28), To enable the Corporation of *Leeds* and *Grenville* to sell certain lands.

Bill (No. 41), To authorize *Henry Scarrow* to add the name of *Woodward* to his present name.

Bill (No. 72), To legalize By-law No. 221 of the County of *Oxford*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and, Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the Western University of *London*, having been read,

Mr. *Meredith* moved, that the Bill be now read the second time.

And the question having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—39.</i>
<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>	

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Sinclair—23.</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>		

The Bill was then read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

On Motion of Mr. *Scott*, seconded by Mr. *Creighton*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House copies of all correspondence between *John Stotherd* or others, and the Government, or any member or department thereof, relating to the construction or maintenance of a dam at the foot of *Kushog* Lake, in the County of *Haliburton*, and to the lands thereby submerged.

On motion of Mr. *Ross*, seconded by Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of the number of pupils attending the different County Model Schools in 1877, the number who successfully passed the examinations and obtained certificates; also, the number of passed candidates who are now engaged in teaching; and the number of them holding third class certificates who are now attending High Schools.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Annual Report of the *Ontario* School of Art. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 25).

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate on Bill (No. 68), To amend the law for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals, having been read.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the second time.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows:—The Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, Messieurs. *Clarke (Norfolk)*, *Clarke (Wellington)*, *Deroche*, *Deacon*, *Dawson*, *Ferris*, *Graham*, *Harkin*, *Meredith*, *Monk*, *Miller*, *Mostyn*, *McMahon* *Preston*, *Patterson (Essex)*, *Richardson*, *Scott* and *Widdifield*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 70), Relating to the Trial of Civil Causes, having been read,

Mr. *Monk* moved, that the Bill be now read the second time.

And the question having been put was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Widdifield—31.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—32.</i>

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 6), To amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Act affecting the Diocese of *Toronto*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 2), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 27), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay* and *Wellington* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 32), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto*, *Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 38) To incorporate the *Saugeen Valley* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 50), Respecting the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 4) Respecting Water Works at *Brampton*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 55), respecting the National Club.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 8), To incorporate the Town of *Harriston*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 12), Relating to the Town of *Peterborough*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 56), To incorporate the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 9), Respecting the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 31), Respecting the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway, and the Township of *North Norwich*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 52), Respecting the *Galt* and *Guelph* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 53), Respecting the public burial-ground in the Town of *Guelph*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 1), Respecting certain dams on *Black Creek*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 16), To incorporate the *Ontario* Ladies' College.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 13), To incorporate the *Arthur Junction* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the *Toronto* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 54), Respecting the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 57), Respecting the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 71), For the Protection of Insectivorous and other Birds,

Referred to the same Select Committee, to whom was referred Bill (No. 68), To amend the law for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals.

Bill (No. 75), To amend the law respecting High Schools.

Referred to a Select Committee, composed as follows:—The Honourable Messieurs *Crooks* and *McDougall*, Messrs. *Bethune*, *Harkin*, *Hay*, *Merrick*, *Miller*, *Ross* and *Springer*.

Bill (No. 86), To amend the law respecting Building Societies.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows:—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, Messieurs *Bethune*, *Clarke* (*Norfolk*), *Deacon*, *Gibson*, *Hargraft*, *Meredith* and *Monk*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 85), To amend the law respecting Mutual Insurance Companies having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 10.15 P.M.

Tuesday, 12th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Patterson* (*York*)—The Petition of *James Newton* and others, of *Richmond Hill*.

By Mr. *Flesher*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Bolton*.

By Mr. *Bell*—The Petition of *Joseph B. Reed* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the Town Council of *St. Catharines*.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Eighth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered Bill (No. 45), Respecting the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 be suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of the Standing Committee on Railways be extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the 14th instant.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Tenth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the following Bills and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*.

Bill (No. 26), To enable *Isaac Brock Burwell* to sell certain lands in *Westminster*.

The Committee have reconsidered Bill (No. 18), To incorporate the Town of *Wingham*, and find the preamble thereof not proven on the ground that special legislation is not necessary.

The Committee also recommend that Rule No. 51 be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of the Standing Committee on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the 14th instant.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from the Standing Committees on Private Bills and Railways be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the fourteenth instant.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 97), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting expenses of Criminal Justice."—Mr. *Sexton*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting Line Fences."—Mr. *Bishop*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 99), intituled "An Act to amend the Joint Stock Road Companies Act."—Mr. *Sexton*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 100), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Jurors."—Mr. *Sexton*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 5), Respecting Water Works, and to validate by-law No. 212, of the Town of *Owen Sound*.

Bill (No. 24), To consolidate the debt of *Brockville*.

Bill (No. 36), To enable the County of *Bruce* to assume the railway debts of certain municipalities.

Bill (No. 34), To authorize the Town of *Dundas* to exempt Messrs. *Fisher* from taxation.

Bill (No. 7), Respecting the debt of the County of *Frontenac* and to make valid certain debentures of said County.

Bill (No. 28), To enable the Corporation of *Leeds* and *Grenville* to sell certain lands.

Bill (No. 41), To authorize *Henry Scarrow* to add the name of *Woodward* to his present name.

Bill (No. 72), To legalize by-law No. 221 of the County of *Oxford*.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That this House will To-morrow resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution with respect to fees to Justices of the Peace.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 61), Respecting the winding up of Joint Stock Companies ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 63), To provide for employing prisoners without the walls of Common Gaols ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 62), To confirm the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 78), To preserve the Forests from destruction by fire.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 87), Respecting the Magistracy, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *McDougall* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient to authorize the appointment of Police Magistrates in the Counties for the purpose of enforcing any special law on the ground that the existing Magistracy is unable or unwilling to act ; that no sufficient proof of such unwillingness, or misconduct has been laid before this House ; that the proper course for the Government to pursue in such a case is to suspend, or dismiss the offending Magistrate, and not to supersede the whole Bench of Magistrates in the County by a special appointee of the Government with instructions to fine, imprison and punish a particular class of delinquents against whom the Government of the day may entertain a special dislike or enmity."

And objection having been taken to such an amendment at this stage of the Bill,

Mr. Speaker said, That the first part of the amendment, relating to the appointment of Police Magistrates in Counties, was undoubtedly in order. Upon the second or third reading of a Bill, resolutions may be moved declaratory of any principle adverse to the Bill, or opposed to its further progress; numerous instances of such resolutions are to be found in the Journals, both in *England* and in this country. That it is doubtful whether the remainder of the amendment is in order, inasmuch as it does not relate to any provision of the Bill, but rather to matters which arose during the argument.

The Amendment, having been then put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>	<i>Wills—31.</i>
<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—43.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was then read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented to the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Registrar-General of *Ontario*, for the year ending 31st December, 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8).

The House then adjourned at 10.45 P.M.

Wednesday, 13th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. Wood—The Petition of *S. D. Webster* and others, of *Ops*.
By Mr. Long—The Petition of the Town Council of *Barrie*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *John Mickle* and others ; also, of *Peter Robert* and others ; also, of *Thomas Barney* and others, all of *Kent*, severally praying that the Bill now before the House respecting the *Erie and Huron Railway* may not pass.

Of *James Hope* and others, of *Ottawa*, praying that the Bill now before the House respecting Cumulative Voting at Municipal Elections may pass.

Of the County Council of *Norfolk*, praying for certain amendments to the High School Act.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Ninth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have considered the following Bills to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments thereto respectively :—

Bill (No. 23), Respecting the *Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 47), Relating to the *Midland Railway of Canada*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eleventh Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that inasmuch as the promoters of the Bill (No. 40), Respecting the Township of *Romney*, have withdrawn the same, the fees thereon, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted.

The Committee also recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 16), To incorporate the *Ontario Ladies' College*, the same being in connection with a religious and educational institution.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 40), Township of *Romney*, and on Bill (No. 16), *Ontario Ladies' College*.

Mr. *Clarke*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Report of the Registrar-General for the year 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Return of all Students attending the Agricultural College, &c. (*Sessional Papers* No. 23.)

Report of the *Ontario School of Art*. (*Sessional Papers* No. 25.)

Correspondence relating to the discontinuance of the *Journal of Education* and establishment of the *Canada School Journal*. (*Sessional Papers* No. 22.)

Report of the Hon. Attorney-General of *Ontario*, relating to the estate of *W. A. Scott* in connection with timber limits. (*Sessional Papers* No. 21.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Committee on Printing.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 101), intituled “ An Act to amend the Agricultural and Arts Act.”—Mr.

Lane.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 102), intituled “ An Act to restore to Her Majesty’s subjects in *Ontario* the right of trial by Jury in Civil Actions.”—The Honourable Mr. *McDougall*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Wigle*, seconded by Mr. *Tooley*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of all moneys received by the Bursar of the School of Agriculture and Model Farm from the sale of stock, crops, or other produce in each year since the organizing of the School ; all payments made by the Government, or any officer of the Institution for stock, seeds, implements, or other supplies for the Farm or School during that time, specifying each year ; and a list of all stock, crops, and implements at present on the farm, giving the value thereof.

On motion of Mr. *Bethune*, seconded by Mr. *Deroche*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of the number of letters written from each of the Departments of the Government of this Province during the years 1868, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77 respectively, relating exclusively to the Public Service, and distinguishing those written by the different branches of each Department.

On motion of Mr. *Monk*, seconded by Mr. *Baker*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of the names of the Insurance Companies which have made a statement shewing the condition of the affairs of such Companies to the Government, for the years 1877-8, under the provisions of section 26 of the Act respecting Insurance Companies.

On motion of Mr. *Hodgins*, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House copies of the regulations adopted by the Executive Government, and of the rules or orders of the Superior Courts respecting short-hand reporting in the Courts, also a statement of the fees collected for short-hand notes of evidence during 1876 and 1877.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 29), To confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars.

Bill (No. 20), Respecting the City of *St. Catharines*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Ross* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 49), Respecting the Townships of *Tilbury East*, *Raleigh*, and *Romney*.

Bill (No. 6), To amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Acts affecting the Diocese of *Toronto*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Ross* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 27), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Ross* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 74), To provide for Cumulative Voting for Municipal purposes, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 P.M.

Thursday, 14th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Simcoe*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the City Council of *St. Catharines*, praying that the Bill now before the House respecting the City of *St. Catharines* may pass.

Of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*, praying for certain amendments to the Railway Act.

Of *Joseph B. Reid* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, of the Village Council of *Bolton* ; also, of *James Newton* and others, of *Richmond Hill*, severally praying that such amendments be made to the Municipal and Assessment Acts as will establish equality of taxation.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Twelfth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that Rule 51 be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of the Standing Committee on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday the fifteenth instant.

The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Tenth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of the Standing Committee on Railways be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the fifteenth instant.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from the Standing Committees on Private Bills and Railways, be further extended until and inclusive of Friday, the fifteenth instant.

The following Bill was read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 6), To amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Acts affecting the Diocese of *Toronto*.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to Fees to Justices of the Peace, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. *Ross* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Ross* reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That Justices of the Peace shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for hearing and determining a case, although the same do not result in a conviction ; and the following item shall be added to Schedule A of the Revised Statute Respecting the Fees of Justices of the Peace :—

For hearing and determining the case..... \$0 50

The Resolution having been read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Resolution be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 87), Respecting the Magistracy.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 62), To confirm the Revised Statutes of *Ontario* ; and, after sometime spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Ross* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 89), Respecting the Registration of Railway Aid Scrip.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 60), Respecting the Public Service of *Ontario*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*,

Ordered, That the Resolutions respecting the Public Service reported to the House on Thursday, the seventh instant, be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 60), Respecting the Public Service of *Ontario*.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Currie*,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. *Baxter* be added to the Select Committee on the Game Bill.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

35. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane,
Toronto, as follow :—

SALARIES AND WAGES :

					No. of officers and employees.	
Medical Superintendent	-	-	-	-	1	\$2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent	-	-	-	-	1	1,000 00
Clinical assistant	-	-	-	-	1	800 00
Bursar	-	-	-	-	1	1,400 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Bursar's clerk - - - - -	1	\$500 00
Storekeeper - - - - -	1	600 00
Steward - - - - -	1	700 00
Engineer - - - - -	1	740 00
Assistant engineer - - - - -	1	432 00
Stokers - - - - -	3	756 00
Carpenters - - - - -	2	1,050 00
Gardener - - - - -	1	264 00
Assistant gardener - - - - -	1	216 00
Porter and messenger - - - - -	1	240 00
Baker - - - - -	1	350 00
Tailor - - - - -	1	400 00
Farmer and assistant - - - - -	2	480 00
Teamster - - - - -	1	216 00
Night watchers - - - - -	3	720 00
Chief attendants - - - - -	7	1,848 00
Ordinary male attendants - - - - -	17	3,624 00

FEMALES :

Matron - - - - -	1	400 00
Assistant matron - - - - -	1	192 00
Chief attendants - - - - -	6	672 00
Ordinary attendants - - - - -	17	1,656 00
Night attendants - - - - -	3	360 00
Cooks - - - - -	7	744 00
Laundresses - - - - -	5	504 00
Housemaids - - - - -	5	468 00
Seamstress - - - - -	1	108 00

EXPENSES :

95

Medicine and medical comforts - - - - -	350 00
Fuel - - - - -	11,500 00
Butchers' meat - - - - -	12,500 00
Flour - - - - -	8,000 00
Butter - - - - -	4,500 00
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	1,850 00
Gas and oil - - - - -	2,750 00
Groceries - - - - -	8,500 00
Fruit and vegetables - - - - -	750 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes - - - - -	5,500 00
Furniture and furnishings - - - - -	1,500 00
Laundry and soap - - - - -	1,200 00
Farm - - - - -	1,500 00
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,500 00
Repairs and alterations - - - - -	2,000 00
Printing, postage, and stationery - - - - -	750 00

Total - - - - - \$88,090 00

36. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane,
London, as follow :—

SALARIES AND WAGES :

	No. of Officers and employees.	
Medical Superintendent - - - - -	1	\$2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent - - - - -	1	1,000 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Clinical assistant - - - - -	1	\$ 800 00
Bursar - - - - -	1	1,400 00
Steward - - - - -	1	750 00
Engineer - - - - -	1	740 00
Assistant engineer - - - - -	1	400 00
Bricklayer and plasterer - - - - -	1	500 00
Stokers - - - - -	4	1,104 00
Carpenters - - - - -	2	1,050 00
Gardener - - - - -	1	400 00
Assistant gardener - - - - -	1	240 00
Butcher - - - - -	1	216 00
Porter or messenger - - - - -	1	192 00
Baker - - - - -	1	360 00
Assistant baker - - - - -	1	216 00
Tailor - - - - -	1	400 00
Farmer - - - - -	1	400 00
Ploughmen - - - - -	2	672 00
Night watchers - - - - -	3	720 00
Chief attendants - - - - -	3	900 00
Ordinary male attendants - - - - -	19	4,056 00
Cowman - - - - -	1	216 00
Matron - - - - -	1	400 00
Assistant matron - - - - -	2	200 00

FEMALES :

Chief attendants - - - - -	1	250 00
Ordinary female attendants - - - - -	20	2,472 00
Night attendants - - - - -	3	360 00
Cooks - - - - -	4	564 00
Laundresses - - - - -	4	456 00
Housemaids - - - - -	7	696 00
Dairymaid - - - - -	1	120 00
Seamstress - - - - -	1	120 00
Porteress - - - - -	1	120 00
16 attendants in refractory asylum for 6 months	16	1,290 00

EXPENSES :

94

Medicine and medical comforts - - - - -	450 00
Fuel - - - - -	12,000 00
Butchers' meat - - - - -	14,000 00
Flour - - - - -	8,000 00
Butter - - - - -	4,500 00
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	1,850 00
Gas and oil - - - - -	3,000 00
Groceries - - - - -	9,500 00
Fruit and vegetables - - - - -	1,000 00
Bedding, and clothing - - - - -	8,000 00
Furniture and furnishings - - - - -	1,500 00
Laundry and soap - - - - -	2,000 00
Farm, feed and fodder - - - - -	2,000 00
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,500 00
Repairs and alterations - - - - -	2,000 00
Printing, postage and stationery - - - - -	750 00

Total

\$97,830 00

37. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane,
Kingston, as follow :—

SALARIES :

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Medical Superintendent - - - -	1	\$2,000 00
Assistant Physician - - - -	1	1,000 00
Bursar - - - -	1	1,200 00
Steward - - - -	1	500 00
Storekeeper - - - -	1	500 00
Engineer - - - -	1	700 00
Assistant Engineer - - - -	1	400 00
Carpenter - - - -	1	450 00
Baker - - - -	1	400 00
Cook - - - -	1	360 00
Farmer - - - -	1	400 00
Gardener - - - -	1	400 00
Ploughman - - - -	1	360 00
Porter and Messenger - - - -	1	240 00
Night Watch - - - -	1	360 00
Attendants (who are also tradesmen) - - - -	5	1,800 00
Ordinary attendants - - - -	14	4,480 00

FEMALES :

Matron - - - -	1	400 00
Assistant Matron - - - -	1	200 00
Attendants - - - -	10	1,200 00
Night Watch - - - -	1	120 00
Laundress - - - -	2	264 00
Domestics - - - -	2	168 00

EXPENSES :

51

Medicines - - - -	250 00
Butchers' meat, fish, fowl, &c. - - - -	8,000 00
Butter - - - -	2,750 00
Flour - - - -	6,000 00
Fuel - - - -	8,000 00
Gas and oil - - - -	1,000 00
Groceries - - - -	5,000 00
Fruit and vegetables - - - -	2,000 00
Milk - - - -	1,000 00
Bedding, clothing, and shoes - - - -	4,000 00
Furniture and furnishings - - - -	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning - - - -	600 00
Printing, postage and stationery - - - -	600 00
Farm, feed and fodder - - - -	1,250 00
Repairs - - - -	500 00
Miscellaneous - - - -	1,000 00

Total - - - - \$60,852 00

38. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the
Insane, *Hamilton*, as follow :—

SALARIES :

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Medical Superintendent	1	\$1,600 00
Assistant Physician	1	800 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Bursar	1	800 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Assistant Engineer	1	240 00
Stoker and Farm Hand	1	240 00
Carpenter	1	500 00
Gardener and Farmer	1	400 00
Messenger and Porter	1	200 00
Chief Attendant	1	300 00
Night Watch	1	365 00
Ordinary Attendants	5	1,200 00

FEMALES :

Matron	1	300 00
Chief Attendant	1	200 00
Ordinary Female Attendants	8	960 00
Night Attendant	1	120 00
Cooks	2	264 00
Laundressess	3	384 00
Housemaids	4	432 00
Seamstress and Tailoress	1	144 00

EXPENSES :

37

Medicine and medical comfort	\$100 00
Beer, wine and spirits	300 00
Fuel	3,500 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	3,750 00
Flour, bread, &c	2,750 00
Butter	1,500 00
Milk	1,000 00
Gas and oil	900 00
Groceries	3,500 00
Fruit and Vegetables	1,000 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	2,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00
Furniture and furnishings	500 00
Farm feed and fodder	750 00
Repairs and alterations	500 00
Miscellaneous	1,200 00
Water Supply	500 00
Printing, postage and stationery	350 00

Total \$34,649 00

39. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for Idiots,
Orillia, as follow :—

SALARIES :

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Medical Superintendent	1	\$1,600 00
Bursar	1	800 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Assistant Engineer	1	340 00
Gardener	1	375 00
Chief Attendant	1	300 00
Night Watch	1	340 00
Ordinary Male Attendants	4	960 00
Messenger and Porter	1	240 00
Stable Keeper	1	120 00

FEMALES:

	No. of officers and employees.	
Matron	1	\$300 00
Chief Attendant	1	225 00
Ordinary Female Attendants	4	480 00
Night Attendant.	1	120 00
Cooks.	2	252 00
Laundresses	2	252 00
Housemaids	4	384 00
Seamstresses	2	228 00
Extra Assistance		150 00

EXPENSES:

30

Medicines and medical comforts	200 00
Fuel	1,500 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl.	2,700 00
Flour	1,800 00
Butter.	1,000 00
Gas and oil	300 00
Groceries	2,000 00
Fruit and Vegetables	600 00
Bedding and clothing	1,500 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	450 00
Furniture and furnishings	400 00
Farm, feed and fodder	500 00
Repairs and alterations.	400 00
Miscellaneous	600 00
Milk	200 00
Printing, postage and stationery	300 00

Total \$22,516 00

40. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Provincial Reformatory
Penetanguishene, as follow:—

SALARIES:

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Warden	1	\$1,600 00
Bursar	1	850 00
Surgeon	1	500 00
Chaplains	2	800 00
School Teachers	2	1,000 00
Chief Guard and Steward	1	600 00
Superintendent of New Industries.	1	550 00
Carpenter Instructor	1	500 00
Cabinet-maker Instructor	1	500 00
Instructors in Cooper, Shoe and Tailor shops.	3	1,200 00
Farmer	1	400 00
Ordinary Guards.	7	2,520 00
Night Guards	3	1,080 00
Stable and Gatekeepers.	2	520 00

EXPENSES:—

27

Rations	6,000 00
Clothing	3,000 00
Bedding	850 00

Farm, farm stock and stables	\$700 00
Hospital	150 00
Library and schools	500 00
Fuel	350 00
Cleaning, light and laundry	450 00
Furniture, tools and shop fixtures.	600 00
Repairs, ordinary	500 00
Incidentals	750 00
Postage and Stationery.	250 00
Total	<u>\$26,720 00</u>

Mr Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 P.M.

Friday, 15th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Ross*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Ferris*—The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *S. D. Watson* and others, of *Mariposa*, praying for the removal of a dam on *Scugog* River.

Of the Town Council of *Barrie*, praying that no aid be granted to the *North Simcoe* Railway, unless the southern terminus be at *Barrie*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Thirteenth Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined Bill (No 19), To consolidate the debenture debt of the City of *Ottawa*, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

Mr. *Robinson* from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 69), To amend the Mechanics' Liens Act, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 63), To provide for employing Prisoners without the walls of Common Gaols.

Bill (No. 49), Respecting the Townships of *Tilbury East*, *Raleigh* and *Romney*.

Bill (No. 62), To confirm the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 67), Respecting the sale of land under Mortgages, having been read,
The Honourable Mr. *Currie* moved,
That the Bill be now read the second time.
And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 83), Respecting the election of School Trustees in Cities, Towns, and Villages, having been read,
Mr. *Ross* moved,
That the Bill be now read the second time.
And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 25), The *London* Water Works Amendment Act of 1878.
Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the Western University of *London* (Ontario).
Bill (No. 55), Respecting the National Club.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills, with certain amendments.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :
Bill (No. 4). Respecting Water Works at *Brampton*.
Bill (No. 12), Relating to the Town of *Peterborough*.
Bill (No. 31), Respecting the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway, and the Township of *North Norwich*.
Bill (No. 43), Respecting the *Toronto* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.
Bill (No. 57), Respecting the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.
Bill (No. 32), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto*, *Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company.
Bill (No. 50), Respecting the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company.
Bill (No. 56), To incorporate the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.
Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 88), To amend the Municipal Act, so far as relates to the appointment of County Valuers.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Mr. *Wood*, Messieurs *Baker*, *Ballantyne*, *Bishop*, *Broder*, *Calvin*, *Gibson*, *Grant*, *Harkin*, *Hay*, *Lane*, *McCraney*, *McGowan*, *Meredith*, *Richardson* and *Ross*.

Bill (No. 94), To amend the law respecting Ditching Water Courses.
Referred to the Select Committee to which was referred Bill (No. 88), To amend the Municipal Act.

Bill (No. 98), To amend the law respecting Line Fences.
Referred to the Select Committee to which was referred Bill (No. 88), To amend the Municipal Act.

Bill (No. 30), To incorporate the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of *Hamilton*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 58), To incorporate the *Whitby and Bobcaygeon* Extension Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 51), To incorporate the *Brant* Memorial Association.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 26), To enable *Isaac Brock Burwell* to sell certain lands in *Westminster*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 23), Relating to the *Hamilton and North-Western* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 47), Relating to the *Midland* Railway Company of *Canada*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented :—Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th February, 1878, for the names of the Insurance Companies, which have made a statement showing the condition of their affairs to the Government for the year 1877-8, under the provisions of section 26, of the Act respecting Insurance Companies. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 27).

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

11. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses, as follow :—

Cost of Official Gazette	\$4,200 00
Queen's Printer	1,200 00
Clerk	360 00
Contingencies	100 00
Inspector of Registry offices (including travelling expenses).....	2,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts, salary, and travelling expenses...	1,800 00
Inspection of offices of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Deputy Masters and Registrars in Chancery and County Courts	300 00

Total \$9,960 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 11.45 P.M.

Monday, 18th February, 1878.

PRAYERS

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Moystn.*—The Petition of *George Kirkpatrick* and others, of *Ottawa*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the County Council of *Simcoe*, praying that the Bill to extend the time for completing the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Simcoe*, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act, with respect to the sale of lands for taxes.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting bridges in Towns and Villages.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying that the number of Petit Jurors may be reduced and Grand Juries abolished.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*, respecting exemptions from taxation.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 103), intituled "An Act respecting Landlords and Tenants."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the Western University of *London, Ontario*, having been read,

Mr. *Meredith* moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Sinclair* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bethune*,

That the Bill be not now read the third time, but that the Order be discharged, and the Bill be forthwith referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out "University Powers" in the preamble, and in the first section, and the whole of the Seventh and Eighth sections; and by striking out "University" in the title of the Bill and substituting "College."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Baxter,
Bell,
Bethune,
Cameron,
Chisholm,
Cole,

Finlayson,
Gibson,
Grant,
Hargraft,
Harkin,
Hay,

Hodgins,
Hunter,
Lane,
Lyon,
McMahon,
Merrick,

Miller,
Patterson (York),
Ross,
Sexton,
Sinclair—23.

NAYS.

Messieurs

Appleby,
Baker,
Ballantyne,

Barr,
Boulter,
Broder,

Brown,
Calvin,
Clarke (Norfolk),

Creighton,
Crooks,
Dawson,

<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>	<i>Wood—40.</i>

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

- Bill (No. 61), Respecting the winding up of Joint Stock Companies.
- Bill (No. 29), To confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars.
- Bill (No. 4), Respecting Water Works at *Brampton*.
- Bill (No. 12), Relating to the Town of *Peterborough*.
- Bill (No. 31), Respecting the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway and the Township of *North Norwich*.
- Bill (No. 43), Respecting the *Toronto* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 57), Respecting the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 32), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 50), Respecting the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 56), To incorporate the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

- Bill (No. 27), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay* and *Wellington* Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 38), To incorporate the *Saugeen Valley* Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 54), Respecting the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 58), To incorporate the *Whitby* and *Bobcaygeon* Extension Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 51), To incorporate the *Brant* Memorial Association.
- Bill (No. 26), To enable *Isaac Brock Burwell* to sell certain lands in *Westminster*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

- Bill (No. 8), To incorporate the Town of *Harriston*.
- Bill (No. 9), Respecting the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 30), To incorporate the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of *Hamilton*.
- Bill (No. 46), Respecting the Estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*.
- Bill (No. 23), Relating to the *Hamilton* and *North Western* Railway Company.
- Bill (No. 47), Relating to the *Midland* Railway of *Canada*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 52), Respecting the *Galt and Guelph* Railway Company; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented:—Return to an Order of this House, dated 6th February, 1878, for a statement shewing the number of Timber Licenses sold during the year 1877, to whom sold, the price per square mile, and also the amount paid on each license, and the amount in arrears, if any. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 24.)

The House then adjourned at 11.20 P.M.

Tuesday, 19th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. *Hargraft*—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the Township of *Hope*.

By Mr. *Creighton*—Three Petitions of the County Council of *Grey*.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 104), intituled “An Act to make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 105), intituled “An Act respecting Union School Sections.”—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That for the present Session, Government Orders shall have precedence on Wednesdays and Fridays.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Wood*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Ordered, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the purchase of Municipal debentures issued under by-laws for Tile Drainage purposes.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed:—

Bill (No. 8), To incorporate the Town of *Harriston*.

Bill (No. 9), Respecting the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company.

Bill (No. 30), To incorporate the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, *Hamilton*.

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the Estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*.

Bill (No. 47), Relating to the *Midland* Railway of *Canada*.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented:—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th February, 1878, for a statement showing the number of pupils attending the different County Model Schools in 1877, the number who successfully passed the examinations and

obtained certificates ; also the number of passed candidates who are now engaged in teaching ; and the number of them holding third class certificates who are now attending High Schools. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29).

Also :—Return to an Order of this House, dated 8th February, 1878, for statement shewing the number of persons located under the Free Grants Act, the number of acres located ; the number of patents issued ; and the number of acres cleared upon the lands patented at the time they were so patented. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 30).

Also :—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th February, 1876, for copies of all correspondence between *John Stotherd* or others and the Government, or any Member or Department thereof, relating to the construction or maintenance of a dam at the foot of *Kushog Lake*, in the County of *Haliburton*, and to the lands thereby submerged. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 31.)

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 78), To preserve the Forests from Destruction by Fire ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 89), Respecting the Registration of Railway Aid Scrip ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 95), To give finality to Voters' Lists, and for other purposes.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6 P. M.

Wednesday, 20th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Broder*—The Petition of *James Corry* and others, of *Mountain*.

The following Petition was read and received :—

The Petition of *George A. Kirkpatrick* and others, of *Ottawa*, praying for certain amendments to the Game Law.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented their First Report, which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have taken evidence as to the use of beer, wine and spirits in the treatment of the insane in asylums, and submit it herewith for the consideration of the Legislature. (*Appendix* No. 1.)

The Honourable Mr. *Wood* from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 98), To amend the Line Fences Act, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Honourable Mr. *Wood*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 88), To amend the Municipal Act so far as relates to the appointment of County Valuers, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and have amended the title thereof, so that it now reads, “An Act to amend the Assessment Act.” The Committee have also amended the Preamble of the Bill, in accordance with the facts before the Committee, and have also prepared other amendments to the Bill.

Mr. *Bethune*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 75), To amend the law respecting High Schools, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 23), Relating to the *Hamilton and North-Western* Railway Company.

Bill No. (89), Respecting the Registration of Railway Aid Scrip.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Annual Report of the Council of University College, for the year ending 31st December 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33.)

Also ; Return to an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated February 8th, 1877, for the report of the Commissioner appointed to enquire into the abstraction of Ballot Papers and other public documents from the Election Court for the trial of the Election Petition for the County of *Lincoln*, and other documents relating to the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32.)

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 16), To incorporate *Ontario Ladies' College* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

41. To defray the expenses of the Central Prison, as follow :—

SALARIES :

	No. of Officers and employees.	
Warden	1 . . .	\$2,000 00
Deputy Warden	1 . . .	1,300 00
Bursar	1 . . .	1,200 00
Physician	1 . . .	1,000 00
Steward and Storekeeper	1 . . .	750 00
Prison Bailiff	1 . . .	800 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Day Guards	17	\$6,800 00
Hospital Guard	1	400 00
Engineer	1	740 00
Baker and Cook	1	600 00
	26	
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT :		
Superintendent of Industries	1	2,000 00
Accountant	1	1,000 00
Shoemaker	1	500 00
Tailor	1	400 00
Foremen and Instructors	10	6,975 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Night Watch and Stoker	1	400 00
Material		25,000 00
	16	
EXPENSES :		
Medicine and medical comforts		300 00
Butchers' meat and fish		7,000 00
Flour, bread and meal		5,500 00
Groceries		5,000 00
Bedding and clothing		5,500 00
Fuel		5,000 00
Gas and oil		1,250 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning		750 00
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage		600 00
Library, schools and lectures		400 00
Furniture and furnishings		500 00
Stable, forage, &c.		300 00
Grounds, garden, &c.		500 00
Repairs, &c.		250 00
Unenumerated		800 00
Total		\$86,115 00

42. To defray the expenses of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, *Belleville*, as follow :—

SALARIES :

	No. of officers and employees.	
Principal	1	\$1,800 00
Physician	1	500 00
Bursar	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers	13	8,100 00
Visitors' attendant and telegraph operator	1	150 00
Housekeeper	1	200 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Fireman	1	240 00
Farmer	1	400 00
Teamster	1	228 00
Gardener	1	240 00
Baker and Cook	1	400 00
Night watchman	1	240 00

	No. of Officers and employees.	
Carpenter and assistant	2	\$650 00
Shoemaker	1	500 00
Messenger	1	96 00
Cook	1	156 00
Maids	11	1,044 00
Supervisor of boys	1	90 00

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EXPENSES :

Medicine and medical comforts	125 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	5,250 00
Flour	2,250 00
Butter	1,750 00
Groceries	2,750 00
Fruit and vegetables	750 00
Bedding and clothing	400 00
Fuel	3,000 00
Gas and oil	1,200 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00
Furniture and furnishing	500 00
Farm, feed and fodder	600 00
Repairs and alterations	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	400 00
Books, apparatus and appliances	400 00
Unenumerated	750 00

 Total \$37,89 00

 43. To defray the expenses of the Institution for the Blind, *Brantford*, as follow :—

SALARIES :

	No. of officers and employees.	
Principal	1	\$1,600 00
Physician	1	400 00
Bursar	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers	7	4,300 00
Trade Instructor	1	1,000 00
Visitors' Attendant	1	120 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Fireman	1	288 00
Gardener	1	360 00
Teamster	1	240 00
Porter	1	216 00
Cook and Baker	2	504 00
Cook's Assistant	1	120 00
Kitchen and Dining-room Maids	8	804 00
Laundress	1	144 00
Laundress' Assistants	2	204 00
Nurses	2	240 00
Carpenter	1	400 00
Temporary Assistance	.	100 00

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EXPENSES :

Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 75 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	3,000 00
Flour	1,200 00
Butter	1,000 00
General groceries	2,000 00
Fruit and vegetables	300 00
Bedding, and clothing	300 00
Fuel	3,000 00
Gas and oil	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	300 00
Furniture and furnishing	\$500 00
Farm, feed and fodder	600 00
Repairs and alterations	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances	400 00
Unenumerated	600 00
Total	\$28,015 00

46. To defray the expenses of Immigration services, as follow :—

Agencies in <i>Europe</i>	\$ 7,800 00
Agencies in <i>Ontario</i>	2,400 00
Dominion Government, for services by its agents	9,500 00
Carriage of Immigrants in <i>Ontario</i> , including maintenance	5,000 00
Provisions and medical attendance for same	5,500 00
Assistance by way of payments in reduction of passage money to selected emigrants specially consigned to <i>Ontario</i>	6,000 00
Inspection	500 00
Contingencies	800 00
Total	\$37,500 00

47. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Agriculture, Arts,
Literary and Scientific Institutions, as follow :—

Electoral Division Societies, 81 at \$700	\$56,700 00
Electoral Division Society, 1 at \$550	550 00
Electoral Division Societies, 6 at \$350	2,100 00
Outlying Districts	300 00
Fruit Growers' Association	1,000 00
Entomological Society	750 00
Dairymen's Association	2,000 00
Agricultural Association	10,000 00
Statistical Bureau	1,000 00
Poultry Associations	600 00
For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts	2,000 00
Mechanics' Institutes	23,000 00
Art Union	500 00
School of Art and Design	1,100 00
Canadian Institute, <i>Toronto</i>	750 00
Institut Canadien, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
Athenæum, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
To promote scientific research	500 00
Total	\$103,450 00

48. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Hospitals and Charities, as follow :—

For Hospitals and Institutions mentioned in Schedule A of Statute 37 <i>Vic.</i> , chap. 33.....	\$43,055 29
For Institutions in Schedule B.....	12,781 20
For Institutions in Schedule C.....	10,801 63

Total\$66,638 12

49. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure, as follow :—

Expenses of collection of revenue from law stamps and licenses	\$1,500 00
Expenses in connection with municipalities and other funds...	500 00
Expenses of the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund.....	200 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Ontario</i> and <i>Quebec</i> settlement.....	4,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Northern</i> and <i>Western</i> boundaries	4,000 00
International Exhibition.....	400 00
Marriage Licenses	200 00
Inspection of Railways.....	500 00
<i>Ontario</i> Rifle Association	600 00
Insurance on public buildings and furniture.....	11,315 00
Consolidation of Statute law.	5,000 00
Expenses of elections.	2,000 00
Expenses of contested elections..	1,000 00
Revision of Voters' Lists for 1878	1,000 00
Gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with.....	5,000 00
Late Superintendent of Education.....	4,000 00
Allowance to Counties under provisions of 30 <i>Vic. c.</i> 31.....	14,232 50

Total.....\$55,447 50

50. To defray the expenses at the works at the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Toronto</i>	\$7,887 40
51. To defray expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, <i>London</i>	\$67,605 30
52. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Hamilton</i> ...	\$105,356 00
53. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Kingston</i> ...	\$32,445 64
54. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for Idiots, <i>Orillia</i>	\$10,485 28
55. To defray expenses of works at the Reformatory, <i>Penetanguishene</i>	\$8,000 00
56. To defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, <i>Toronto</i>	\$4,755 50
57. To defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, <i>Belleville</i>	\$17,831 44
58. To defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, <i>Brantford</i>	\$18,220 00
59. To defray the expenses of works at the School of Agriculture	\$14,500 00
60. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School and Education Office	\$3,000 00
61. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School, <i>Ottawa</i>	\$2,000 00
62. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Osgoode</i> Hall.....	\$3,000 00
63. To defray the expenses of works at Government House	\$4,000 00

64. To defray the expenses of works at the Parliament Buildings	\$2,500 00
65. To defray expenses of works in the District of <i>Algoma</i>	\$8,500 00
66. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Thunder Bay</i> District	\$2,000 00
67. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Nipissing</i> District	\$200 00
68. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Muskoka</i> District.....	\$3,200 00
69. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Parry Sound</i> District.	\$3,200 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That this House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.55 P.M.

Thursday, 21st February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*—The Petition of the County Council of *Norfolk*; also, the Petition of *Levi Lewis* and others, of *Townsend*.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the County Council of *Grey*, praying for certain amendments to the Railway Act, respecting the Grouping Clauses.

Of the County Council of *Grey*, praying for certain amendments to the License Act, with respect to the sale of liquors by druggists.

Of the *Hope* Agricultural Society, praying that Township Agricultural Societies may not be abolished.

Mr. *Mostyn*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 68), To amend the law for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing animals, presented their Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments

Mr. *Mostyn*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 71), To amend the Act for the Protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture, presented their Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and Report the same with certain amendments.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 106), intituled "An Act to amend the Railway Act of *Ontario*."—Mr. Wilson.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 107), intituled "An Act respecting Mutual Life Insurance Companies heretofore doing business in *Ontario*."—The Honourable Mr. McDougall.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 58), To incorporate the *Whitby and Bobcaygeon* Extension Railway Company.

Bill (No. 78), To preserve the Forests from destruction by fire.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to Tile Drainage, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General Mowat, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Ross reported That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ross reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time, in his discretion, invest any surplus of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, not exceeding in the whole at any one time the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in the purchase of Municipal debentures issued under by-laws for Tile Drainage purposes, in respect of which the Commissioner of Agriculture shall certify to the propriety of investment.

The Resolution, having been read a second time, was agreed to.

The following Bill was then introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 108), intituled "An Act respecting the Investment of Public Money in Debentures issued for the construction of Tile Drains in Township Municipalities."—The Honourable Mr. Wood.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The House according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

70. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Muskoka</i> River.....	\$8,100 00
71. To defray the expenses of works between <i>Mary's</i> and <i>Fairy</i> Lakes.....	\$2,200 00
72. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Gull</i> and <i>Burnt</i> Rivers	\$9,000 00
73. To defray the expense of Surveys, Inspections, and Arbitrations	\$5,000 00
74. To defray the expenses of works in maintenance of Locks, Dams, and Swing Bridges.....	\$2,000 00
75. To defray the expense of Lockmasters and Bridge-tenders' salaries.....	\$1,700 00

76. To defray the expenses of construction and repairs of Colonization Roads,
as follow :—

1.—NORTH DIVISION :

<i>Manitoulin Island Roads</i>	\$3,500 00
<i>Great Northern Roads</i>	2,000 00
<i>Rose and Lefroy Roads</i>	1,000 00
<i>Otter Lake Road and Bridge</i>	1,000 00
<i>Sault Ste. Marie and Great Northern Road</i>	1,500 00
<i>Korah and Batchawauing Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>St. Joseph's Island Centre Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Cross Road at head of St. Joseph's Island</i>	500 00
<i>Roads in Thunder Bay District</i>	2,000 00
<i>Fort William Road</i>	500 00

Total for North Division..... 14,000 00

2.—WEST DIVISION :

<i>Rousseau and Nipissing Road</i>	\$4,000 00
<i>Parry Sound Road</i>	2,500 00
<i>Parry Sound Road</i>	4,500 00
<i>Muskoka Road</i>	2,500 00
<i>Muskoka Road</i>	1,500 00
<i>Armour Road</i>	1,200 00
<i>Croft Road</i>	800 00
<i>Northern Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Junction No. 2 Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Macaulay Road</i>	1,500 00
<i>Stephenson Town Line Road</i>	1,500 00
<i>Junction No. 1 Road</i>	800 00
<i>Dalton and Washago Road</i>	800 00
<i>Peninsula Road</i>	500 00
<i>Monteith and Perry Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Utterson Junction Road</i>	500 00
<i>Port Sidney Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Sinclair Road</i>	1,500 00
<i>Distress River Road</i>	500 00
<i>Cardwell Road</i>	1,500 00
<i>Stisted Road</i>	500 00

Total for West Division..... \$30,600 00

EAST DIVISION :

<i>Hastings Road</i>	\$1,000 00
<i>Monck Road</i>	2,000 00
<i>Victoria Road</i>	800 00
<i>Lutterworth Road</i>	500 00
<i>Addington Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Frontenac Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Mississippi Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Tamworth and Oso Road</i>	500 00
<i>Flinton Road</i>	500 00
<i>Lavant Road</i>	500 00
<i>Addington and Bridgewater Road</i>	500 00
<i>Hagarty and Brudenel Road</i>	1,500 00
<i>Cobden Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Perault's Settlement Road</i>	1,000 00

<i>Eganville and Foy Road</i>	\$1,000 00
<i>Admaston and Bagot Road</i>	1,000 00
<i>Cumbermere Bridge</i>	1,800 00
<i>Indian River Bridge</i>	500 00
<i>Bobcaygeon Road</i>	1,000 00
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Total for East Division	\$18,100 00

GENERAL PURPOSES :

Inspection and locations.....	\$3,000 00
Short new roads and repairs of like nature	20,000 00
<hr/>	
Total for general purposes.....	\$23,000 00
<hr/>	
Total for Colonization Roads.....	\$85,700 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to several resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented :—Supplementary Return to an Order of this House, dated 26th February, 1878, for correspondence between *George O. Hays* and others, and the Government or any of their officials, relating to the discovery of gold on the west half of Lot No. 9, in the 9th concession of the Township of *Marmora*, and also in reference to the claims of the discoverers, and to the subsequent purchase of such lands. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15).

The House then adjourned at 12 midnight.

Friday, 22nd February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying for certain amendments to the Railway Act respecting crossings at streets.

Of *James Corry* and others, of *Mountain*, praying for the removal of a dam on *Petit Nation* River.

The Honourable Mr. *Wood*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 94), To amend the Revised Statutes respecting Ditching Water-courses, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

The following Bill was introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 109), intituled “An Act to amend the *Ontario Medical Act*.”—Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*.)

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 27), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay* and *Wellington* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 38), To incorporate the *Saugeen Valley* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 26), To enable *Isaac Brock Burwell* to sell certain lands in *Westminster*.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Immigration Department for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 35).

Also: Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the following railways :—
Lake Simcoe Junction Railway, *South Western* Railway, *Victoria* Railway, *Prince Arthur's*
Landing and *Kaministiquia* Railway, *North Simcoe* Railway, and *Sarnia*, *Chatham* and
Erie Railway. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

The House then resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 2), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 1), Respecting certain Dams on *Black Creek*.

Bill (No. 13), To incorporate the *Arthur Junction* Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 25), Respecting the *Galt* and *Guelph* Railway Company; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 19), To consolidate the debenture debt of the City of *Ottawa*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

44. To defray the expenses of the School of Agriculture, as follow :

SALARIES :

					No. of officers and employees.	
President	-	-	-	-	1	- \$2,000 00
Professor of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	1	- 2,000 00
Professor of Chemistry	-	-	-	-	1	- 1,000 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Professor of Veterinary Science - - - - -	1	\$600 00
Bursar - - - - -	1	800 00
Physician - - - - -	1	300 00
Farm Foreman - - - - -	1	600 00
Gardener - - - - -	1	600 00
Carpenter - - - - -	1	600 00
Matron - - - - -	1	300 00
Kitchen, dining room and house maids - - -	7	750 00
Laundresses - - - - -	2	240 00
Dairymaid - - - - -	1	120 00
Engineer - - - - -	1	400 00
Assistant Engineer for six months - - -	1	150 00
Messenger - - - - -	1	150 00
Temporary assistance - - - - -		100 00

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EXPENSES:

Medicines and medical comforts - - - - -	60 00
Meat, fish and fowl - - - - -	2,600 00
Bread and biscuit - - - - -	1,200 00
Groceries and butter - - - - -	2,600 00
Fuel - - - - -	1,600 00
Light - - - - -	300 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning - - - - -	200 00
Furniture and furnishing - - - - -	400 00
Repairs and alterations - - - - -	400 00
Maintenance of chemicals - - - - -	100 00
Advertising, postage and stationery - - -	600 00
Experiments - - - - -	600 00
Unenumerated - - - - -	600 00
Total - - - - -	\$21,970 00

77. To defray the expenses of Crown Lands Expenditure, as follow :—

Board of surveys	\$400 00
Agents' salaries, commissions and disbursements.....	18,000 00
Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands	14,000 00

Surveys as follow :—

Townships north of <i>Lake Superior</i> and <i>Lake Huron</i>	16,000 00
Townships in the <i>Huron</i> and <i>Ottawa</i> Territory.....	32,000 00
Townships of <i>Sunnidale</i>	1,600 00
Maps	2,000 00
Survey of Limits in the <i>Huron</i> and <i>Ottawa</i> Territory chargeable against holders	5,000 00
Total	\$89,000 00

78. To meet the expenses of the Refund Account, as follow :—

EDUCATION :

Contributions to Superannuation Fund.....	\$1,000 00
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CROWN LANDS :

For payments made to the credit of the Department on account
of uncompleted purchases, and afterwards returned to pro-
posed purchasers on purchases not being carried out.....\$20,000 00

For two per cent. of timber dues payable to Municipalities for
timber cut on road allowances..... 3,000 00

————— \$23,000 00

MUNICIPALITIES FUND :

To pay over to Municipalities the amount collected in 1877.. \$29,972 46

LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :

Moneys collected from sale of Crown Lands, subject to the
Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June,
1876..... \$4,802 76

Moneys collected from the sale of Common School Lands, sub-
ject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending
30th June, 1876..... 11,243 99

Moneys collected from the sale of Grammar School Lands, sub-
ject to the Land Improvement Fund, from the 20th June,
1875 to 30th June, 1876..... 694 55

————— \$16,741 30

Total Refund Account.. \$70,713 76

79. To defray Unforeseen and Unprovided expenses..... .. \$50,000 00

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock midnight.

SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1878.

The Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions ; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Resolved, That the House again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 12.40 A.M.

Monday, 25th February, 1878.,

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Master*—The United Petition of the Village Councils of *Preston*, *New Ham-
burg* and *Hespeler*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Levi Lewis* and others, of *Townsend*; also, of the County Council of *Norfolk*, severally praying for the repeal of that part of the Charter of the *Canada Southern Railway Company* which relates to the issue of preferential Bonds.

The following Bills were severally introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 110), intituled “An Act to amend the law respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly.”—Mr. *Dawson*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 111), intituled “An Act to amend Chapter 211 of the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*, respecting the income and property of the University of *Toronto*, University College and *Upper Canada College*.”—Mr. *Scott*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 1), Respecting certain Dams at *Black Creek*.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 52), Respecting the *Gall and Guelph Railway Company*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 16), To incorporate *Ontario Ladies' College*.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the *Erie and Huron Railway Company*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Papers and Correspondence relating to the following Railway :—*Erie and Huron Railway Company*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26).

Also :—Return to an Order of this House dated 15th January, 1878, for statement of all moneys received by the Government, or any agent of the Government, from sales of property, or collections from debts, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Mercer*; specifying (where the amount received is on account of a debt due to the estate) the amount of the original debt, with the name of such debtor; Also :—A statement in detail of all moneys paid out of the said estate, with dates since date of last Return, specifying services rendered; Also :—A statement of any investments made on account of said estate; Also :—copies of all correspondence and Orders in Council passed, relating to said estate; Also :—Of all leases made of the said estate, or any part thereof, and the rents received thereon. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 34).

On motion of Mr. *Scott*, seconded by Mr. *Creighton*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of all communications with the Government and the Crown Lands Department, in relation to the claim of *George Hilliard* for compensation in respect of the revocation of Timber License, No. 143, Township of *Cavendish*.

On motion of Mr. *Ferris*, seconded by Mr. *Grant*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of all correspondence with the Dominion Government, relating to the transfer of the *Trent River Works* to the Government of this Province, with copies of any Order in Council or other memoranda from the Dominion Government that relate to the transfer of the rights of the Dominion Government to the Government of this Province over the said river and the works thereon.

On motion of Mr. *Bell*, seconded by Mr. *Scott*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement of the names of all persons who have, since Confederation, received appointments or promotions in the public service ; with the dates of the appointments and the names and emoluments of the offices ; also, whether said position is temporary or otherwise, and if temporary, shewing the duration of service ; also, shewing any increase or decrease in emoluments of officers ; and also shewing the authority under which such appointment or changes have been made.

On motion of Mr. *Creighton*, seconded by Mr. *Broder*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return applicable to the Counties of *York, Grey, Huron, Middlesex* and *Wentworth* of the number of persons who during the year 1877 have received payment as Crown witnesses ; also, the amounts paid ; also, the number of such witnesses or persons who gave evidence in obedience to recognizances or subpoenas, but who have not received pay therefor during the same period, distinguishing those who reside in county towns or within one mile thereof.

Moved by Mr. *Meredith*, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That it is not expedient that any Member of the House of Commons or of the Senate of *Canada* should be appointed to any office or employment in the service of the Government of *Ontario* at the nomination of the Crown or of the Lieutenant-Governor to which any salary or any fee, allowance or emolument in lieu of any salary from the Crown or from the Province is attached.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :—"it is not expedient that hereafter any person whilst a Member of the House of Commons or of the Senate of *Canada* should be appointed to any permanent or annual office or employment in the service of the Government or Province of *Ontario* at the nomination of the Crown or of the Lieutenant-Governor to which any salary, or any fee, allowance or emolument in lieu of any salary from the Crown or from the Province is attached other than to such an office as that of Coroner, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public."

The Honourable Mr. *McDougall* moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the word "annual" in the proposed amendment be struck out, and the word "temporary" substituted therefor.

And the Amendment to the Amendment having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Baker,
Barr,
Bell,
Boulter,
Broder,
Calvin,
Cameron,

Creighton,
Deacon,
Flesher,
Grange,
Harkin,
Kean,
Lauder,

McDougall (Middlesex) *Preston,*
McDougall (Simcoe), *Richardson,*
McGowan, *Rosevear,*
Merrick, *Scott,*
Monk, *Tooley,*
Mostyn, *Wigle—27.*
Patterson (Essex),

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bothane,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wills,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—47.</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>	

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* then moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Hardy*,

That there be struck out of the Amendment, the words “it is not expedient that hereafter any person, whilst a Member of the House of Commons or of the Senate of *Canada*, should be appointed to,” and instead thereof the words following be inserted, “having regard to the efficiency and regularity of the Public Service of *Ontario*, it is not expedient that hereafter any person whilst a Member of the House of Commons or of the Senate of *Canada*, should have or hold.”

And the Amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was carried.

The Amendment as amended, having been put, was carried on the same division.

The original Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried.

And it was

Resolved, That having regard to the efficiency and regularity of the Public Service of *Ontario*, it is not expedient that hereafter any person, whilst a Member of the House of Commons, or of the Senate of *Canada*, should have or hold any permanent or annual office or employment in the service of the Government or Province of *Ontario* at the nomination of the Crown, or of the Lieutenant-Governor, to which any salary, or any fee, allowance, or emolument, in lieu of any salary from the Crown or from the Province is attached, other than to such an office as that of Coroner, Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public.

On motion of Mr. *Scott*, seconded by Mr. *Creighton*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between *J. B. McWilliams*, or *John McDonald*, or others, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer of the Crown Lands Department, relative to the seizure of certain lumber of the said *McDonald*, or of *Messieurs Gilmour & Co.*, for alleged non-payment of timber dues; and copies of all receipts or vouchers for the payment of the dues, or any portion thereof, for the non-payment of which such seizure was made.

Mr. *Merrick* moved, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

For leave to introduce a Bill intituled “An Act to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Eastern and Western Ontario*,” and that the Rules of the House be suspended so far as they relate to the publication of the proper notices in the *Ontario Gazette* and local papers.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight.

TUESDAY, 26th February, 1878.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

That all the words in the motion after “that” be struck out, and instead thereof

the following be substituted, "no notice of the intention to apply to this House for an Act to incorporate the Orange Association of *Eastern and Western Ontario* has been published either in the *Ontario Gazette* or any other paper ; that the only notice which in any manner could be said to have reference to such an intended application is one alleged to have been published in a newspaper called the *Orange Sentinel*, and is in these words,—

" NOTICE.

"I hereby give notice that an application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association for *Ontario West*, and the subordinate Lodges now, or which may hereafter be under the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Grand Lodge.

"(Signed) R. GOURLAY,
"Grand Secretary, *Ontario West*."

That said last mentioned notice as published in said *Orange Sentinel*, bears no date whatever, and its first insertion in said newspaper was on the 13th of December last past, and its last insertion on the 10th of January last past, being at least two insertions less than required by the Rules of this House. That said notice only refers to an intended application for an Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of *Ontario West*, and makes no mention whatever of the Grand Lodge of *Ontario East*. That no notice of any intended application for an Act of incorporation has in any manner been given, or published by or on behalf of said Grand Orange Lodge of *Ontario East*; that the irregularity in, and the want of such proper notices respecting the Bill mentioned in the original Motion was brought to the attention of this House and its members on the second day of the present Session; that thereupon the mover of said original Motion, the now promoter of the Bill sought to be introduced and intitled "An Act to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Eastern and Western Ontario*," from his place in this House informed this House in effect that the said Grand Lodges were not intending to ask for an Act of incorporation at this present Session, because that by oversight certain petitions in favour of said incorporation, and which were to have been circulated for signature, had not been so circulated; and consequently could not be in readiness for presentation to this House at its present Session; that afterwards the said proposed Act of Incorporation was brought before the Standing Orders Committee of this House, and the regularity of the necessary notice therefor inquired into by said Committee, but the promoters of said Bill did not produce to said Committee any notice, or the proof of any notice having been given or published either in the *Orange Sentinel* or otherwise, of the intention to apply for such an Act; that the said Standing Orders Committee so reported to this House on 25th of January last past; that the time for the introducing of Private Bills at this Session expired on the 29th January last past, being the 21st day of this Session; that if said promoters had desired to proceed regularly, any motion for the suspension of the Rules of this House, and to permit the introduction and first reading of said Bill ought to have been made not later than said 29th day of January; that instead thereof notice of the proposed original Motion was not given until the eighth day of February instant (being the thirty-first day of this Session), and then only to the effect that said motion would be made upon the twelfth day of February instant, but said motion was not then made; that if a Private Bill were introduced and read a first time to-day, being the forty-eighth day of the Session, the Rules of this House require that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, but before such Committee could consider such Bill it must be printed and distributed to Members, and five clear days' notice of the time of considering the same by said Committee be posted up in the Lobby; that the last day for reporting upon Private Bills by said Committee expired upon the fifteenth day of February instant, and, therefore, any Bill only introduced and read a first time this day cannot now regularly be considered or reported upon by said Committee to this House; that none of the Rules of this House relating to Private Bills have been complied with by said promoters, and, therefore, it appears to this House that the delay in making said original Motion

and the noncompliance with the Rules of this House in respect to said proposed Bill are inexcusable."

And a Debate having arisen,
Mr. *Patterson (Essex)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cole*,
That the Debate be adjourned.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

(Yeas 40, Nays 30.)

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 1.15 A.M.

Tuesday, 26th February, 1878.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

PRAYERS.

The following Bill was introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 112), intituled "An Act to amend the License Act and for other purposes."
—The Honourable Mr. *Hardy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 20), Respecting the City of *St. Catharines*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 16), To incorporate *Ontario Ladies' College*.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*,
Resolved, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relating to the Public Service.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That when the services of any clerk or officer connected with the Public Service are dispensed with in consequence of any change in any department, or in consequence of the age and infirmity, or ill health of such officer, and not for any fault on the part of such officer, such gratuity may be allowed him as shall be directed by Order in

Council, but not exceeding one month's pay for each year of service, and in the event of the death of any clerk or officer, while in the service of the Crown, such gratuity may be paid to the family of said clerk or officer.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Resolution be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 60), Respecting the Public Service.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Supplementary Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4).

Also :—Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th January, 1878, for statement of Receipts and Expenditures in detail relating to the Endowment Fund of the University of *Toronto*, and University or *Upper Canada* College, since date of last Return ; also, a statement of moneys spent on additions or permanent improvements to the *Upper Canada* College buildings, and of moneys advanced to the *Upper Canada* College (if any), and on what security, in connection with said Institutions respectively during the same period : also, copies of all Orders in Council passed by the Government relating to said Institutions, and of the Reports referred to therein, since date of last Session ; also a statement shewing the annual number of graduates of the University sent up from University College, and the annual number of pupils who have passed through each of the forms of *Upper Canada* College since 1867 ; and for a statement of the residences of such pupils ; also, shewing the number who have entered the University of *Toronto*, or other Universities. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 36.)

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 95), To give finality to Voters' Lists, and for other purposes ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 87), Respecting the Magistracy ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 60), Respecting the Public Service of *Ontario* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 105), Respecting Union School Sections.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.30 P.M.

Wednesday, 27th February, 1878.

3 o'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, The Petition of *William Ellis* and others, of *Prescott*.

The following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Village Councils of *Preston*, *New Hamburg* and *Hespeler*, praying that no change be made in the Municipal Law respecting Bridges in incorporated villages.

Mr. *Meredith*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 86), To amend the law respecting Building Societies, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 65), Respecting the City of *Toronto* and *Toronto* Water Works.

Bill (No. 2), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 13), To incorporate the *Arthur Junction* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the *Erie* and *Huron* Railway Company.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 54), Respecting the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Pardee*,

Ordered, That on each day (except Saturdays), there shall be, during this Session, two distinct Sittings of this House, the first to commence at 11 A.M. and to last until 1 P.M., and the second Sitting to commence at 3 P.M. ; also, that on each Saturday there shall be a Sitting of this House, to commence at 11 A.M.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 105), Respecting Union School Sections ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented, by command of Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary on the working of the Tavern and Shop License Acts for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 28).

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 19), To consolidate the debenture debt of the City of *Ottawa* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker

resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 103), Respecting Landlords and Tenants, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 104), To make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 108), Respecting the investment of Public money in debentures issued for the construction of Tile Drains in Township Municipalities.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums :—

45. To defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Professor in Engineering	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 600 00
Assistant in Chemistry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 00

EXPENSES :

Chemicals and other incidentals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
Gas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 00
Fuel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400 00
Water	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80 00
Ordinary repairs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100 00
Attendant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	450 00
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,680 00

The Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; and, That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the House again resolve into the Committee of Supply To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 P.M.

Thursday, 28th February, 1878.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. Dawson—The Petition of the Township Council of *Gordon*.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Bursar's statement of cash transactions relating to the University of *Toronto* and *Upper Canada* College for the year ending 30th June, 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 36.)

Returns from the various Railway Companies respecting their operations during the past year. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

Return relating to the operation of the different County Model Schools in 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

Return relating to locations under the Free Grants Act. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 30.)

Return relating to timber licenses sold during the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 24.)

Report of the Immigration Department for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 35.)

Supplementary Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4.)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Annual Report of the Council of University College for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 36.)

Supplementary Return of Correspondence relating to the discovery of gold in the Township of *Marmora*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Return of the names of the Insurance Companies which have made a statement showing the condition of affairs for the year 1877-8. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 27.)

Return of Correspondence relating to a dam at the foot of *Kushog Lake*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 31.)

Return relating to Ballot Papers abstracted from Election Court, County of *Lincoln*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Sixth Report of the Committee on Printing.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 113), intituled "An Act respecting Express Companies."—Mr. *Deroche*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Resolved, That this House will at the next Sitting of the House To-day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, relative to Brewers and Distillers.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions :—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Government House for year ending 31st December, 1878.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's office for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Treasurer's Office for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's Office for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
9. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray Miscellaneous expenses for the year ending 31st December, 1878, as follows :—Cost of Official Gazette, Four thousand two hundred dollars. Queen's Printer's salary, One thousand two hundred dollars. Clerk's salary in Queen's Printer's office, Three hundred and sixty dollars. Inspector of Division Courts salary (including travelling expenses), Two thousand dollars. Inspector of Division Courts salary, One thousand four hundred dollars. Travelling expenses of Inspector of Division Courts, Four hundred dollars. Expenses of Inspection of Offices of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Deputy Masters, and Registrars in Chancery and County Courts, Three hundred dollars. Contingencies, including Stationery and Postage, One hundred dollars.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Court of Chancery for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand five hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Court of Queen's Bench for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Superior Judges and Court of Appeal for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Practice and other Courts for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Criminal Justice for the year ending 31st December, 1878.
19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Justice for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Inspection of Public and Separate Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Schools in new and poor Townships for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Inspection of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of County Examinations of Public School Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the training of Public School Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Superannuated High and Public School Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Normal School at *Ottawa*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Educational Museum and Library for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize books appertaining to education, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Education Depository for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Education Office for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the miscellaneous expenses of Education for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-eight thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *London*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *Rockwood, Kingston*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

38. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *Hamilton*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for Idiots, *Orillia*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Reformatory at *Penetanguishene*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-six thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Central Prison at *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, *Belleville*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand and fifteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Institution for the Blind at *Brantford*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the School of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Agriculture and Arts, and Literary and Scientific Institutions for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twelve cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1878, as follows:—To defray the expenses of collection of Revenue for Law Stamps and Licenses, One thousand five hundred dollars. To defray the expenses in connection with Municipalities and other funds, Five hundred dollars. To defray the expenses attending the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund Debt and Surplus Schemes, Two hundred dollars. To defray the expenses *re Ontario and Quebec Settlement*, Four thousand dollars. To defray the expenses in *re International Exhibitions*, Four hundred dollars. To defray the expenses *re Northern and Western Boundaries*, Four thousand dollars. To defray the expenses of Marriage Licenses, Two hundred dollars. To defray the expenses of Inspection of Railways, Five hundred dollars. To defray the expenses of a grant to the *Ontario Rifle Association*, Six hundred dollars. To defray the expenses of Insurance of Public Buildings and Furniture, Eleven thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars. To defray the expenses of the Consolidation of the Statute Law, Five thousand dollars. To defray the expenses of Elections, Two thousand dollars. To defray the expenses of Contested Elections, One thousand dollars. To defray the expenses of County Court Judges on Revision of Voters' Lists for 1878, One thousand dollars. To cover gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with, Five thousand dollars. To defray allowance to late Superintendent of Education, Four thousand dollars. To defray allowances to Counties under provisions of 30 *Vic. cap. 31*, Fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses at the works at the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand six hundred and five dollars and thirty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and five thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Asylum, *Hamilton*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *Kingston*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for Idiots at *Orillia*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, *Belleville*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, *Brantford*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the School of Agriculture, *Guelph*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Normal School and Education Office, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Normal School, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at *Osgoode Hall*, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at Government House, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the District of *Algoma*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the *Thunder Bay* District, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works in the *Nipissing* District, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the *Muskoka* District, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of works in the *Parry Sound* District, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at *Muskoka River*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works between *Mary's* and *Fairy* Lakes for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at *Gull* and *Burnt* Rivers, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations and charges not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in maintenance of Locks, Dams and Swing Bridges, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Lock Masters' and Bridge Tenders' salaries, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of construction and repairs of Colonization Roads, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Crown Land Expenditure, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-six cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Refund Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The several Resolutions from the Committee of Supply, having been read the second time,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the Second, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-third, Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-ninth Resolutions be postponed until the next Sitting of the House To-day.

The remaining Resolutions were agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 108), Respecting the investment of public moneys in debentures issued for the construction of Tile Drains in Township Municipalities; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the Second Sitting of this House, To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1 P.M.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bill was introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 114), intituled "An Act to prevent the spreading of Black Knot on Plum Trees."—Mr. *Creighton*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 108), Respecting the investment of public money in debentures issued for the construction of Tile Drains in Township Municipalities ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to Brewers and Distillers having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported the Resolutions as follows :—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars may be set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province for the re-payment to any brewer or distiller who has paid the duty on a wholesale license or licenses, the amount of such duty and the amount to which any municipality was entitled upon the issue of such license or licenses, under and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-two, and interest thereon, and the amount of any fine or fines or penalties imposed and paid, by reason of the neglect of such brewer or distiller to obtain the wholesale license required by section twenty-six of said Act and interest thereon, and on the several sums to be repaid under the third resolution, and the Treasurer of the Province may, upon such payment by any brewer or distiller being made to appear to his satisfaction re-pay the sum or sums so paid as aforesaid to the person or persons who paid the same or to his or their executors, administrators or assigns.

Resolved, That upon the distribution of the license fund thereafter, there shall be paid to the Province, out of the proportion of such license fund payable to any municipality, the amount which such municipality has been paid by any brewer or distiller upon the issue of a wholesale license under said Act, and the amount of any fine or fines received by any municipality and the interest which may be repaid to such brewers or distillers.

Resolved, That where any brewer or distiller, under and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-six, has paid into the license fund of any license district, or to the License Inspector the duty on any wholesale license or licenses, or has paid any fine or fines by reason of the neglect of such brewer or distiller to obtain such wholesale license, and such duty and fines shall not have been paid into the Consolidated Fund, such License Board may re-pay the same to the person or persons who paid the same, or to his or their executors, administrators or assigns, such payment being first approved by the Treasurer of the Province.

Resolved, That all expenses of carrying the provisions of section one hundred and five to one hundred and eight inclusive of said chapter one hundred and eighty-one, and of this Act into effect, shall, when the license fund is insufficient for that purpose, be borne and paid in the proportion of one-third by the Province out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and two-thirds by the County within which any by-law for prohibiting the sale of liquor under the Temperance Act of 1864, or under chapter one hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes of *Ontario* is in force, and where the by-law is that of a minor municipality, such minor municipality's share of the entire expenses shall be paid in the same proportion by the Province and minor municipality respectively.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Resolutions be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 112), to amend the License Act.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 112), To amend the License Act, and for other purposes.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Papers and correspondence relating to the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway.
(*Sessional Papers*, No. 26).

The House then adjourned at 11.50 P.M.

Friday, 1st March, 1878.

11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was read and received :—

Of *William Ellis* and others, of *Prescott*, praying for certain amendments to the Game Law.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 95), To give finality to Voters' Lists and for other purposes, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* moved, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scott*, That the period fixed by law for the duration of this Assembly will not expire until after the time appointed for the completion of the revision of the Voters' Lists for the present year, and in view therefore of the improbability of a general election for this House taking place on the Lists for 1877, it is not expedient that the great expense attending a second revision throughout the Province of the said last mentioned Lists should be imposed on the Municipalities, and that the said Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to strike out so much of the said Bill as provides for a further revision of the Lists of 1877, and also so much thereof as provides for making the Lists for the said year final.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Code</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Tooley—27.</i>
<i>Coutts</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>

<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Graham,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—44.</i>

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed : —

Bill (No. 105), Respecting Union School Sections.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Wood*,
Resolved, That this House will, at the next Sittings of this House To-day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relating to Railway Aid.

The Amendments made in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 87), Respecting the Magistracy, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the second Sittings of this House To-day.

The Amendments made in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 60), Respecting the Public Service of *Ontario*, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the second Sittings of this House To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 104), To make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the second Sittings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1 P.M.

3 o'CLOCK, P.M.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 87), Respecting the Magistracy, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the ninth section."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Code,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>

<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Wills—31.</i>
<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—47.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*, That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out sub-section three of section nine."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Wills—31.</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>	

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson—45.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>			

Mr. *Meredith* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scott*,

That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the third sub-section of Section nine, by striking out the words 'admit to bail or' in the first line, and inserting the words 'except on substantial bail' immediately after the word 'prisoner,' in the second line."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Wills—32.</i>

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson</i>	<i>Wood—46.</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>		

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 60), Respecting the Public Service of *Ontario*.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Bill (No. 53), Respecting the Public Burial Ground in the Town of *Guelph*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 53), Burial Ground in the Town of *Guelph*.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented:—

Return to an Order of the House, dated 13th February, 1878, Copies of the Regulations adopted by the Executive Government, and of the Rules or Orders of the Superior Courts, respecting short-hand reporting in the Courts; also, a statement of the fees collected for short-hand notes of evidence during 1876 and 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 37.)

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 104), To make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 112), To amend the License Act, and for other purposes; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

The House then adjourned at 9.55 P.M.

Saturday, 2nd March, 1878.

11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the subject of Sanitary Measures for Promoting the Public Health, presented their Report, which was read. (*Appendix*, No. 2.)

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 25), The *London Water Works Amendment Act of 1878*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 51), To incorporate the *Brant Memorial Association*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions relative to *Railway Aid*, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Wills*, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all communications, correspondence and negotiations connected with the hypothecation of certain Dominion Stock to the amount of £149,000 sterling, during the year 1877, stating the amount received on such hypothecation ; the rate of interest ; the amount of commission for negotiating the loan ; the specific time (if any) for which the loan was made ; the market value of said stock at the time of hypothecation ; the market value of the said stock at the first accrual of interest thereon after such loan, and the present market value of said stock.

On motion of Mr. *Bell*, seconded by Mr. *Creighton*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the amount of Provincial money on deposits in any of the Banks ; the name of such Bank or Banks, the respective amounts so deposited, the amount drawing interest and at what rate ; also the amount and rate of interest received on deposits by the Province in each year, from the year 1867 to 1877, both inclusive.

Mr. *Dawson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Widdifield*,

That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the sources of information on which the statements of population, births, marriages, and deaths in *Algoma*, as exhibited in the Report of the Registrar-General for the year ending 31st December, 1876, have been made up.

And, a Debate having arisen, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Patterson* (*Essex*), seconded by Mr. *Coutts*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and other papers relative to the Government aiding the Townships of *Anderdon* and *Malden*, and the Town of *Amherstburg* in the payment of the Railway Bonuses granted by these Municipalities to the *Canada* Southern Railway.

On motion of Mr. *Long*, seconded by Mr. *Creighton*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between Municipalities in the County of *Simcoe* and the Government, relating to the *Nottawasaga* River.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all instructions given by the Government, or any departmental officer, to detectives sent to the County of *Brant* ; together with all correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners or any of them, with the License Inspector, the County Attorney of *Brant*, or any magistrate, or other official in the County of *Brant*, relating to the enforcement of, or other matter appertaining to, the license law in any part of the county.

On motion of Mr. *Sinclair*, seconded by Mr. *Finlayson*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return from each of the Departments of the Government showing comparatively the volume of business done in such Department during each year from 1868 to 1877, inclusive ; such return to classify, so far as practicable, the business under general heads, and to state the causes of increase or decrease under each head.

On motion of Mr. *Merrick*, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the annual cost of the *Official Gazette*, the annual amount of work done for the Government, and also for the general public, the amount received as subscriptions to the same, the amount paid *Hunter, Rose & Co.* in each year, and the amounts retained by them (if any). The return to embrace each year from 1870 to 1877, inclusive.

On motion of Mr. *Hodgins*, seconded by Mr. *Sexton*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, the Report on the inspection of Division Courts in County Towns, during 1877.

On motion of Mr. *Grange*, seconded by Mr. *Bell*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of all Magistrates at present on the Commission of the Peace, the date of their several appointments, the date of their qualification, and the counties for which they are respectively appointed.

On motion of Mr. *Gibson*, seconded by Mr. *Watterworth*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return showing, with respect to the General Hospitals of *Hamilton*, *Kingston*, *London*, *Ottawa*, *Toronto*, and the other cities and towns in which hospitals have been established, the amounts received during 1877 from each municipality in payment of patients' maintenance, and from patients resident of said cities and towns; income from property belonging to Hospitals; value and description of said property; fees charged to residents; fees charged to non-residents; also showing the position of any funds held by the City of *London* and the County of *Middlesex* for Hospital purposes. Also, a copy of the agreement between the City of *London* and the County of *Middlesex* with reference to such fund.

On motion of Mr. *Harkin*, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all receipts given by individuals for compensation for lands to the Commissioners appointed to settle the Boundary line between the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, now the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, in virtue of the Act of 1860; also for the names of all persons to whom conveyances have been made, and the numbers of the lots so conveyed by said Commissioners in virtue of sub-section 1 of Section 4 of 23 *Vic.*, cap. 21, so far as the same may be found in the Department of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, presented, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Papers and Correspondence relating to the *Port Stanley*, *Strathroy*, and *Port Franks* Railway Company. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

The House then adjourned at 2.10 P.M.

Monday, 4th March, 1878.

11 OCLOCK, A.M.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. *Paxton*, seconded by Mr. *Richardson*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amount of money now in possession of the Court of Chancery unclaimed for five years by the parties entitled to the same.

On motion of Mr. *Hodgins*, seconded by Mr. *Wilson*,

Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, all Orders in Council and other documents authorizing the sale of the *London* and *Port Stanley* Gravel Road to the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Elgin*; also, a statement of the amounts paid therefor by the said Counties, and the amounts, if any, unpaid; also, any correspondence, if any, relating to the claim of the County of *Elgin* to the sum of \$8,220, being moneys of the County of *Elgin* in the hands of the County of *Middlesex*, on account of such gravel road, and still retained by the said County of *Middlesex*.

Mr. *Coutts* moved, seconded by Mr. *Patterson (Essex)*,
That the fees on Bill (No. 49), *Tilbury East*, be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

And the Motion having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley—23.</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—45.</i>
<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>		

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 69), To amend the Mechanics' Lien Act ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and, Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 98), To amend the Line Fences Act ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and, Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 88), To amend the Assessment Act ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 75), To amend the law respecting High Schools ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 68), To amend the law for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing animals; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the second Sittings of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1 P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 98), To amend the Line Fences Act.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 68), To amend the law for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing animals; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 71), To amend the law for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), To amend the Revised Statute respecting Ditching Water Courses; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 86), To amend the Law respecting Building Societies; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, that the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 117), intituled “An Act respecting Bridges in Villages.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, presented by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :

Papers and Correspondence relating to the following Railways :—*Lake Simcoe Junction Railway*; *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway*; *Hamilton and North-Western Railway*; *Sarnia, Chatham and Erie Railway*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26).

Also : Annual Report of the University of *Toronto*, for the academic year, 1876-77. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 39).

Also : Papers relating to the estate of the late *Andrew Mercer*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 38.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of Bill (No. 73), To amend the law respecting Trial by Jury, having been read,

Mr. *Bethune* moved, That the Bill be now read the second time.

Mr. *Mussie* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Widdifield*, That all the words after "That" be struck out of the motion, and the following substituted therefor :—"the Bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day six months."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Coutts</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—42.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—27.</i>
<i>Code</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	

The original Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time this day six months.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself, and the Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows :—

D. A. MACDONALD :

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits further Estimates of certain sums required to complete the service for 1877, and for the service of 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

Ordered, That the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Supplementary Estimates, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 76), Respecting Municipal Institutions, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 80), To amend the Jurors' Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 82), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 84), Respecting Public School Inspectors, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 90), To amend chapter 174 of the Revised Statutes, respecting Municipal Institutions, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 91), To amend Cap. 30 of the Revised Statutes respecting Public Works, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 92), To amend the Act respecting the Surrogate Courts, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on a certain proposed Resolution respecting Railway Companies having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 96), To amend the Municipal Institutions Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 97), To amend the Act respecting expenses of Criminal Justice, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 99), To amend the Joint Stock Road Companies Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 100), To amend the Act respecting Jurors, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 101), To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 102), To restore to Her Majesty's subjects in *Ontario*, the right of trial by Jury in Civil Actions, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *McDougall* moved, that the Bill be now read the second time.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Paterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Wills—34.</i>
<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Long,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Wood—35.</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 106), To amend the Railway Act of *Ontario*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 107), Respecting Mutual Life Insurance Companies heretofore doing business in *Ontario*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the House do now adjourn.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

(Yeas : 36, Nays : 33.)

The House then adjourned at 11.40 P.M.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Wood*, seconded by Mr. *Tooley*,
Ordered, That the Accountant of this House do transmit to *Duncan McRae*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of *North Victoria*, his full Sessional allowance, with mileage, his absence from the Chamber during this Session having been caused by illness

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That the House will, at the second Sittings of this House To-day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the *Mercer Estate*.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Amendments made in Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 108), Respecting the investment of Public Money in debentures issued for the construction of Tile Drains in Township Municipalities, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as instructed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the second Sittings of this House To-day.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 117), Respecting Bridges in Villages.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House at the second Sittings of this House To-day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 104), To make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the second Sittings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the following documents to be printed :—

Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 28.)

Return of the Rules or Orders respecting short-hand reporting in the Courts; also, a statement of the fees collected for short-hand notes of evidence during 1876 and 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 37.)

Certain indicated portions of the Return of receipts and expenditures of University of Toronto and University and Upper Canada College. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33.)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Report of the University of *Toronto* for the years 1876 and 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 36.)

Return relating to the estate of *Andrew Mercer*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 34.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Seventh Report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented their Second and Final Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have held numerous meetings, and at these have completed the examination of the Public Accounts for 1875, and inquired into the greater portion of those for 1876.

The Committee have called several witnesses for the purpose of obtaining information upon points presenting themselves during the investigation of the Accounts, and submit herewith the evidence so taken before them.

Mr. *Devine*, Deputy-Surveyor-General, was asked to explain the mode and cost of conducting surveys in the *Huron* and *Ottawa* territory, and on the north shores of *Lakes Huron* and *Superior*.

Mr. *Edwards*, of the Public Works Department, was examined in reference to expenditure in connection with Settlers' Homesteads, and the method in which pay lists are drawn up and verified.

Mr. *Cowper*, of the Crown Lands Department, was called, and gave evidence with respect to agents' salaries, under the head of Crown Lands Expenditure, and described the duties of wood rangers.

Daniel Clark, M.D., Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*; *Dr. Lett*, Assistant Superintendent in the same Institution; *Joseph Workman*, late Superintendent; *John R. Dickson*, Superintendent of Asylum for Insane, *Rockwood*; and *J. W. Langmuir*, Inspector of Prisons, &c., were examined at length upon the advisability of continuing the use, for medicinal purposes, of alcoholic beverages in the treatment of the Insane. A large mass of interesting evidence upon this point was taken, and will be found in Appendices J. K. L. P., and R.

Mr. *T. N. Molesworth*, Engineer to the Public Works Department, gave a detailed account of the system pursued in the payment of persons employed upon the Public Works of the Province.

Mr. *J. Notman*, Queen's Printer, explained the mode in which the publication of the *Ontario Gazette* is conducted, and Mr. *E. Roberts*, book-keeper, to the firm of *Hunter, Rose & Co.*, described the method pursued in the collection of charges for advertisements in that publication. This gentleman was examined with reference to the non-publication of the notice of proposed Bills for the incorporation of the Grand Lodges of Orangemen in *Ontario*, *West* and *East*, forwarded for insertion by Mr. *Gourlay*, of *St. Catharines*.

Mr. *D. Spence*, of the Immigration Department, briefly explained certain items relating to Immigration expenses in 1875 and 1876.

Mr. *J. G. Scott*, of the Attorney-General's Department, was examined upon expenditure incurred in the *Scott* murder case.

Mr. *Cashman*, of the Crown Lands Department, was examined briefly respecting the accounts of *D. M. Card*, *J. Carroll*, *Billa Flint*, and others, in connection with expenditure on Colonization Roads.

Mr. *J. G. Hodgins*, Deputy Minister of Education, gave evidence respecting the supply of periodicals to the Department of Education.

Mr. *J. H. Langmuir* was called before the Committee to explain charges incurred in the conveyance of prisoners to the Central Prison.

Mr. *Henry Totten*, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, explained sundry charges in connection with the cost of the Administration of Justice.

Mr. *W. Johnson*, Principal of the School of Agriculture, was examined as to the circumstances under which an overdraft of \$5,000 on the *Guelph* agency of the Bank of

Commerce for the services of the Institution, made in 1874, had not appeared in the estimates before the present year.

Amongst other Accounts, enquired into by the Committee, were those of Returning Officers for Parliamentary Elections, and great difficulty was experienced in making comparisons between the charges in different constituencies, as no uniform plan in making out such accounts has been adopted by these officials. To remedy this inconvenience the Committee recommend that blank forms for such accounts shall be adopted by the Treasury Department and forwarded to Returning Officers, with instructions that the charge for each separate service shall be entered opposite such service. By the adoption of this system the Auditor will be enabled to more easily pass his audit, and the Public Accounts Committee afforded opportunity to more readily compare charges than is now possible.

The Committee directed the officer in charge of the Public Accounts to afford all reasonable facilities to any members of Committee desirous of examining any paper, and who had previously asked that it should be brought down.

The Committee, having examined a Return (Appendix U) of the amount of insurance affected on the Public Buildings of the Province, arrived at the conclusion that, inasmuch as such property is now carried by different insurance companies to the amount of one million and fifty-four thousand dollars, at an annual premium of not more than one-half per cent., or an annual outlay of little more than five thousand dollars, it is inadvisable to recommend any departure from the present mode of insuring.

The Committee have been unable, owing to the fact that a detailed statement of the expenditure of 1877 has not been laid before them, and to the further fact that the consideration of the Public Accounts for 1876 has not been concluded by the Committee, to enter upon the examination of the Accounts for 1877.

The Committee have again to recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such a change in the financial year as will enable a complete statement of expenditures carried down to as late a date as practicable, to be submitted early in each Session. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

Mr. *Clarke*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Eighth Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee have taken evidence bearing upon the claim of Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Co.*, the contractors for Legislative and Departmental Printing, for an advance upon the rates specified in their contract for composition and binding since 1873, and herewith submit such evidence for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly. The Committee have not, however, been able to complete the examination of Mr. *John Carroll*, or to hear the evidence of other witnesses called before them.

After full enquiry, the Committee are of opinion that the Government were justified in paying advanced rates for composition and binding in 1873 and 1874.

The Committee recommend that on the expiry of the present contract with Messrs. *Hunter, Rose & Co.*, tenders for the performance of the public printing be called for. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed:—

Bill (No. 55), Respecting the *National Club*.

Bill (No. 69), To amend the *Mechanics' Lien Act*.

The Order of the Day for the Third Reading of Bill (No. 75), To amend the law respecting High Schools, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 108), Respecting the investment of Public money in debentures issued for the construction of Tile Drains in Township Municipalities, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Wood* moved, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "the said Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out of the second section all after the words "per annum," and insert instead thereof the following: "Provided that such by-law, before the final passing thereof, shall have been submitted to, and approved of, by a majority of the duly qualified electors voting thereon, in the same manner as in respect of a money by-law requiring the assent of the ratepapers."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Code.</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wills—28.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—43.</i>
<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Master,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>

Mowat,
O'Donoghue,
Pardee,
Patterson (*Essex*),
Paxton,

Ross,
Sexton,
Sinclair,
Springer,
Striker,

Tooley,
Watterworth,
Widdifield,
Wigle,

Williams,
Wills,
Wilson,
Wood—58.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Barr,
Bell,
Boulter,
Broder,

Cameron,
Creighton,
Currie,

Flesher,
Long,
McDougall (*Simcoe*),

Meredith,
Miller,
O'Sullivan—13.

The Bill was then read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and be intituled, "An Act respecting investments in Tile Drainage Debentures."

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relating to Railway Aid; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported the Resolutions, as follows:—

Resolved, That, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, aid shall be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the undermentioned Railway Companies, for the construction of the portions of Railway hereinafter mentioned, as follow, that is to say:—

(1) The *Hamilton and North Western Railway Company*, from *Jarvis* to *Dover*, a distance of about ten miles, at the rate of \$173.04 per mile per annum, payable half-yearly for twenty years.

(2) The *Port Stanley, Strathroy and Port Franks Railway*, from *Strathroy* to the intersection of its line with the *Canada Southern Railway*, in the Township of *Ekfred*, a distance of about ten miles, at the rate of \$173.04 per mile per annum, payable half-yearly for twenty years.

(3) The *North Simcoe Railway Company*, from *Penetanguishene* to its point of junction with the *Northern Railway*, a distance of about thirty-three miles, at the rate of \$216.30 per mile per annum, payable half-yearly for twenty years.

The payment of such aid under this Resolution shall be computed in manner following, that is to say:

(a.) If the portion of the railway for which payment is made has been completed between the first day of January and the first day of July, the payments shall be computed as commencing on the first day of January of the preceding year;

(b.) And if the portion for which the payment is made has been completed between the first day of July and the thirty-first day of December, the payments shall be computed as commencing on the first day of July of the preceding year.

Resolved, That all of the said grants of aid are to be respectively subject to the following conditions:

(1.) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may require any railway company so aided to enter into an agreement or agreements with any other railway company or companies, containing such terms and details as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve of, in order to secure running powers or rights of user to such company or companies over the line or portion of line of railway of the company aided under this Resolution, or former Acts, or in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the haulage thereover of the cars and traffic of such other company or companies upon such terms as in default of agreement between the respective companies, may be settled upon by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(2.) No payment shall be made to any of the said companies in respect of the said grants in aid for any portion of their Railway, until the Commissioner of Public Works shall have reported to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that such company has completed the portion of its road in respect of which payment is to be made (including such sidings and station-houses as the Commissioner may think necessary for the accommodation of the public), within the period for completing the Railway or portion thereof named in the Acts relating to the company, or such other period as may by any other Act be fixed for such purpose.

(3.) Payments may be made as portions of the Railway, not less than ten continuous miles, are completed as aforesaid ; and in cases where the whole distance aided is less than ten miles, then for such distance.

(4.) After a Company has complied with the conditions necessary, and the Commissioner has reported as aforesaid, scrip or certificates may be issued for and in respect of the said grant ; and when signed by the Treasurer of this Province and the Accountant in his department, and countersigned by the Auditor, every such certificate shall be valid and binding on the Province, according to its tenor and effect ; and it shall not be necessary for any transferee, in good faith, of such certificate to enquire into, or obtain proof of, any facts stated therein, all of which shall be deemed conclusive as against the Province, in favour of such transferee.

(5.) The conditions contained in section twenty-six of chapter one hundred and sixty-six of the "Revised Statutes of Ontario," shall also apply to all Companies receiving aid under this Resolution.

(6.) Each of the said Companies shall furnish such information of the progress of the works on the Railway of the Company as may from time to time be required by the Commissioner of Public Works ; and also such statistical or other details, accounts, and information as from time to time may be required from them by the Commissioner after completion of the Railway.

(7.) The location, grades, the widths and slopes of cuttings and embankments, the plans of bridges, culverts, buildings, and other structures, the weight and section of iron rails, and other details of proposed construction of the Colonization Railways hereinafter mentioned, shall be subject to inspection and approval by the Government Engineer before the commencement of the works, as well as after completion.

(8.) In order to secure the continuous running of the Railways aided by this Act, the iron or steel rails laid from time to time by any of the said Railways are not to be removed by the Company, or by the authority of the Company, without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, obtained on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

The following Bill was then introduced, and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 115), intituled "An Act respecting aid to certain Railways."—The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time at the first Sitzings of the House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the amendments made in Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 112), To amend the License Act, and for other purposes, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as instructed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the first Sitzings of the House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 117), Respecting Bridges in Villages ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ;

and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, that the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Resolution reported from the Committee of Supply on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of February last, the consideration whereof had been postponed.

The Second Resolution, respecting the Lieutenant-Governor's office, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Fifth Resolution, respecting the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's office, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Ninth Resolution, respecting the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Eleventh Resolution, respecting Miscellaneous Expenditure, having been again read,

Mr. *Merrick* moved, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by the sum of \$1,800, being the salary of the Division Court Inspector and travelling expenses, as the Division Courts are by law inspected by the County Judges, without any additional cost to the County, and there being no good reason shown for the continuance of that officer.

The Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Wills,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wilson—33.</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—41.</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>			

The Eleventh Resolution was then agreed to.

The Eighteenth Resolution, respecting Criminal Justice, having been again read,

Mr. *Lauder* moved, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

While concurring in the Resolution this House, having regard to the increase of the annual salary of the Attorney-General of this Province, from the sum of \$4,000, and

sessional indemnity for the year 1871 to the sum of \$5,500 and sessional indemnity for the present year, and having regard also to the increase of the amount voted for salaries to the Attorney-General's Department, that is to say, from the sum of \$6,624.65 expended in the year 1871, to the sum of \$11,660 voted for the present year, regrets that the Government has not taken measures to reduce the Public Expenditure under this head, which, to this House appears greater than is necessary to secure efficiency in this branch of the Public Service."

Mr. *Deroche* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Striker*,

That all after the word "that" first occurring, be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "this House desires to express the opinion that, if practicable, one or more members of the Government should undertake in future some of the Crown Criminal prosecutions."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wills,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>	<i>Wood—71.</i>
<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	

NAYS :

None.

The Motion as amended having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, While concurring in the Resolution this House, having regard to the increase of the annual salary of the Attorney-General of this Province, from the sum of \$4,000, and sessional indemnity for the year 1871, to the sum of \$5,500, and sessional indemnity for the present year, and having regard also to the increase of the amount voted for salaries to the Attorney-General's Department, that this House desires to express the opinion that if practicable one or more members of the Government should undertake in future some of the Crown Criminal prosecutions.

The Eighteenth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Nineteenth Resolution, respecting Miscellaneous Justice, having been read,

Mr. *Monk* moved, seconded by Mr. *Baker*,

That this House is of opinion that the appropriation of so large a sum as Five thousand dollars towards the support and maintenance of a Provincial Police Force at *Clifton* and *Fort Erie* is an injustice to other Municipalities that have to support their own Police, and that the item be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the amount of the said item of \$5,000.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wills,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Wilson—32.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—45.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>			

The Nineteenth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Twenty-fourth Resolution, respecting Inspection of Collegiate Institutes, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Twenty-fifth Resolution, respecting County Examinations of Public School Teachers, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Twenty-sixth Resolution, respecting the training of Public School Teachers, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Thirty-third Resolution, respecting the Education Office, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Thirty-fifth Resolution, respecting the Asylum for the Insane at *Toronto*, having been again read,

Mr. *Boulter* moved, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the same by eight hundred and fifty dollars, so as to make the item for beer, wine and spirits the sum of one thousand dollars.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wills,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wilson—39.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—41.</i>
<i>Currie,</i>			

The Thirty-fifth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Thirty-sixth Resolution, respecting the Asylum for the Insane at *London*, having been read,

Mr. *Boulter* moved, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the same by Eight hundred and fifty dollars, so as to make the item for beer, wine, and spirits the sum of one thousand dollars.

Mr. *Widdifield* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Williams*,

That all after the first word "That" in the Motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "this House expresses its gratification that, while in the year 1871 there was asked for beer, wine and spirits for 620 patients in the *Toronto Asylum* a sum of \$3,000, there is only asked for the use of 730 patients in the *London Asylum* a sum of only \$1,850."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—42.</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>		

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wills,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wilson—37.</i>
<i>Code,</i>			

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried ; and it was *Resolved*, That this House expresses its gratification that, while in the year 1871 there was asked for beer, wine and spirits for 620 patients in the *Toronto Asylum* a sum of \$3,000, there is asked for the use of 730 patients in the *London Asylum* a sum of only \$1,850.

The Thirty-sixth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Thirty-eighth Resolution, respecting the Asylum for the Insane at *Hamilton*, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Forty-first Resolution, respecting the Central Prison at *Toronto*, having been again read,

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution : "but this House regrets that very great mismanagement has taken place in the expenditure, both on capital account and otherwise."

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Burr,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wills—31.</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCrane,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—47.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	

The Forty-first Resolution was then agreed to.

The Forty-fourth Resolution, respecting the School of Agriculture, having been again read,

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That, in view of the fact that the present salary of the President of the School of Agriculture is the sum of \$1,500 in addition to his living, and that the House is now asked to provide the sum of \$800 for the salary of a Bursar to the College, whose duties have heretofore been discharged by the President, whereby the President will be relieved from a large portion of the duties heretofore performed by him, it is not expedient to increase the salary of the President, *Resolved*, therefore, that the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item of \$2,000 for the salary of the President by the sum of \$500.

Mr. *Ferris* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hunter*,

That all the words after "That" first occurring in the Motion, be struck out, and the following be substituted therefor: "in granting the President's salary this House desires to express its gratification that the advantages afforded by the Agricultural College have so enlisted the attention and support of the farming community of this Province, that the applicants for admission as pupils are greatly in excess of the number which the College can now accommodate,"

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs.

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—45</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Wills—30.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>		

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That, in granting the President's salary, this House desires to express its gratification that the advantages afforded by the Agricultural College have so enlisted the attention and support of the farming community of this Province, that the applicants for admission as pupils are greatly in excess of the number which the College can now accommodate.

The Forty-fourth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Forty-fifth Resolution, respecting the School of Practical Science, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Forty-sixth Resolution, respecting Immigration, having been again read,

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*,

That the said Resolution be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to amend the same, by reducing the sum of \$37,500 to \$11,900, being the amount required to cover amount payable to the Dominion and the expense of agencies in *Ontario*.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That all the words after "That" in the motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "this House is of opinion that it is inexpedient under existing circumstances to incur any expense for promoting immigration to this Province beyond

that to which the Province is now committed by the arrangement with the Dominion, and that the said Resolution be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by the sum of \$20,000."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Wills—32.</i>

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Seaton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—42.</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>		

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the clock midnight,

WEDNESDAY, March 6th, 1878.

Mr. *Hay* moved, seconded by Mr. *Paxton*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "this House desires to express its satisfaction at learning that the immigrants to this Province during the last year have been largely of the desirable classes, known as farm labourers, domestic servants, and persons with means enough to enable them to make immediate settlement upon Free Grant and other lands, and that every reasonable encouragement should be given to the Immigration of these classes."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Master,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>

<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>	<i>Wood—41.</i>
<i>Ross,</i>			

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Rosevear,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Code</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Mostyn,</i>	<i>Wills—33.</i>
<i>Coutts</i>			

The Motion, as amended, having been put, was carried ; and it was

Resolved, That this House desires to express its satisfaction at learning that the immigrants to this Province, during the last year, have been largely of the desirable classes, known as farm labourers, domestic servants, and persons with means enough to enable them to make immediate settlement upon Free Grant and other lands ; and that every reasonable encouragement should be given to the immigration of these classes.

The Forty-sixth Resolution was then agreed to.

The House then adjourned at 12.30 A.M.

Wednesday, 6th March, 1878.

11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 112), To amend the License Act, and for other purposes.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 115), Respecting Aid to certain Railways.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House at the second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 104), To make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of February last, the consideration whereof had been postponed.

The Forty-eighth Resolution, respecting Hospitals and Charities, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Forty-ninth Resolution, respecting Miscellaneous Expenditure, having been again read,

Mr. *Meredith* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution: "but this House, while concurring in the Resolution, feels bound to express its regret that a sum of \$1,000 or thereabouts has been paid without the sanction of this House, in respect of the publication of a pamphlet prepared by certain exhibitors at the *Sydney* Exhibition, especially after the declaration made by the then Treasurer, that the pamphlet was discreditable to the publishers, and after he had given the House an assurance that no payment would be made in respect of it out of the public funds."

Mr. *Sinclair* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Finlayson*,

That all the words in the motion after the word "Resolution," where it first occurs, be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "This House is of opinion that the good faith of the Province having been pledged to third parties for the payment of \$1,000 for the purpose of paying a part of the cost of the pamphlet setting forth the manufacturing advantages and interests of the Province, and material to that value having been supplied by such third parties upon the faith of such pledge, the payment of said \$1,000 was and is justifiable."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Spetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Darwson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—46.</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex)</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wills—32.</i>

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, This House is of opinion that the good faith of the Province having been pledged to third parties for the payment of one thousand dollars for the purpose of paying a part of the cost of the pamphlet setting forth the manufacturing advantages and interests of the Province, and material to that value having been supplied by such third parties upon the faith of such pledge, the payment of said thousand dollars was and is justifiable.

The Forty-ninth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Fifty-sixth Resolution, respecting the Central Prison Works at *Toronto*, having been read,

Mr. *Wills* moved, seconded by Mr. *Code*,

That while concurring in the said Resolution, this House desires to express its opinion that all moneys required for the payment of labour and materials set forth in the pay-lists for such works should be entrusted to some responsible person, who shall be liable, and produce valid vouchers for the correct disbursement of the same; that each of such pay-lists shall be verified by the oath or declaration of the Foreman or other person in charge of the works, which verification shall state the amount of the said pay-list, and in some general manner the work and material for the payment of which the moneys are required; that the Engineer, Architect, or other Chief Superintendent of the works shall also verify the general correctness of the pay-list by his signature.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cole*,

That all after the first word "That" in the motion be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "the precautions now taken by the Public Works Department, with reference to payment of wages and payments for work done under the immediate supervision of the Department are, in the opinion of this House, satisfactory and reasonably sufficient,"

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1, P.M.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *Ferris*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider and take evidence on the subject of Municipal Taxation and Exemptions, presented their Report which was read as follows:—

That under the Resolution appointing the Committee, the first meeting was held on the 1st day of February, and that since then twelve meetings have been held.

That the Committee proceeded to determine what exemptions should, in the opinion of the Committee, remain upon the Statute as they now stand, and upon what others evidence should be taken and enquiry made, and to that end have framed questions to be submitted to the following persons and Corporations, viz.: Municipal Corporations; Banks; Building Societies; Loan Companies; Insurance Companies; Commercial Agencies; Boards of Trade; Agricultural Societies; Editors of Newspapers; Head of every Church Organization, and to such Merchants, Manufacturing, Professional and Business men, as may be deemed competent to give information upon the subject of Exemptions.

That the Committee have received delegations of prominent and influential men from the City of *Toronto* and elsewhere, and have heard the statements of these delegations upon different subjects of Exemptions: among others the following:—

Of the delegation of the *Toronto* City Council, the Assessment Commissioner, the City Treasurer and others, upon the Exemptions now existing under sub-sections 3, 17, 22, and 23 of Section 6, Chap. 180 of the Revised Statutes, also upon Sections 24, 25, 27, and 34 of said Chap., and the Exemptions existing thereunder as well as upon the assessment of personal property generally.

Of the delegation of certain Insurance Companies of the City of *Toronto*, praying that an alteration be made in the Assessment Law, so as to exempt the Capital Stock of Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Companies whose head offices are in this Province.

Of the delegation of the Town of *Petrolea*, the Mayor of *Petrolea*, and the Warden of the County of *Lambton*, praying that a change may be made in the Assessment Law, so as to permit the taxing of the personal property of Joint Stock Companies.

The Committee have also summoned before them several witnesses, who have given evidence upon the exemptions of lawns and farm property situated within Cities, Towns and Villages. The statements submitted by the several deputations and the evidence of the witnesses called by the Committee are herewith submitted.

An amount of information collected and compiled by the Attorney-General's Department, embracing an epitome of certain of the Laws relating to exemptions in *Great Britain*, the *United States of America*, and several of the States thereof, and the *Dominion of Canada* and the several Provinces thereof, has been laid before the Committee and will be found in Appendix "B" herewith submitted.

That inasmuch as the Committee have been unable to procure replies to the questions which have been prepared, they are not able during the present Session of this Honourable House to make a complete and final Report. (*Appendix No. 4*).

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 115), Respecting aid to certain Railways; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and, Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Debate on the Fifty-sixth Resolution, reported from the Committee of Supply, respecting the Central Prison Works at *Toronto*, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:

YEAS.

Messieurs

<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Darwin,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson</i>	<i>Wood—46.</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>		

NAYS.

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wills—31.</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Keen,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	

The Motion, as amended, having been put was carried, and it was *Resolved*, That the precautions now taken by the Public Works Department with reference to payment of wages, and payments for work done under the immediate supervision of the Department of Public Works, in the opinion of this House, is satisfactory, and reasonably sufficient.

The Fifty-sixth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Fifty-ninth Resolution, respecting works at the School of Agriculture at *Guelph*, having been read

Mr. *Creighton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Flesher*,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by the sum of \$5,000.

Mr. *Merrick* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "while concurring in the appropriation, this House regrets that, owing to the unsatisfactory management of the Agricultural College, the large sum of \$5,000 was drawn from the Bank and expended in the year 1874, without an appropriation being made by the House or the constitutional sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor being obtained, and without the concurrence of the House, and said expenditure has remained unpaid until the present Session notwithstanding that the attention of the Government was frequently called to the fact."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wills—25.</i>
<i>Creighton,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Seaton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Williams.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—44.</i>

Mr. *Miller* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Lyon*,

That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "it appears that the sum of five thousand dollars, mentioned as due to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was absolutely required to enable the Institution to be carried on till the end of the year 1874, and that as the said sum was duly expended in the public interest, which appeared by proper vouchers in that behalf, and that the said sum has not heretofore been paid under any appropriation, from circumstances which have been satisfactorily explained, it is expedient an appropriation should now be made."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Cole,</i>

<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>O' Donoghue,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—45.</i>
<i>Hargraft,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Paterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wills—28.</i>

The Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That it appears that the sum of Five thousand dollars mentioned as due to the Canadian Bank of Commerce was absolutely required to enable the Institution to be carried on till the end of the year 1874, and that, as the said sum was duly expended in the public interest, which appeared by proper vouchers in that behalf, and that the said sum has not heretofore been paid under any appropriation, from circumstances which have been satisfactorily explained, it is expedient that an appropriation should now be made.

The Fifty-ninth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Sixty-third Resolution, respecting Works at Government House, *Toronto*, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Seventy-sixth Resolution, respecting Colonization Roads, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Seventy-ninth Resolution, respecting Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses, having been again read,

Mr. *Merrick* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the sum by \$30,000, so as not to leave so large a sum as \$50,000 to be expended at the mere will of the Government and in opposition to principles formerly enunciated that so large expenditure of Public money should be made without a direct vote of Parliament sanctioning the particular application of said appropriation.

Mr. *Hodgins* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wilson*,

That all the words after "That," first occurring, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "this House having, during the last and present Parliament, voted the sum of \$50,000 for unforeseen and unprovided services, considers that no necessity has arisen for reducing the usual appropriation."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>

<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>O' Donoghue,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Graham,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—42.</i>
<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Sullivan,</i>
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wills—25.</i>
<i>Code.</i>			

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was Resolved, That this House having, during the last and present Parliaments, voted the sum of \$50,000 for Unforeseen and Unprovided Services, considers that no necessity has arisen for reducing the usual appropriation.

The Seventy-ninth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Papers and correspondence relating to the following Railways :—*Kingston and Pembroke* Railway, and *Stratford and Huron* Railway. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

Also :—Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of *Ontario* for the year 1877, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of *Ontario*, 31 Vic., cap. 20, sec. 74. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 40.)

Also :—Return, to an Order of the House of 2nd March, 1878, for a copy of the Report on the inspection of Division Courts in County Towns during 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 41.)

Also :—Return to an Order of the House of 17th January, 1878, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, and that of the Province of *Ontario*, in relation to the award of the arbitrations of the 3rd of September, 1870, as to the adjustment of the credits, liabilities, properties and assets of the Provinces, pursuant to the *British North America Act*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42.)

Also :—Return to an Order of the House, of 2nd March, 1878, for copies of all correspondence and other papers relative to the Government aiding the Townships of *Anderson* and *Maldon*, and the Town of *Amherstburg*, in the payment of the Railway Bonuses granted by these Municipalities to the *Canada Southern Railway*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43.)

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 104), To make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as instructed.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* then moved, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*,

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof "the said Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend section one so as to read as follows :—

"1. The Revised Statutes Chapter 9, respecting public officers is hereby amended by adding thereto the following :—

"25. No member of the Senate of *Canada*, or of the Commons of *Canada* shall be appointed to, or hold any fee, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of *Ontario* at the nomination of the Crown, or of the Lieutenant-Governor, to which any salary, fee, wages, allowance or emolument, or profit of any kind is attached, but this section shall not be held to include Justices of the Peace, Coroner, or Notaries Public, or any like officer."

And objection having been taken to the Motion as being identical with a question on which this House had, during the Session, pronounced an opinion, Mr. Speaker, having been appealed to, decided, That the Motion was out of order for the reasons assigned.

Mr. *Grange* then moved, seconded by Mr. *Bell*,

That the Bill be not now read the third time, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to add the following clauses :—

"The Revised Statute respecting Railways, chapter one hundred and sixty-five, is hereby amended by adding the following sub-sections eleven and twelve to section thirty-six ; and the same shall apply to all railway companies mentioned in section four of the said Act :

"No bond, coupon, debenture, mortgage, or other security which has been heretofore or shall be hereafter issued by any railway company that is subject to the legislative authority of this Province in this behalf, shall, by reason of any lien, charge, incumbrance, or preferential claim on the revenue and assets of the company be held or construed to prevent a judgment against the company for a debt hereinafter incurred for working expenses, from being enforced by execution against the after-acquired personal property of the company otherwise than rolling-stock and equipment, nor shall such security have priority to working expenses hereinafter incurred, or to an execution therefor.

"The expression 'working expenses' shall mean and include all expenses of maintenance of the railway, including maintenance of the stations, buildings, works and conveniences belonging to the railway, and the maintenance of the rolling and other stock and movable plant used in working the railway, and also all such rents or annual sums as may be paid in respect of any railway or warehouses, wharves, or other property, leased to or held by the company, or in respect of the hire of engines, carriages, or waggons let to the company, rent, charges or principal and interest on lands belonging to the company, purchased but not paid for, or not fully paid for, and also all expenses of and incident to working the railway and the traffic thereon, including stores and consumable articles ; also rates, taxes, insurance and compensation for accidents or losses ; also all salaries and wages of persons employed in and about the working of the railway and traffic thereof, and all secretarial and establishment expenses, including agency, legal and other like expenses ; and generally all such charges (if any) not above otherwise specified as, in the case of English railway companies, are usually carried to the debit of revenue as distinguished from capital account."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Barr,
Bell,
Boulter,
Broder,
Creighton,

Graham,
Grange,
Hurkin,
Kean,

Long,
McCraney,
McGowan,
Merrick,

Preston,
Richardson,
Scott,
Wilson—17.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>O' Donoghue,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Patterson (York),</i>	<i>Wills,</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lyons,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood—57.</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>			

The Motion, having been then put, was carried ; and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the *Mercer* Estate, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that the Lieutenant-Governor having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved—That this House doth ratify and concur in an Order in Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 4th March, 1878, which Order is to the effect following :—

Upon consideration of the Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated 20th February, 1878, with reference to the estate of the late *Andrew Mercer*, which has escheated to the Crown for the benefit of the Province, the Committee of Council advise that out of the said estate the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for the payment of the *bona fide* debts of *Andrew Mercer*, junior, the natural son of the said *Andrew Mercer*, and that if such debts are not found to amount to so much, the balance of the said five thousand dollars be paid to the said *Andrew Mercer* ; that the purchase of the lots in the Township of *Etobicoke*, containing one hundred and fifty acres, in respect of which the late Mr. *Mercer* entered into a verbal agreement, and which are mentioned in the said report, be completed and conveyed to trustees for the benefit of *Andrew Mercer*, Junior, and his family, with all usual trusts and conditions in that behalf, and that a further sum of fifteen thousand dollars in stocks or securities be transferred to trustees on like trusts, or that in lieu of the said one hundred and fifty acres, the said *Andrew Mercer*, Junior, have the option of a further sum of ten thousand dollars in stocks or securities, being invested as aforesaid, making the whole amount thirty thousand dollars.

The Committee further advise that, out of the residue of the said estate, the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated towards the erection of a Provincial Eye and Ear Infirmary, in connection with the *Toronto* General Hospital, to be called "The *Andrew Mercer* Eye and Ear Infirmary," and a further sum of ninety thousand dollars to the erection of a Reformatory Institution to be called "The *Andrew Mercer* Ontario Reformatory

for Females," such Institution to be maintained and managed in the same way as the Reformatory at *Penetanguishene*, and to be for the reception of females, irrespective of age.

The Committee further advise that this Order be not acted upon, unless approved by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly.

Certified,

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

4th March, 1878.

The Resolution, having been read the second time,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

That the Report be now concurred in.

Mr. *Scott* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Patterson* (*Essex*),

That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "this House, while concurring in so much of the Resolution as proposes to set apart the sum of \$30,000 for the benefit of *Andrew Mercer*—as a temporary provision only—is of opinion that it is not expedient to apply the residue of the said moneys in the way proposed by the Resolution, and that so much of the said Resolution as proposes so to apply it, be not concurred in."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baker,</i>	<i>Coutts,</i>	<i>Long,</i>	<i>Patterson</i> (<i>Essex</i>),
<i>Barr,</i>	<i>Creighton,</i>	<i>McDougall</i> (<i>Middlesex</i>),	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Bell,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McDougall</i> (<i>Simcoe</i>),	<i>Richardson,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Broder,</i>	<i>Harkin,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Kean,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Wills</i> —30.
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke</i> (<i>Wellington</i>),	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Patterson</i> (<i>York</i>),	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood</i> —43.
<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>	

The Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Resolution was concurred in.

The Order of the Day, for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Wood* moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McDougall*,

That all after the word "That" to the end of the motion, be left out and the follow-

ing substituted therefor : “ an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor representing that in the year 1874, the then Treasurer of the Province, now Minister of Education, authorised an overdraft of the account of the Province with the Bank of Commerce in respect of the Agricultural College at *Guelph*, without the constitutional sanction of an Order in Council or warrant of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the sum of \$5,000, as appears by the statement of the present Treasurer, and the Minister of Education, made in their places in this House; that the Treasurer also authorised and recommended the payment of the sum of \$1,000 to be made to Messrs. *Barber* and *Ellis* on account of a certain pamphlet, after the Minister of Education, while Treasurer, at the last Session of this House, had assured this House such payment should not be made, that the Honourable Attorney-General, in the said year 1874, authorized the payment of the sum of \$1,500 by way of gratuity to Professor *McCandless*, of the said Agricultural College at *Guelph*, without the authority of an Order in Council or the warrant of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, thereby setting aside the checks and safeguards that have surrounded and protected the public money, and its unauthorized application that His Honour’s advisers have, at different times, in defiance of the Act respecting the Public Works, carried on extensive Public Works without inviting tenders by public advertisements : among others the following works :—extensive alterations and additions to the Central Prison, the Agricultural College at *Guelph*, the Asylum at *Hamilton*, the fence around the Legislative Assembly and Departmental buildings, and other works involving the expenditure of large sums : that under the administration of the present Government, the ordinary expenditure has been largely in excess of the expenditure of their predecessors in office—the amount of expenditure for the year 1871 having been \$1,386,246, while in 1877 the expenditure amounted to \$2,017,438, or an excess of \$631,192—that the expenditure in respect of Public Works under the administration of the Honourable *John Sandfield Macdonald*, amounted to \$1,212,771 or an average of \$303,192, while, for the six years ending in December, 1877, the expenditure was only \$2,025,413, or an average of \$337,562 not warranting the present staff and cost of the Public Works Department : that from the Treasurer’s financial statement it appears the revenue of the year 1878 will be less than the Estimated Expenditure leaving a deficiency to be made good by the sale or disposal of the securities held by the Province in respect of investments made by their predecessors in office, that the revenue of the Province is in part fixed, the remainder being liable to fluctuate, will diminish and is not likely to increase, that the result of expenditure over revenue, if persisted in, will lead in time to direct taxation, a consequence calculated to prove most detrimental to the public good, and the present Administration not having taken measures to confine their Estimated Expenditure within the annual revenue, this House would be failing in its duty if it did not express its disapprobation of the course pursued by His Honour’s advisers in respect of the several matters hereinafter set forth, and that His Honour will be graciously pleased to reconsider the Estimates he has recommended for the approval and sanction of this House with a view to confining the Estimated Expenditure within the estimated revenue for the present year.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the clock, midnight,

THURSDAY, 7th March, 1878.

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Baker,
Barr,
Bell,
Boulter,

Broder,
Calvin,
Cameron,
Code,

Coutts,
Creighton,
Deacon,
Flesher,

Grange,
Harkin,
Kean,
Lauder,

<i>Long,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>McDougall (Middlesex),</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Richardson,</i>	<i>Wigle,</i>
<i>McDougall (Simcoe),</i>	<i>Patterson (Essex),</i>	<i>Scott,</i>	<i>Wills—29.</i>
<i>McGowan,</i>			

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Ballantyne,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Massie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bonfield,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Miller,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hargraft,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Cole,</i>	<i>Hay,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Widdifield,</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Patterson (Yo</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lane,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—46.</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lyon,</i>		

The Motion, having been then put, was carried.

The House according to Order again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1878, the following sums:—

80. To defray the expenses of the Court of Appeal, as follow:—

Messenger, balance of salary, 1878.....	\$200 00
---	----------

81. To defray the expense of Education, as follow:—

Allowance for the year 1877 of \$50 to 10 Model Schools.....	\$500 00
The Public School Board of <i>Ottawa</i> , for Model School purposes..	1,000 00
For examining, &c., Library and Prize Books, omitted in 1877.	1,000 00
Total for Education	\$2,500 00

82. To defray the expenses of a School of Art and Design in *London*

\$500 00

83. To defray the expenses of grant in aid of Hospitals and Charities, as follow:

Additional sum to make up deficiency to certain institutions,	
so as to equal the amount paid last year	\$3,685 07
Refuge for fallen women, <i>Ottawa</i>	150 00
<i>St. Nicholas Home, Toronto</i>	200 00
Total for Hospitals and Charities.....	\$4,035 07

84. To defray Miscellaneous Expenditure, as follow:—

Consolidation of Statutes, balance required to complete.....	\$600 00
Law Society, claims for water and gas subject to investigation.	3,000 00
Contested Elections	2,000 00

<i>John Meek</i> , claim for services at <i>Malden</i> and <i>London</i> Asylum...	\$400 00
License Law, towards expenses in Municipalities where Temperance Act of 1864 is in force under chap. 181 R. Stat...	8,000 00
<i>Paris</i> Exhibition.....	1,000 00
<i>A. N. Buell</i> , to reimburse him for payments and disbursements while Accountant	800 00
Total Miscellaneous Expenditure.....	\$15,800 00

85. To defray a grant as Gratuities to officers :—

Hon. <i>Wm. Cagley</i> , Auditor	\$2,000 00
<i>John Reinbird</i> , Guard and Instructor, Provincial Reformatory	600 00
<i>J. Gleeson</i> , Guard, Provincial Reformatory	420 00
Total for Gratuities	\$3,020 00

86. To defray the expenses of works at the Public Buildings, as follow :—

Asylum for the Blind, <i>Brantford</i> , Principal's residence	\$5,000 00
Asylum for the Insane, <i>Toronto</i>	5,000 00
Asylum for the Insane, <i>Kingston</i>	6,650 00
Central Prison, purchase of machinery, lumber, &c.....	4,000 00
Total for Public Buildings.....	\$20,650 00

87. To defray the expenses of surveys, &c., in connection with Public Works.....

\$6,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Committee, reported the Resolutions as follow :—

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Court of Appeal for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Education for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of a School of Art and Design, in *London*, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand and thirty-five dollars and seven cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Gratuities to Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Buildings, for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, a sum not exceeding Two millions five hundred and ninety-five thousand and fifty-nine dollars and one cent, to meet the Supply to that amount granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That there be granted out of The Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, a sum not exceeding Two millions five hundred and ninety-five thousand and fifty-nine dollars and one cent, to meet the Supply to that amount granted to Her Majesty.

The Resolution, having been read a second time, was agreed to.

The following Bill was then introduced, and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 116), intituled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and for other purposes therein mentioned.”—The Honourable Mr. *Wood*.

Ordered, That the Bill be forthwith read the second time.

The Bill was then read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be forthwith read the third time.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned at 1.25 A.M.

Thursday, 7th March, 1878.

2 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. *Clarke, (Wellington)*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows:—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:—

Certain papers in connection with the *Mercer Estate*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 38).

Report on the inspection of Division Courts in County Towns during 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 41).

Return of all fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of *Ontario* for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 40).

Copies of correspondence between the Governments of the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario* in relation to the Award of the Arbitrators of the 3rd September, 1870, as to the adjustment of credits, &c., of the Provinces. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42).

Report of the Commission in the investigation *in re* the abstraction of Ballot Papers in *Lincoln* Election case. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32).

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Ninth Report of the Committee on Printing.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy* presented by Command of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Municipal Statistics of the Province of *Ontario* for the year 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 44).

Also :—Return,—in obedience to an Order of the House, dated 25th February, 1876, for a statement applicable to the Counties of *York*, *Grey*, *Huron*, *Middlesex* and *Wentworth* of the number of persons who during the year 1877 have received payment as Crown witnesses; also, the amounts paid; also, the number of such witnesses or persons who gave evidence in obedience to recognizances or subpoenas, but who have not received pay therefor during the same period, distinguishing those who reside in county towns or within one mile thereof. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 45).

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The Honourable *Donald Alexander Macdonald*, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, being seated on the Throne, was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills :—

An Act respecting certain Dams on *Black Creek*.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

An Act to confirm a survey in the Township of *Caledon*.

An Act respecting Water Works at *Brampton*.

An Act respecting Water Works, and to validate By-law No. 212 of the Town of *Owen Sound*.

An Act to amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Acts affecting the Diocese of *Toronto*.

An Act respecting the debt of the County of *Frontenac*, and to make valid certain debentures of said County.

An Act to incorporate the Town of *Harriston*.

An Act respecting the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company.

An Act respecting the *Toronto* Club.

An Act relating to the Town of *Peterborough*.

An Act to incorporate the *Arthur Junction* Railway Company.

An Act respecting the *Burnside* Lying-in Hospital and the *Toronto* General Hospital.

An Act to incorporate the *St. Thomas* Street Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate *Ontario* Ladies' College.

An Act respecting the *Hamilton* Girls' Home.

An Act to consolidate the Debenture Debt of the City of *Ottawa*.

An Act respecting the City of *St. Catharines*.

An Act to incorporate the Western University of *London*, *Ontario*.

An Act relating to the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company.

An Act to consolidate the Debt of *Brockville*.

The *London* Water Works Amendment Act of 1878.

An Act to enable *Isaac Brock Burwell* to sell certain lands in *Westminster*.

An Act to incorporate the *Georgian Bay* and *Wellington* Railway Company.

An Act to enable the Corporation of *Leeds* and *Grenville* to sell certain lands.

An Act to confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars.

An Act to incorporate the Equitable Insurance Company of *Hamilton*.

An Act respecting the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway and the Township of *North Norwich*.

An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the *Toronto*, *Grey* and *Bruce* Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the Town of *Dundas* to exempt Messieurs *Fisher* from taxes.

An Act respecting the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

An Act to enable the County of *Bruce* to assume the Railway debts of certain Municipalities in the said County, and to enable said County to provide for the payment of the same.

An Act to incorporate the *Saugeen Valley* Railway Company.

- An Act to authorize *Henry Scarrow* to add the name of *Woodward* to his present name.
 An Act respecting the *Whitby and Port Perry and Lindsay* Railway Company.
 An Act respecting the *Toronto and Ottawa* Railway Company.
 An Act respecting the *Erie and Huron* Railway Company.
 An Act respecting the Estate of the late *Nicholas Sparks*.
 An Act respecting the *Midland* Railway of Canada.
 An Act respecting the Townships of *Tilbury East, Raleigh, and Romney*.
 An Act respecting the *Toronto and Nippissing* Railway Company.
 An Act to incorporate the *Brant* Memorial Association.
 An Act respecting the *Galt and Guelph* Railway Company.
 An Act respecting the *Stratford and Huron* Railway Company.
 An Act respecting the *National* Club.
 An Act to incorporate the *Toronto* Stock Exchange.
 An Act respecting the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.
 An Act to incorporate the *Whitby and Bobcaygeon Extension* Railway Company.
 An Act respecting Public Service of *Ontario*.
 An Act respecting the winding up of the Joint Stock Companies.
 An Act to confirm the Revised Statutes of *Ontario*.
 An Act to provide for employing persons without the walls of Common Gaols.
 An Act respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario*.
 An Act respecting the City of *Toronto*, and *Toronto* Water Works.
 An Act to amend the law for the protection of Game and Fur bearing animals.
 An Act to amend the Mechanics' Liens Act.
 An Act for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to agriculture.
 An Act respecting the Assessment Rolls of the County of *Oxford*.
 An Act to amend the law respecting High Schools.
 An Act to preserve the Forests from destruction by fire.
 An Act to extend the Religious Institutions Act to the Church of *England* in *Ontario*.
 An Act to amend the law respecting Building Societies.
 An Act respecting the Magistracy.
 An Act to amend the Assessment Act.
 An Act respecting the registration of Railway Aid Scrip.
 An Act to amend the Revised Statute respecting Ditching Water Courses.
 An Act to give finality to Voters' Lists and for other purposes.
 An Act to amend the Line Fences Act.
 An Act to make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes.
 An Act respecting Union School Sections.
 An Act respecting investments in Tile Drainage Debentures.
 An Act to amend the License Act and for other purposes.
 An Act respecting Bridges in Villages.
 An Act respecting Aid to certain Railways.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the House as follows :—

"In Her Majesty's name the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Mr. SPEAKER then said :—

May it please Your Honour :

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, in Session assembled, approach Your Honour at the close of our labours with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honour's acceptance a Bill intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1878, and for other purposes therein mentioned," thus placing at the disposal of the Crown the means by which the Government may be made efficient for the service and welfare of the Province.

To this Bill, the Clerk of the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, did say :—

“The Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this Bill in Her Majesty’s name :

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was then pleased to deliver the following Speech :—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

In relieving you from your labours at the close of the Session, it affords me much gratification to acknowledge the diligence which you have manifested in the discharge of your important duties, and the care and deliberation which you have bestowed upon the various measures which have been laid before you.

I learn with pleasure that nearly all the measures which I recommended for your consideration have received your approval. I doubt not that your labours will result in the increased prosperity and well-being of the Province.

The Act authorizing loans, at a low rate of interest, to be made to Township Municipalities to be applied for the purposes of tile drainage, may justly be expected to result in great advantage to the agricultural interests of the Province.

I notice with satisfaction that you have framed a measure to regulate the Public Service of the Province, and to place it on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

I am pleased to perceive that in view of the great destruction by fire of valuable forests of timber in the past, a stringent measure has been enacted to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such fires in the time to come.

I have no doubt that the measure to give finality to Voters’ Lists will have the important effect of avoiding much litigation in the Election Courts, and of diminishing the expense and labour attendant upon contested elections.

It is gratifying to observe that while the finances of the Province have permitted you to grant such aid to several Railway enterprises, whose claims you have had occasion to consider, as may ensure their completion ; yet that aid given has been to but a limited number of companies, the action taken having, in that respect, been in the spirit of that special caution which I suggested at the opening of the Session.

I cheerfully assent to the liberal appropriation which you have made for completing the extended Asylum accommodation commenced during the past year ; and it is a source of much gratification to me to know that the finances of the Province continue to permit increased provision to be made for those of our population who have the misfortune of being afflicted with insanity or idiocy.

I congratulate you on having adopted important measures respecting the Magistracy ; for perfecting the working of the Licence Law ; for providing a simple machinery for winding up Joint Stock Companies, when such a proceeding becomes necessary, and respecting various other matters which have occupied your attention.

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service. They will be expended with a due regard to efficiency and economy.

The Honourable Mr. *Hardy*, Provincial Secretary, then said :—

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :—

It is the Lieutenant-Governor’s will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until Tuesday, the Sixteenth day of April next, to be then here holden ; and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday, the Sixteenth day of April next.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- No. 1.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—First and Second Reports of Standing Committee.
- No. 2.—PUBLIC HEALTH—Report of Select Committee.
- No. 3.—PRINTING—Eighth Report of Standing Committee.
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I N D E X

TO THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

41 VICTORIA, 1878.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

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1. <i>Agriculture</i> :—Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, on Agriculture and Arts, for 1877...(<i>S. Papers No. 1.</i>)	By Act.	52
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3. Return of names, &c., of Students attending the Agricultural College.....(<i>S. Papers No. 23.</i>)	By Order, 30	70
4. <i>Arbitration</i> :—Correspondence in relation to the award of the Arbitrators between Ontario and Quebec. (<i>S. Papers No. 42.</i>)	By Order, 19	155
5. <i>Art, Ontario School of</i> :—Report for 1877. (<i>S. Papers No. 25.</i>)	By Act.	75
6. <i>Asylums</i> :—Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, for 1877 ; also, Supplementary Report. (<i>S. Papers No. 4.</i>)	Do.	4, 114
7. <i>Beck, Rev. S. W. R.</i> :—Correspondence respecting lot C, Haldimand. <i>Not Printed.</i> .....(<i>S. Papers No. 16.</i>)	By Order, Feb. 27, 1877.	36
8. <i>Births, Marriages and Deaths</i> :—Report of the Registrar-General, for 1876. ....(<i>S. Papers No. 8.</i>)	By Act.	80
9. <i>Bonds and Securities of Office</i> :—Return of all Bonds, &c., recorded since last Return(<i>S. Papers No. 18.</i>)	Do.	39

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11. <i>Carleton License Commissioners</i> :—Correspondence about granting a license in <i>March</i>(<i>S. Papers No. 13.</i>)	By Order, 12	26
12. <i>Central Prison</i> :—Report of evidence taken before the Royal Commission(<i>S. Papers No. 12.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	26
13. <i>Crown Lands</i> :—Report of the Commissioner, for 1877. (<i>S. Papers No. 17.</i>)	By Act.	52
14. <i>Crown Witnesses</i> :—Statement of payments in 1877. <i>Not Printed</i>(<i>S. Papers No. 45.</i>)	By Order, 110	163
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16. Report on the Inspection of Division Courts in County Towns(<i>S. Papers No. 41.</i>)	By Order, 129	155
<i>Education:</i>		
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18. Report of Hon. <i>C. S. Patterson</i> , on Central Committee Inquiry, with the Evidence(<i>S. Papers No. 11.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	30
19. Correspondence with <i>A. Miller, &c.</i> , respecting "Journal of Education" and "School Journal"....(<i>S. Papers No. 22.</i>)	By Order, 55	70
20. Return of pupils attending the County Model Schools, &c. (<i>S. Papers No. 29.</i>)	By Order, 75	95
21. <i>Estimates</i> :— <i>See Supply</i>(<i>S. Papers No. 7.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	11,26,133
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23. <i>Hays, G. O.</i> :—Correspondence respecting the discovery of gold in <i>Marmora</i> . <i>Not Printed</i> (<i>S. Papers No. 15.</i>)	By Order, Feb. 26, 1877.	36
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29. Statement as to the estate, &c., of the late <i>Andrew Mercer. Not Printed.</i>(<i>S. Papers No. 34.</i>)	By Order, 12	109
30. Papers relating to the estate of the late <i>Andrew Mercer</i> , (<i>S. Papers No. 38.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	133
31. <i>Municipal Statistics</i> for 1876. <i>Not Printed</i> (<i>S. Papers No. 44.</i>)	By Act	13
32. <i>Public Accounts</i> :—Public Accounts for 1876 ; also, State- ment of Receipts and Expenditure for 1877. (<i>S. Papers No. 2.</i>)	Do.	14, 36
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35. Return of Railway Accidents 1874-5-6..(<i>S. Papers No. 14.</i>)	By Order, Feb 27, 1877	26
36. <i>Registrars</i> :—Statement of fees and emoluments for 1877. (<i>S. Papers No. 40.</i>)	By Act.	155
37. <i>Scott, W. A.</i> :—Order in Council to inquire into claims of the late <i>W. A. Scott.</i>(<i>S. Papers No. 21</i>)	By Order, Feb 26, 1877	57
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39. Final Report of the Commissioners for Consolidating the Statutes... ..(<i>S. Papers No. 10.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	15
40. Report of the Queen's Printer on the disposal of the Statutes for 1877. <i>Not Printed.</i>(<i>S. Papers No. 19.</i>)	By Act.	39
41. <i>Tavern and Shop Licenses</i> :—Report on the Act for 1877. (<i>S. Papers No. 28.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	115
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4. Prorogues Parliament, 165.

MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY :—

1. Thanking the House for Address at the opening of the Session, 21.
2. Transmitting Estimates for year ending 31st December, 1878, 11, 26, 133. Referred to Committee of Supply, 12, 26, 134.
3. Approving of certain measures involving an expenditure of Public money, 123, &c.

LINCOLN ELECTION :—See *Accounts*, 28.

LINE FENCES :—Bill introduced, 78. Second reading and referred, 91. Reported, 97. Committed, 131. Third reading, 132. R. A., 163. (41 Vic., c. 10.)

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY GRAVEL ROAD :—See *Addresses*, 2.

LONDON WATER WORKS :—Petition presented, 21, Reported, 28. Bill introduced, 29. Reported, 49. Second reading, 66. Committed, 74, 91. Third reading, 128. R.A., 163. (41 Vic., c. 27.)

MCDONALD, JOHN :—See *Orders*, 13.

MAGISTRACY :—Bill introduced, 60. Resolutions considered in Committee, 79, 83. Second reading, 79. Committed, 114, 125. Third reading, 125. R.A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 4.) See *Orders*, 14.

MARITIME COURT :—Bill introduced, 50. Second reading, 58. Committed, 68. Third reading, 72. R.A., 163. (41 Vic., c. 3.)

MECHANICS' LIEN :—

1. Bill introduced, 25. Second reading, and referred, 58. Reported, 90. Committed, 131. Third reading, 138. R.A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 17.)
2. Bill introduced, 41. Second reading and referred, 58.

MEDICAL ACT :—Bill introduced, 106.

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2. Take the oath and their seats, 4.
3. Resign, 3.
4. Sessional allowance granted to a Member absent on account of illness, 136.

MERCER, ANDREW :—Resolutions considered in Committee respecting the Mercer Estate, 136, 157. See *Accounts*, 29, 30.

MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 38. Bill introduced, 39. Reported, 81. Second reading, 92. Committed, 94. Third reading, 95. R.A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 49.)

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE :—See *Supply*, 3.

MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE :—See *Supply*, 3.

MORTGAGES, SALE OF LAND UNDER :—Bill introduced, 25. Order for second reading, discharged, 91.

MUNICIPAL LAW :

1. Bill introduced to provide for Cumulative Voting at Municipal Elections, 29. Order for second reading discharged, 134.
2. Bill introduced respecting Municipal Elections, 42. Order for second reading discharged, 134.
3. Bill introduced to amend the Municipal Act, 55. Order for second reading discharged, 134.
4. Bill introduced to amend the Municipal Act so far as relates to County Valuers, 65. Second reading, and referred, 91. Reported and intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act," 97. See *Assessment*.
5. Bill introduced to amend the law, 65. Order for second reading discharged, 134.
6. Bill introduced to amend the law, 74. Order for second reading discharged, 134.
7. Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of Municipal Taxation and Exemptions, 42. Report, 151. (See *Appendix* No. 4.)
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9. Petitions presented praying for amendments to the law, 8, 23, 43 (7), 34, 37, 57, 67, 70.
10. Municipal Statistics for 1876, See *Accounts*, 31.

MUSKOKA, DISTRICT OF :—Petitions presented, 16, 22, 34, 34, 45, 64, 71.

NATIONAL CLUB :—Petition presented, 13. Reported, 28. Bill introduced, 46. Reported, 60. Second reading, 77. Committed, 91. Third reading, 138. R.A., 163. (41 Vic., c. 66.)

NORTH SIMCOE RAILWAY :—See *Accounts*, 34.

NOTTAWASAGA RIVER :—See *Orders*, 15.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE : See *Orders*, 16.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE :—Petition presented, 31. Reported, 40. Bill introduced, 41. Reported, 67. Second Reading, 77. Fees remitted, 81. Committed, 97, 109. Third reading, 113. R. A. 163. (41 Vic., c. 68.)

ORANGE ASSOCIATION :—Petition presented, 23. Reported Rules not complied with, 35. Motion for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Association ; Debate adjourned, 111.

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2. As to questions touching elections of, bribery by, and offering money to Members, 4.
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2. Appointments to Office, 110.
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4. Belleville Asylum, 71.
5. Boundary Commission, 130.
6. Chancery, 58, 130.
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8. Dominion Stock, 129.
9. Hilliard George, 109.
10. Hospitals, 130.
11. Letters written in the Departments, 82.
12. License Inspector at *Brant*, 129.
13. *McDonald, John*, 111.
14. Magistrates, 130.
15. *Nottawasaga* River, 129.
16. *Official Gazette*, 129.
17. Printing Contract, 66.
18. Railway Accidents, 66.
19. Sawlogs, 71.

ORDERS, STANDING :

1. Committee to be appointed, 4. Appointed, 17. Report on various Petitions, 27, 31, 34, 35, 38, 40.

OTTAWA, CITY OF :

1. Petition presented respecting the Debenture Debt, 23. Reported, 34. Bill introduced, 41. Reported, 90. Second reading, 106. Committed, and third reading, 115. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 37.)

2. Fees remitted on Bill respecting Water Works, 46.

OWEN SOUND WATER WORKS :—Petition presented, 8. Reported, 27. Bill introduced, 29. Reported, 41. Second reading, 56. Committed, 74. Third reading, 97. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 28.)

OXFORD, COUNTY OF :—Petition presented, 31. Reported, 35. Bill introduced, 39. Reported, 60. Second reading, 66. Committed, 74. Third reading, 79. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 36.)

PETERBOROUGH, TOWN OF :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 38. Bill introduced, 39. Reported, 64. Second reading, 77. Committed, 91. Third reading, 94. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 38.)

PHARMACY ACT :—Bill introduced, 24. Second reading and referred, 58.

PLUM TREES :—Bill introduced, 122.

PORT DOVER AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 28. Bill introduced, 29. Reported, 67. Second reading, 77. Committed, 91. Third reading, 94. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 50.)

PORT STANLEY, STRATHROY, AND PORT FRANKS RAILWAY :—See *Accounts*, 34.

PORT WHITBY HARBOUR COMPANY :—Petition presented, 8. Reported, 31. Bill introduced and referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, 32. Reported 37. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills, 37. Referred back to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, 68. Reported against, 72. Fees remitted, 73.

PRAYERS :—Order of the House that the business each day shall commence with prayers ; Select Committee appointed, 7. Report, 17. Report concurred in, 21.

PRINCE ARTHURS LANDING AND KAMANISTQUIA RAILWAY :—See *Accounts*, 34.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 22. Reported, 34. Bill introduced, 35. Reported, 67. Second reading, 77. Committed, 94. Third reading, 95. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 51.)

PRINTING :

1. Committee on Printing to be appointed, 4. Appointed, 17. Report, 28, 50, 64, 65, 81, 117, 136, 138, 162.

2. Recommend that certain documents be printed, 28. That certain documents be not printed, 65. Issue of Statutes to newspapers, 65.

3. See *Orders*, 17.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS :—Standing Committee to be appointed, 4. Appointed, 16.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—

1. Standing Committee to be appointed, 4. Appointed, 17. Report, 96, 137.
2. Motion respecting the introduction and printing of the Public Accounts and Departmental Reports ; withdrawn, 30.
3. See *Appendix, No. 1, Accounts*, 32.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF ONTARIO :—

1. Bill introduced, 42. Resolutions considered in Committee and agreed to, 67, 68, 113. Second reading, 84. Committed, 114, 125. Third reading, 127. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 2.)
2. Resolution respecting the appointment of Members of the Commons, or of the Senate of Canada, to the Public Service of *Ontario*, 110.

PUBLIC WORKS :—Bill introduced, 65. Order for second reading discharged, 134. See *Accounts*, 33.

RAILWAYS :

1. Standing Committee to be appointed, 4. Appointed, 17. Report, 41, 50, 59, 64, 67, 71, 78, 81, 83.
2. Bill introduced respecting Railway Aid Scrip, 65. Second reading, 84. Committed, 96. Third reading, 97. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 19.)
3. Bill introduced to amend the Railway Act, 103. Order for second reading discharged, 135.
4. Resolutions considered respecting aid to Railways, 125, 128, 140. Bill introduced, 141. Second reading, 149. Committed and third reading, 152. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 16.)
5. Motion respecting bonds and securities of Railway Companies ; Debate adjourned, 71. Order for resuming debate discharged, 134.
6. Railway Accidents : See *Accounts*, 35, *Orders*, 18.
7. See *Accounts*, 34.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL :—See *Accounts*, 8.

REGISTRARS :—See *Accounts*, 36.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS :—Bill introduced, 46. Second reading, 58. Committed, 60. Third reading, 65. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 25.)

ROMNEY, TOWNSHIP OF :—Petition presented, 22. Reported, 40. Bill introduced, 41. Withdrawn ; fees remitted, 81.

S. T. CATHARINES, CITY OF :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 31. Bill introduced, 35. Reported, 49. Second reading, 66. Committed, 82. Third reading, 113. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 39.)

ST. THOMAS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petitions presented, 13, 49. Reported, 28. Bill introduced, 29. Reported, 41. Second reading, 56. Committed, 65. Third reading, 68. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 53.)

SARNIA, CHATHAM AND ERIE RAILWAY :—See *Accounts*, 34.

SAUGEEN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 22. Reported, 28. Bill introduced, 29. Reported, 59. Second reading, 76. Committed, 94. Third reading, 106. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 52.)

SAWLOGS :—See *Orders*, 19.

SCARROW, HENRY :—Petition presented, 22. Reported, 40. Bill introduced, 41. Reported, 60. Second reading, 66. Committed, 74. Third reading, 79. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 75.)

SCHOOL LAW :—

1. Bill introduced respecting High Schools, 35. Second reading and referred, 77. Reported, 97. Committed, 131. Third reading, 138. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 15.)
2. Bill introduced respecting Public School Inspectors, 55. Order for second reading discharged, 134.
3. Bill introduced respecting the election of School Trustess, 55. Order for second reading discharged, 91.
4. Bill introduced respecting Union School Sections, 95. Second reading, 114. Committed, 115. Third reading, 125. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 20.)
5. See *Accounts*, 17—20.

SCOTT, W. A. :—See *Accounts*, 37.

SCUGOG LAKE :—Petitions presented, 23, 37, 67, 70, 90. Reported, 28. Bill introduced, 39. Reported preamble not proven, 71. Fees remitted, 71.

SENATE OF CANADA :—See *Public Service of Ontario*.

SHORT-HAND WRITERS IN THE COURTS :—See *Accounts*, 38.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY :—See *Accounts*, 34.

SPARKS, NICHOLAS :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 34. Bill introduced and referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, 41. Reported, 72. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills, 73. Reported, 78. Second reading, 92. Committed, 94. Third reading, 95. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 74.)

STATUTES :—

1. Bill introduced to confirm the Revised Statutes, 18. Second reading, 79. Committed, 84. Third reading, 90. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 6.)
2. Bill introduced to make certain amendments in the Revised Statutes, 95. Second reading, 116. Committed, 125, 128, 136, 149. Third reading, 155. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 8.)
3. See *Accounts*, 39, 40.

STRATFORD AND HURON RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 27. Reported, 40. Bill introduced, 42. Reported, 71. Second reading, 77. Committed, 94. Third reading, 115. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 54.) See *Accounts*, 34.

SUPPLY :—

1. Resolution that the House will, on a subsequent day, resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, and of Ways and Means, 11.
2. Estimates for the year 1878 referred to the Committee, 12, 26, 134. House goes into Committee, 14, 32, 42, 47, 50, 56, 60, 84, 92, 97, 103, 106, 116, 160. Resolutions reported, 14, 117, 160. Agreed to, 14, 122, 142, 144, 146, 149, 152, 160.
3. Amendments to the following items negatived :—Division Court Inspector, 142. Criminal Justice, 142. Miscellaneous Justice, 143. Asylum for Insane at Toronto, 144. Asylum for Insane at London, 145. Central Prison, 146, 151. School of Agriculture, 146, 153. Immigration, 147. Miscellaneous Expenditure, 150. Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses, 155.
4. House resolves to go into the Committee of Ways and Means, 11. House in Committee, 14, 161. Resolutions reported, 15, 161. Agreed to, 15, 161.
5. Amendment moved to Motion for going into Supply : Negatived, 158.
6. Bill of Supply introduced and read the second and third time, 162. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 1.)

SURROGATE COURTS :—Bill introduced, 65. Order for second reading discharged, 134.

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSE ACT :—See *Accounts*, 41.

TILBURY EAST :—Petitions presented, 21, 38. Reported, 31. Bill introduced, 32. Reported, 55. Second reading, 66. Committed, 82. Third reading, 90. Motion for remitting fees, negatived, 131. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 40.)

TIMBER LICENSES :—See *Accounts*, 42.

TORONTO CLUB :—Petition presented, 8. Reported, 27. Bill introduced, 32. Reported, 45. Second reading, 56. Committed, 57. Third reading, 60. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 67.)

TORONTO, DIOCESE OF :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 34. Bill introduced, 36. Reported, 55. Second reading, 76. Committed, 82. Third reading, 83. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 69.)

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL :—See *Burnside Lying-in Hospital*.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 8. Reported, 27. Bill introduced, 32. Reported, 59. Second reading, 76. Committed, 91. Third reading, 94. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 55.) See *Accounts*, 34.

TORONTO LAND AND LOAN COMPANY :—Petition presented, 21. Reported, 28. Bill introduced, 30. Reported preamble not proven, 55. Fees remitted, 55.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petitions presented, 22, 31. Reported, 38. Bill introduced, 38. Reported, 59. Second reading, 76. Committed, 91. Third reading, 94. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 56.)

TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 38. Bill introduced, 39. Reported, 71. Second reading, 77. Committed, 91. Third reading, 94. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 57.)

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE :—Petition presented, 22. Reported, 34. Bill introduced, 38. Reported, 64. Second reading, 77. Committed, 91. Third reading, 94. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 65.)

TORONTO WATER WORKS COMMISSION :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 35. Bill introduced, 41. Reported, 60. Second reading, 66. Committed, 74. Third reading, 115. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 41.)

TRENT RIVER WORKS :—See *Addresses*, 3.

UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED EXPENSES :—See *Supply*, 3.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO :—Bill introduced, 109. See *Accounts*, 43, 44, 45.

VICTORIA RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 13. Reported, 27. Bill introduced, 32. Reported, 59. Second reading, 76. Committed, 106. Third reading, 115. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 58.) See *Accounts*, 34.

VOTING, CUMULATIVE :—Bill introduced, 29. Order for second reading discharged, 83.

VOTERS' LISTS :—Bill introduced to give finality to Voters' Lists, 74. Second reading, 96. Committed, 114. Third reading, 124. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 21.)

WATER COURSES :—Bill introduced, 68. Second reading and referred, 91. Reported, 105. Committed, and read the third time, 132. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 12.)

WAYS AND MEANS :—See *Supply*, 4.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY :—Petition presented, 13. Reported, 27. Bill introduced, 29. Reported, 49. Second reading, 75. Committed, 91. Third reading, 93. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 70.)

WHITBY AND BOBCAYGEON RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 23. Reported, 32. Bill introduced, 32. Reported, 64. Second reading, 92. Committed, 94. Third reading, 103. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 60.)

WHITBY, PORT PERRY AND LINDSAY RAILWAY COMPANY :—Petition presented, 21. Reported, 32. Bill introduced, 36. Reported, 50. Second reading, 56. Committed, 58. Third reading, 60. R. A., 163. (41 Vic. c. 59.)

WINGHAM, TOWN OF :—Petition presented, 23, 76. Reported, 28. Bill introduced, 29. Reported preamble not proven, 41. Fees remitted, 41. Referred back, 66. Reported preamble not proven, 78.

REPORT
OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present the following as their

FIRST REPORT.

Your Committee have taken evidence as to the use of Beer, Wine and Spirits in the treatment of the Insane in Asylums, and submit it herewith for the consideration of the Legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 20th Feb., 1878. }

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(See Evidence marked "I" "K" "L" "P" "R" pages 21 to 28, 42 to 48, 51 to 56.)

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present the following as their

SECOND AND FINAL REPORT.

The Committee have held numerous meetings, and at these have completed the examination of the Public Accounts for 1875, and inquired into the greater portion of these for 1876.

The Committee have called several witnesses for the purpose of obtaining information upon points presenting themselves during the investigation of the Accounts, and submit herewith the evidence so taken before them.

Mr. DEVINE, Deputy Surveyor-General, was asked to explain the mode and cost of conducting surveys in the Huron and Ottawa Territory, and on the North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior. (See C.)

Mr. EDWARDS, of the Public Works Department, was examined in reference to expenditure in connection with Settlers' Homesteads, and the method in which Pay Lists are drawn up and verified. (See G.)

Mr. COOPER, of the Crown Lands Department, was called and gave evidence with respect to Agents' Salaries under the head of Crown Lands Expenditure, and described the duties of Wood Rangers. (See H.)

DANIEL CLARK, M.D., Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, Dr. Lett, Assistant Superintendent in the same institution; Joseph Workman, late Superintendent; John R. Dickson, Superintendent of Asylum for Insane, Rockwood; and J. W. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons, &c., were examined at length upon the advisability of continuing the use for medicinal purposes of alcoholic beverages, in the treatment of the insane. A large mass of interesting evidence upon this point was taken, and will be found in J., K., L., P., Pa. and R.

Mr. T. N. MOLESWORTH, Engineer to the Public Works Department, gave a detailed account of the system pursued in the payment of persons employed upon the Public Works of the Province. (See N.)

Mr. J. NOTMAN, Queen's Printer, explained the mode in which the publication of the *Ontario Gazette* is conducted, and Mr. C. Roberts, book-keeper to the firm of Hunter, Rose & Co., described the method pursued in collection of charges for advertisements in that publication. This gentleman was examined with reference to the non-publication of a notice of proposed bills for the incorporation of the Grand Lodges of Orangemen in Ontario West and East forwarded for insertion by Mr. Gourlay, of St. Catharines. (See N. & O.)

Mr. D. SPENCE, of the Immigration Department, briefly explained certain items relating to immigration expenses in 1875 and 1876.

Mr. J. G. SCOTT, of the Attorney-General's Department, was examined upon expenditure incurred in the Scott murder case. (See C.)

Mr. CASHMAN, of the Crown Lands Department, was examined briefly, respecting the accounts of D. M. Card, J. Carroll, Billa Flint, and others, in connection with expenditure on colonization roads.

Mr. J. G. HODGINS, Deputy Minister of Education, gave evidence regarding the supply of periodicals to the Department of Education. (See Q.)

Mr. J. W. LANGMUIR was called before the Committee to explain charges incurred in the conveyance of prisoners to the Central Prison. (See R.)

Mr. HENRY TOTTEN, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, explained sundry charges in connection with the cost of the Administration of Justice. (See S.)

Mr. W. JOHNSON, Principal of the School of Agriculture, Guelph, was examined as to the circumstances under which an overdraft for \$5000 on the Guelph Agency of the Bank of Commerce, for the services of the institution, made in 1874, had not appeared in the estimates before the present year. (See V.)

Amongst other accounts inquired into by the Committee, were those of Returning Officers for Parliamentary Elections, and great difficulty was experienced in making comparisons between the charges of different constituencies, as no uniform plan in making out such accounts has been adopted by these officials. To remedy this inconvenience, the Committee recommend that blank forms for such accounts shall be adopted by the Treasury Department and forwarded to Returning Officers, with instructions that the charge of each separate service shall be entered opposite such service. By the adoption of this suggestion, the auditor will be enabled to more easily pass his audit, and the Public Accounts Committee afforded opportunity to more readily compare charges than is now possible.

The Committee directed the officer in charge of the Public Accounts to afford all reasonable facilities to any member of Committee desirous of examining any paper, and who had previously asked that it should be brought down.

The Committee, having examined a Return (See U.) of the amount of insurance effected on the Public Buildings of the Province, arrived at the conclusion that, inasmuch as such property is now carried by different Insurance Companies to the amount of one million and fifty-four thousand dollars, at an annual premium of not more than one-half per cent., or an annual outlay of little more than five thousand dollars, it is inadvisable to recommend any departure from the present mode of insuring.

The Committee have been unable, owing to the fact that a detailed statement of the expenditure of 1877 has not been laid before them, and to the further fact that the con-

sideration of the Public Accounts for 1876 has not been concluded by the Committee, to enter upon the examination of the Accounts for 1877.

The Committee have again to recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such a change in the financial year as will enable a complete statement of expenditure, carried down to as late a date as practicable, to be submitted early in each Session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
5th March, 1878.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

MINUTES
OF
SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

THIRD SESSION—THIRD PARLIAMENT, 1878.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts composed of Hon. Messieurs Cameron, Crooks, Hardy, McDougall, Wood; Messieurs Ballantyne, Clarke, (Wellington) Deacon, Ferris, Gibson, Lauder, Meredith, Merrick, Ross, Striker, Williams, Wills, met at 10.30 A.M., for organization.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Messieurs Ballantyne,
Clarke, (Wellington)
Deacon,
Ferris,

Messieurs Gibson,
Meredith,
Striker,
Williams,
Wills.

Upon motion of Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Striker, Mr. Clarke (Wellington), was appointed Chairman during the present Session.

The Committee resolved to meet at 11 o'clock, A.M., tomorrow, and proceed to the consideration of the Public Accounts of 1875.

Ordered, that copies of the Public Accounts of 1875 as well as 1876 be produced at the next meeting of the Committee.

Adjourned.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Friday, 25th Jan. 1878.

Committee met at 11 a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

The *Chairman*,
Messrs. Ballantyne,
Deacon,
Ferris,
Gibson,

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Messrs. Meredith,
Striker,
Williams,
Wills.

Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Public Accounts of 1875. Page 55 under the head of Education.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Expenses :

Information and papers were asked for in reference to the following items :

Page 55—Sundry Newspapers	\$174 90
57 “ “	108 96 and 15 67
62 “ “	43 92
63 “ “	46 50
57—D. Black, Law Costs	87 65
“ “ Law Fees	61 52
64—E. Cope, Travelling Expenses	100 00

HIGH SCHOOLS.

65—Treasurer of County of Lincoln	4,244 40
“ “ City of Hamilton	4,878 50

IMMIGRATION.

Agencies in Europe :

87—Hon. Receiver General, on account of expenditure, London...	5,500 00
—S. Robjohns, “ “	3,146 34
—C. W. Colter, “ Liverpool.	999 39
—T. Pearce, “ Plymouth.	128 20
—P. Byrne, “ Glasgow...	2,938 26
—J. Murphy, “ Cork	2,499 21
—C. J. Shiel, “ Dublin ...	522 00
—C. Eckstromer, “ Sweden...	759 24
89 & 90—Provisions and medical attendance.	
Sundry persons, amounting to	7,364 89

Reduction of cost of Passage :

90—S. Robjohns, to pay bonus to Emigrants	\$20,365 93
—D. Spence, “ “	2,000 00
—W. E. Sandford, assistance to Emigrants	714 00
—Secretary “ Guthrie Home,” “	357 00

COMMISSIONS TO TEMPORARY AGENTS.

91—Henry Taylor, services	2,753 00
—W. Banks, “	739 62
—C. J. Whellans, “	178 38
—R. M. Persse, “	794 00
—J. A. Donaldson, “	300 00
—Alexander Somerville, “	150 00
—Rev. Dr. Masson, “	55 00
—Wm. Hartle, “	38 50
—S. Jonasson, “	13 50

INCIDENTALS.

—William Armstrong, Drawings—Canadian Farm Subjects ...	440 00
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MISCELLANEOUS.

—David Mills, Services <i>re</i> North-West Boundary.	\$ 300 00
—B. F. N. Gossage, Inspection of railways	440 00

Page 92—John Gordon, Grant to Ontario Rifle Association	\$	600	00
—F. B. Parker, Expenses as Returning Officer, Hastings N...		509	07
—W. H. Ponton, “ “ Hastings, E...		517	73
—P. D. McKellar, “ “ Kent, E....		1,254	62
—William Glass, “ “ London		488	85
—J. E. Lount, “ “ Muskoka.....		1,239	38
—James Ferguson, “ “ Middlesex, E		721	60
—J. H. Perry, “ “ Ontario, N. ...		868	81
94—James Ingersoll, “ “ Oxford, S.....		1,125	49
—George Kempt, “ “ Victoria, S....		1,031	44
—Robert Hobson, “ “ Welland		1,061	12
96—W. H. Frazer, Expenses <i>re</i> Philadelphia Exhibition		2,677	19
—W. A. Farmer, Services in <i>re</i> Scott murder case.....		500	00
—Hon. E. B. Wood, “ “		100	00
— “ “ “ “		100	00
—M. Sweetman, Decoy bills <i>re</i> Post Office investigation.....		17	00

PUBLIC WORKS.

Colonization Roads :

112—John Carroll, Pigeon River Road, on account of work	3,578	25
—D. M. Card, Muskoka “ “	1,900	00
113—Hon. B. Flint, Bridgewater, “ “	250	00
—D. M. Card, Brunel Bridge repairs, “	175	00
—F. Aylsworth, Inspecting “ “	1,470	46

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

Agent's Salaries :

114—J. B. McWilliams, Salary as agent and disbursements.....	2,190	22
—J. F. Way, “ “ “	2,062	00

Surveys :

—C. C. Forneri, Survey, Dawson Road.....	652	80
—C. F. Chapman, do Perry.....	2,312	69
—R. W. Hermon, do Lount and residue of Stisted.....	2,083	61
—J. L. P. O'Hanly do Boundary line between Ontario and Quebec	4,261	32
—E. Stewart, Survey, Townships East of Lount, and Machar.	3,490	03
—J. W. Fitzgerald, do North of Lount, Pringle and Gurd.	5,500	00
—Walter Beatty, do Armour and Laird.....	3,290	00
—Hugh Wilson, do Moss, and Township near Jack Fish Lake	3,900	00
—T. O. Bolger, Survey, Islands and lands at mouth of Kaministiquia River and Town Plot, French River.....	1,450	00

Refunds :

—George Bick, Refund <i>re</i> Scott Frauds Commission.....	48	50
—John Chambers, do	52	00
—Blake, Kerr, & Boyd, do	6,000	00
—Hon. A. Richards, do	1,000	00
—G. A. Kirkpatrick, do	125	00
—J. D. Edgar, do	500	00

Hon. Mr. Wood explained that this amount was to defray expenses of removal from Toronto to Ottawa.

Item passed.

Page 64—

High Schools.

Hon. Mr. Wood explained that the amount paid each school was upon a requisition from the Education Department, and referred the Committee to that Department for further information on this subject.

The Committee ordered the production of all papers connected with payments to David Mills during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877; also the following accounts, page 91, P. A., 1875:

L. W. Ord,	Pay to Municipal Loan Fund Settlement,	\$1,095 00
J. McNeill,	" " " "	260 00
C. N. Edwards	" " " "	32 00
W. L. Spence	" " " "	15 00

Page 91. Committee next considered item B. F. N. Gossage:—

Inspection of Railways..... \$440 00
Accounts produced, examined and passed.

Page 92. John Gordon, Grant to Ontario Rifle Association \$600 00
Item considered and passed.

Page 93.

Returning Officers.

Accounts in detail asked for under this head.

Insurance on Public Buildings.

On motion of Mr. Lauder a statement was ordered to be produced showing amount of Insurance for each of the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, the different Companies where insured, the nature of the risk, and the names of the agents through which such insurance was effected.

Page 96. Papers and accounts were asked for in reference to item \$2,677.19. W. H. Frazer, Expenses *re* Philadelphia Exhibition; also, in *re* Hon. E. B. Wood, services in *re* Scott murder case.

M. Sweetman, Decoy Bills..... \$17 00
Above item of \$17 00 considered and passed.

Page 108.

Settlers' Homesteads.

Mr. W. Edwards, Secretary Public Works Department, appeared before the Committee to explain item "men employed," \$1,147.81, and, after some explanation given, was requested to produce the pay-lists for the information of the Committee to-morrow.

Papers, &c., were asked for to explain the following items:—

Page 112. John Boyd, Buckhorn Road..... \$5,447 50
" 113. " Benleigh and Monck Road..... 2,225 00

Committee ordered the accounts of John Carroll and D. M. Card to be produced to-morrow.

Consideration of Refunds *re* Scott Frauds Commission postponed.
Adjourned until 11 A.M. to-morrow.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(A)

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Wednesday, 30th Jan., 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M. pursuant to adjournment.

Present :

The *Chairman*,
Messieurs Ballantyne,
“ Deacon,
“ Ferris,
“ Gibson,

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Messieurs Merrick,
“ Striker,
“ Williams,
“ Wills.

Minutes of preceding meeting read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Committee proceeded to consider item services in *re* “Scott Murder Case,” on page 96 of the Public Accounts of 1875, and, on motion of Mr. Ferris, ordered that Mr. J. G. Scott, of the Attorney-General's office be notified to appear to-morrow, and produce all accounts and papers in his possession relative to said item for 1875 and 1876.

Consideration postponed of item *re* “Scott Frauds Commission.”

Committee next considered following items:—

Page 91. L. W. Ord—Services Municipal Loan Fund Settlement,	\$1,095 00
“ J. McNeil— “ “ “	260 00
“ C. N. Edwards— “ “ “	32 00
“ W. L. Spence— “ “ “	15 00

Hon. Mr. Wood explained that Mr. Ord had been employed for one year, at \$3 00 per day, and the other three persons for shorter periods at \$2 00 per day.

Page 93. Papers produced *re* Election Expenses, as follows:—

East Hastings	\$ 517 73
North Hastings	509 07
East Kent	1,254 62

Mr. H. Totten, being called, explained above items.

(See evidence marked “E.”)

On motion of Mr. Ferris, it was Resolved, “That this Committee recommend that forms of accounts for Returning Officers be provided and sent to them; the charge for the services to be entered opposite such services, so that the Auditor may the more easily pass his audit, and this Committee may the more easily compare the charges.”

The Committee next considered items under head of “Surveys,” and Mr. Devine, Deputy-Surveyor-General, C.L.D., being called, explained the system of surveying new Townships, &c.

(See evidence of this day marked “C.”)

Hon. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Lauder entered room during Mr. Devine's examination.

Hon. Mr. Wood submitted to the Committee, in response to Mr. Lauder's motion of yesterday, a statement of Insurance on Public Buildings, &c., which was ordered to be entered in the minutes.

(See statement marked “D.”)

Hon. Mr. Wood also said, “As there appears to be an impression on the minds of some that a Commission has been received by Officers of the Government in connection with Insurance, I beg to say that no person has received any commission in that way. Each department furnishes information, when required, as to the buildings and the amount to be insured, and the application comes from the Treasurer's Office, through Mr. Harris, to the different Insurance Companies.”

Mr. Lauder said, "I was the Member of the Committee who raised the question, and as it has been mentioned outside, I beg to say that I was not aware how insurances were effected; but now, being informed that they were effected directly from the offices in the city, and that there was no 'go-between,' I am perfectly satisfied. I did not wish to reflect upon any officer of the Department; I knew nothing about it, and no person was in my mind when I referred to the matter."

Mr. Cashman, from the Crown Lands Department, Colonization Roads' Branch, appeared before the Committee to produce the accounts of John Carroll, D. M. Card, Hon. B. Flint and C. F. Aylsworth. Pages 111 and 112, "Public Accounts of 1875."*

Mr. Merriek asked that papers in connection with the following items be produced:—

Page 104. John Elliott, on account of Contract, Central Prison, \$10,335 14

" 106. *School of Agriculture—Guelph.*

W. Johnston, to pay Sundries..... 9,119 10

" 114. *Crown Lands' Agents.*

J. B. McWilliams, Salary and Disbursements..... 2,190 22

J. F. Way, " " 2,062 09

" 108. The Committee ordered pay-lists under the head of Settlers' Homesteads to be produced to-morrow.

The Chairman was authorized to employ Mr. George Eyvel as short-hand Reporter for the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ferris, it was Resolved, That all requisitions for witnesses and papers be put in writing and handed to the Chairman.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock A.M. to-morrow.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(C.)

Mr. DEVINE, Deputy Surveyor-General, Crown Lands Department, was called, and gave explanations regarding the cost of surveys in the Huron and Ottawa Territory and North Shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.

He said:—The surveys in the Huron and Ottawa Territory cost at the rate seven cents per acre. I am required to look into the qualifications of the different surveyors, and those who are found to be well qualified for the work are recommended to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and on their giving bonds, he appoints them to execute the surveys, and as I have said, the contract price of surveys in the Huron and Ottawa Territory is seven cents per acre. That price has prevailed since Mr. Pardee has had charge of the office; formerly it was eight cents per acre. Several years ago the system was to pay the surveyors \$4 per day, and his assistants \$1 per day. The other men were paid half-a-dollar per day, or whatever amount was considered a fair remuneration at the then rate of wages. I don't think there is a very great deal of difference in the cost of the surveys under the two systems, respectively, the present contract system is cheaper and is besides more satisfactory. I think the system was changed under Mr. Cameron, after the accountant and myself had considered the matter, and made the recommendation to the Minister. Eight cents was paid during Mr. Cameron's time, and part of Mr. Scott's; and I think it was in Mr. Scott's time that a circular was sent out to the surveyors in order to learn what would be a fair and reasonable figure per acre. These

* Mr. Cashman was examined briefly and said, *To the Chairman.*—I produce the estimate on which Boyd's contract for work on Carlow Bridge is based. He had a contract on the Buckhorn Road, and that account includes payments made for two years. There was one payment of two thousand and some odd dollars made in November of one year, but I do not think that the Treasurer gave the warrant for it until about January, so that the amounts for the two years came in together. As to the mode of constructing the Roads, there are specifications supplied by the Department, and tenders are asked for subject to these specifications.

gentlemen sent in letters, and as well as I can remember, they invariably recommended eight cents per acre. Mr. Pardee thought, however, that that figure was too large, and he would only pay seven cents, and that is the lowest price at which any surveyor can execute the work properly. I don't think eight cents was an unreasonable price; seven cents per acre has been found not to be too low a rate. About twenty townships have been surveyed at the eight cent rate, and thirty at the seven cent rate. There are no perquisites or other advantages that go to surveyors under the seven cent contract which they do not enjoy under the old rate, and I should say there was a saving of one cent per acre. The main lines are run with a theodolite, and in the main lines I include the concessions; the filling-up lines are run with the compass.

Mr. WILLS asked for information regarding the item: J. L. P. O'Hanly—Survey: Boundary Line between Ontario and Quebec, \$4,261.32.

Mr. DEVINE said:—The survey of the boundary line between the Provinces along the Ottawa River from the Mattewan to the height of land had not been defined. In 1871 the Government of Quebec applied to the Department of Crown Lands to have this portion of the boundary line defined. The matter remained under consideration of the Department from 1871 to 1872; the Government of Quebec meanwhile urging that the survey should be made. The description of the survey was mentioned in the Report of the Surveyor-General for Lower Canada. Mr. Scott was at that time Commissioner of Crown Lands. He asked me about the expenses of the survey, and I said that as well as I could judge from the evidence before me, it would cost about \$100,000. He requested me to look into the matter and see if I could not make an arrangement by which the survey could be done at a lower rate. I advised that Ontario should survey the Ottawa River on this side from the mouth of the Mattewan to the head of Lake Tamiscamingue, and that Quebec should survey its own side. The Ottawa River required to be surveyed first. This seemed to meet Mr. Scott's approval, and he communicated with the Province of Quebec on the question and they decided to accept his recommendation. The old proclamation of 1791 states that the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada was to run in the main channel of the Ottawa River until it reached the head of Lake Tamiscamingue; and the surveyors had to make a survey of this Lake and River so as to define the upper end of Lake Tamiscamingue, and to find an initial point from which to extend the boundary to the height of land; for the proclamation only said to the head of Lake Tamiscamingue. The respective Governments would not depute to their surveyors the task of arriving at that starting point, so the surveyors had to go out and make surveys and plans, and send them to the offices of the Commissioners for Ontario and Quebec, respectively, in order that a decision on this starting point might be arrived at. It took two years to complete the work. The amount paid by Ontario was \$24,000 and odd, from the mouth of the Mattewan to the height of land. The whole extent of the survey was about 193 miles.

Mr. DEACON inquired what system was pursued in the Department in reference to the surveys of Colonization and other roads.

Mr. DEVINE said that a system might exist, but that did not come within his branch. They were managed by the superintendent of Colonization Roads.

To Mr. WILLS.—The rate at which surveyors were paid on the boundary surveys was \$8 per day, and \$1 per day for rations.

To Mr. DEACON.—Of the townships that have been surveyed there are very few on the Ottawa River—I don't remember of any in fact. That district was pretty well put in the market before. About six townships have been surveyed around Sault St. Marie. The others were surveyed in what we call the Huron and Ottawa Territory that is away to the east of Georgian Bay. The seven-cent rule applies to all lands on the north shore of Lake Huron. It was supposed that the cost would be greater, but provisions can be got around Sault St. Marie easier than elsewhere. In regard to those districts other than the Huron and Ottawa—much as around Thunder Bay or Lake Superior—we have to make the best and cheapest arrangement that we can. We do not advertise for or send circulars to surveyors, as we have to guarantee ourselves against those who are not fit for the work.

In regard to the period to which these accounts have reference, the special arrangements which, as I have mentioned, we are required to make in some districts, have not involved a greater cost than the seven-cent rate; but before that time the cost was higher. In Thunder Bay, during the time of the mining speculations, surveyors were getting from

\$10 to \$30 per day, and men \$2 per day. At that time the matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Scott, and we found that we had to deal with it according to the circumstances. It cost say \$30 to bring the men there, and we had to make an estimate with regard to the amounts to be paid. There was an extra charge at that time which was owing to the increase in the pay of surveyors and men. Of course the Government were obliged to make the surveys owing to the demand for mining lands. I think about that time some \$400,000 were paid in for mining lands. At first, every one had to make his own surveys, but things got into such confusion that we had to make the surveys over again, and that cost about eleven cents per acre. I think it would be possible to get the townships in the Thunder Bay district surveyed at seven cents per acre at the present time. I am not aware that any surveys are required at the present time, as there is now little or no demand for mining lands. Two or three years ago there was a great demand along the American boundary line. We paid from eight to ten cents per acre then, as it was at a time when labour was scarce and surveying men getting high rates. We have made only one survey there since, and that was at the rate of seven cents per acre. There is no demand there for mining lands at present. I don't think any one could make much in surveying those townships at present at seven cents per acre. The magnetic attraction is so great in the mining districts that it would be impossible to carry on the surveys without a theodolite. That necessarily makes the surveys more expensive, and that fact accounts for the expense additional to the ordinary cost of seven cents per acre. In mineral districts there is a greater obligation upon surveyors to run the lines with the theodolite.

(E.)

Mr. H. TOTTEN, of the License Bench, was called, and gave explanations in reference to expenses of Returning Officers :—

He said :—Very often the mileage is given when the accounts come in, and when that information is not given, I write to ascertain the distance each Deputy-Returning Officer travels to deliver up the papers. I think that if a printed form were prepared, on which the Returning Officer would simply have to enter the charge opposite the particular item, it would greatly facilitate our work. With regard to making affidavits, I would say that the Returning Officer always certifies to the accounts at present. If the charge is too large, he makes a reduction. The fact is, that in affidavits, it is very common to swear simply "to the best of my knowledge and belief," when there are many things that do not come within the knowledge of the person who makes the affidavit. The Returning Officers make many reductions, and we sometimes reduce them afterwards.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan'y 31st, 1878.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present :

The Chairman,
Messrs. Ballantyne,
" Ferris,
" Gibson,
" Lauder,

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Messrs. Merrick,
" Ross,
" Striker,
" Williams.

Minutes of proceeding read, confirmed and signed.

Committee considered items on page 96, "Services *re* Scott Murder Case." Mr. J. G. Scott, of the Attorney-General's office, was examined briefly.

(*See his evidence marked F.*)

Further action in this matter postponed until to-morrow, and Mr. Scott requested to appear there and produce all papers in his possession relating to said item.

Mr. Harris, accountant, also requested to produce all papers in his possession relative thereto.

The Committee proceeded to consider the following items in the Public Accounts of 1875.

Page 104.—

Central Prison, Toronto.

John Elliot, on account of Contract \$10,335 14
Passed.

" 106.—W. Johnson, to pay sundries 9,119 10
Passed.

Settlers' Homesteads.

" 108.—Item "Pay-lists—men employed."

Mr. W. EDWARDS, of the Public Works Department called, who produced pay-lists relating to sundry Public Works, and was examined in reference to mode or system of payments to men employed on Public Works.

(*See evidence marked G.*)

Page 112.—Items under head of Colonization Roads next considered, and following items passed :—

"	"	—John Boyd, Buckhorn Road.....	\$5,447 50
"	"	—John Carroll, Pigeon River	3,578 25
"	"	—D. M. Card, Muskoka	1,900 00
"	113.—	Hon. B. Flint, Bridgewater	250 00
"	"	—D. M. Card, Brunel Bridge repairs	175 00
"	"	—C. F. Aylsworth, Inspecting	1,470 46

" 114.— *Crown Lands Expenditure.*

"	"	—J. B. McWilliams, salary as agent and disbursements.....	\$2,190 22
"	"	—J. F. Way do do	2,062 00

Mr. COWPER, of the Crown Timber Office, called and examined in reference to the above two items.

(See evidence marked H.)

The following items were then considered and passed :—

George Bick, Refund <i>re</i> Scott Frauds Commission	\$	48 50
John Chambers do		52 00
Blake, Kerr & Boyd do		6,000 00
Hon. A. Richards do		1,000 00
G. A. Kirkpatrick do		125 00
J. D. Edgar do		500 00

On motion of Mr. Lauder, Mr. Molesworth was ordered to be called for Tuesday next to explain mode of payment of men employed on Public Works.

On motion of Mr. Ferris, it was Resolved, That the accountant be instructed to afford all possible facilities to any member of the Public Accounts Committee as to the examination of any paper asked to be brought down by such member, at any hour each day before the meeting of the Committee.

Adjourned until 11 A.M. to-morrow.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(F.)

THURSDAY, Jany. 31st.

Mr. J. G. SCOTT, was called in reference to the items (page 96, P. A. 1875), W. A. Farmer *et. al.* services in *re* Scott murder case.

To Mr. Ferris.—The whole of the papers in reference to the Scott murder claims are published in the Sessional Papers, No. 58 of 1875-6. They give the Report of the Hon. Chief Justice Wood, the Order in Council, and also the Report of the Attorney-General.

To Mr. Wills.—The \$500 paid to Mr. Farmer was part of the \$5,000 reward offered. He was very pressing to be paid something on account; as it was clear on the papers that he would be entitled to something, this amount was advanced to him as the smallest sum he could possibly get. He was ultimately awarded \$2,000.

To Mr. Ferris.—No less than ten persons were entitled to various sums; and I think there were other claims that had to be adjudicated upon by the Attorney-General. But it was found to be utterly impossible that he could adjudicate on them; it was also necessary that the claimants and their witnesses should be heard; besides he had no authority to adjudicate, so Chief Justice Wood was instructed to adjudicate upon them—to act as arbitrator. This prevented the necessity for the arbitration of a number of suits to determine the rights of the parties, the various parties signing a document to abide by his decision. He accordingly decided that the money should be distributed in the way in which it was distributed. The expenses which Chief Justice Wood incurred were deducted from the original amount; so that, as a

matter of fact, instead of \$5,000, \$4,700 was paid, \$300 being paid to him on this account. That all appears by the Report.

BY MR. WILLS.

Q. You say that \$2,000 was the amount paid to Mr. Farmer? A. Yes.

Q. Can you explain how it is that \$2,380 was paid to him? A. I was not aware that such was the fact.

Q. You will find it in the accounts of 1875-76? A. I suppose that the vouchers would show the amount.

MR. WOOD.—There appears to be \$5,600 according to the items. I think it will be found in regard to the first \$500, that it was paid for preliminary expenses not taken into consideration in dividing this \$5,000.

MR. MERRICK.—I find in the accounts for 1875, that E. B. Wood was paid \$100 on two occasions; and in 1876, \$200, making in all \$400; while the warrant recommends the payment of only \$300—that is six per cent. of the total amount. The amount in the warrant was to be paid to the Commissioner for making necessary inquiries. As the result of the arrangement, he would be entitled to \$300; but instead of that, it appears he has received \$400, or \$100 in excess of the amount he was entitled to receive under the warrant. Of course, the extra \$600 in the warrant seems to cover the full sum, unless there was some arrangement in the Treasury Department whereby the parties should have a reduction. For instance, Farmer was entitled under the last warrant to \$1,880, less six per cent.; and having received \$500, if that was deducted from the \$1,880, along with the \$100 which was given to E. B. Wood, it would make the total of \$600.

(G.)

Mr. EDWARDS was called in reference to the item: Settler's Homesteads and other Pay-Lists, page 108, Public Accounts, 1875.

He said:—The foremen on the several works are appointed by the Government (as I stated when examined before). Instructions are given by the Engineer as to the carrying on of the works. Once a month, or in some cases once a fortnight, the foreman prepares pay-lists, sends them to the Engineer, who examines them and certifies to their correctness. He makes a requisition on me either to send the money to the foremen with the pay-lists which are to be signed by the men and returned to me; or, in other cases, an officer of the Department is sent to pay the men. In many cases I have gone and paid them personally; occasionally but not often the money is sent to the foremen. The money is obtained by warrant from time to time, as required, on requisitions signed by the Commissioner, and is placed by the Provincial Treasurer to the credit of the Department of Public Works Account, at the Bank; the money is chequed out by myself and countersigned by the accountant, F. T. Jones. When the money drawn on warrant is about expended, I make a return to the Treasurer, showing exactly how the money has been spent and the balance at the Bank; and another warrant is asked to be placed in the same way to the credit of the Department Account at the Bank.

MR. WILLIAMS.—These pay-lists are lists of the men employed?

MR. EDWARDS.—The foreman's name and the names of the men employed are on the pay list, the kind of service rendered, the number of days and the rate of wages per day, and these are carried out in full. As each man is paid he signs his name on the pay-sheet in the presence of a witness.

MR. LAUDER.—Who fixes the daily wages of the men?

MR. EDWARDS.—The Engineer or the Architect, as the case may be, with the approval of the Commissioner.

MR. LAUDER.—You know that as a matter of fact.

MR. EDWARDS.—Yes. Of course the foreman recommends a certain rate of wages, which is submitted for the approval of the Engineer or Architect. If there is any change on the prevailing rates the Engineer or Architect consult the Commissioner. The foreman, of

course, checks the time of the men. He is appointed by the Government, and superintends the work of the men. There is no Departmental officer at the works except the foreman—he has it all in his hands.

To the Chairman.—The Engineer determines the prevailing rates of wages, and not the foreman.

To Mr. Lauder.—I personally paid the men, once a fortnight, on the works at the Lunatic Asylum in this city, after the contractor failed. When the Central Prison work came under the control of the Government, the accountant went up to pay the men. In such of the work on the Inebriate Asylum at Hamilton as was done by the day, I paid the men. So with the work at Orillia, I paid the men for such work as was not done by contract. When there is a contract, it is paid by certificate. There has not been an increase of day work for the last few years; but there are some classes of work that must always be done by the day. Suppose a dam or a lock in one of the back townships gives away, it must be attended to immediately, and it is impossible to do it except by day work.

To Mr. Ballantyne.—The frequency with which the men are paid depends on where the work is situated. If the work is in say Hamilton, Orillia, or Toronto, the men are paid once a fortnight; but if it is away to the back waters, such as the Ryerson works, they are paid once a month?

To Mr. Lauder.—I have not been at any of the back places to pay the men—except at the Nottawasaga River—where I was at different times about three years ago. The foreman there was Mr. Heard. He is a farmer and carpenter living near the works who had been highly recommended, and was undoubtedly a good man. I paid the men individually myself. That is always done whenever I have paid the men. The foreman has simply been present. Foremen receive \$3 and \$4 per day; labouring men about \$1 per day; and carpenters and other mechanics \$1.50 to \$1.75. At times the rates have exceeded these.

To the Chairman.—We have never boarded the men except in one or two cases when there were no boarding places, and the Commissioner consented that the foreman should board them at so much per week.

To Mr. Lauder.—I suppose the bridge across the lock at Port Carling might have been built by tender, but Mr. Molesworth, the Engineer was decidedly of opinion that the work could be done more cheaply by the Government, and so recommended. The work has been done by their labour on the recommendation of the Engineer. I think Mr. Gunn was foreman of the works at Port Carling. If two or more works are going on at the same time, we have a different foreman for each. The various works mentioned in the accounts, such as Gull and Burnt River Works, Muskoka River Works, Balsam River Works, Ryerson Road, Scugog River Works, may have been going on the same year, but not all at the same time. Mr. Walters, of Lindsay, has had several works going on in the same year. One work is completed in a month or six weeks, or perhaps less, and then he is sent to another. It is of course a great advantage to have an experienced man.

Mr. EDWARDS here produced several of the pay sheets referred to in his statement.

To Mr. Lauder.—On the pay list produced, Allan Gunn appears as foreman, 26 days, at \$4 per day. He was foreman on the Muskoka Falls Bridge, and other works.

To Mr. Merrick.—I don't know whether Gunn is a mechanic, but I know that he is very experienced at this kind of work.

To Mr. Williams.—Of course he was not employed all the year round at that rate, but only while the work lasted, sometimes, say for about six weeks. I notice that by the pay-list of the Balsam River Works, Mr. Henry Walters, was foreman there, 26 days at \$2 per day. Of course, the pay depends on the man's skill and the kind of the work. I see that Mr. Thomas Walters was foreman of the dam and slide at Elliott's Falls, at \$3.50 per day. He had charge of building the dams.

Mr. WOOD—Said he knew this gentleman to be very skilful, as he had been engaged in building steamboats, and other works of that description.

Mr. LAUDER—I notice here that a man named McLaughlin has received \$3 per cord for stone. That seems a big price.

Mr. WOOD.—I happen to know something about that contract. Tenders were advertised for; his was the lowest, and I know he lost a good deal of money by the contract. The stone was delivered and placed in a crib, and in order to avoid the necessity of unloading with wheel

barrows, he had to build a platform of plank so that he could drive along the pier. He was, of course allowed nothing for that outside of his contract.

To Mr. Wills.—The pay-list is made out by the foreman, in duplicate, and sent to the Engineer, who signs it. Mr. Molesworth, has of course, no data to judge of its correctness as to the men's time; that is, and must be left to the foreman; but, of course, the Engineer certifies as to the rate of wages for the particular work the men are engaged in, and the appropriation it applies to. He personally visits the works about once a fortnight. The men sign for their money as it is paid them.

To Mr. Wood.—The blanks are supplied from the Department. The Engineer knows the men employed and the amount they are receiving; and of course, on seeing the sheet, can tell whether the amount paid is in accordance with the arrangement made with them. Letters are also sent in with the pay-sheets, giving explanations about them; and I suppose Mr. Molesworth retains these letters.

(H.)

Mr. COWPER, of the Crown office, was called in reference to the items of agents' salaries, under the head of Crown Lands' Expenditure, p.p. 114, and 115, Public Accounts, 1875.

To Mr. Launder.—Crown Timber agents are paid by salary. These salaries vary considerably. Mr. McWilliams is paid \$2000; Mr. Way \$1440. The latter is allowed an addition for office rent, fuel, findings for the office, postage, and travelling expenses when he has to do special work. His salary has been at the present rate for the last twenty years. He lives in Belleville. Wood rangers are paid so much per day while on duty. They are always re engaged if they are found satisfactory. With two or three exceptions their employment extends from between the 15th of December and the 15th of January to about the 30th of April. Two or three supervising rangers are employed until further on in the season, because they have to collect returns, and attend to many other matters which cannot be attended to by the other rangers. The wages are \$5 per day, and they pay all their own expenses. The supervising rangers, of whom there are three or four, make returns to the Department and to the office at Ottawa as well. Mr. McWilliams is, in a certain sense, a supervising ranger; then there is Mr. Freeman, and Mr. S. M. Johnson. They collect the returns of timber cut, visit their camps, and exercise a general supervision over their operations. The supervising rangers, as well as the men under them, are paid by the day, with the exception of Mr. McWilliams and one at Parry Sound. They are allowed certain disbursements for handling from one part of their districts to another, when, in order to make time, they are obliged to avail themselves of the railways. All except the supervising rangers pay their expenses out of the \$5 per day. Mr. John C. Kennedy, who was paid \$1,111.36 in 1875, is a ranger on the Upper Ottawa. I think he was engaged in some special services after his ranging was done. The rangers are required to keep a diary, and have to swear to their time. The accounts are all sworn to. We supply them with printed forms, and check the accounts besides. They swear to the number of days they are actually employed. I am not acquainted with the work of inspection; that belongs to another branch. Mr. McWilliams is an agent who is employed as a wood ranger; and there is another at Parry Sound who is sometimes classified as a wood ranger, and sometimes not. They do not get double pay. None of the timber agents are paid by commission. They are paid for the time they are engaged. The returns, with regard to the quantity of timber cut, are sworn to. The foreman checks the operations, and the cullers measure the stuff, and both have to swear to their returns. Affidavits are also made by the proprietors of the mills.

To Mr. Ferris.—There are first the rangers who examine the work and keep a check upon it; then the foreman of the timbering operations who makes affidavit to the quantity that is cut; then the cullers who make affidavit to the number of pieces turned out; and besides, the proprietors of the mills make a final affidavit to every piece of lumber cut during the season. If, when the data is brought to the Department, we have any suspicion as to the correctness of their returns, the matter is investigated by either the rangers or the supervising rangers; and, if incorrect, the expense is borne by the party who made the returns.

G. B. C.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Friday, February 1st, 1878.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present :

The *Chairman*, Messieurs Gibson and Ross.

No quorum at 11.20 A. M.

The Chairman ordered Committee to be called for Tuesday next, the 5th instant, at 11 A. M.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Tuesday, 5th February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

The *Chairman*,
Messieurs Meredith,
“ Merrick,

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Messieurs Ross,
“ Striker.

Mr. Molesworth appeared for examination.

No quorum at 11.20 A.M.

The Chairman ordered that the Committee be called for 11 A.M., to-morrow.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Wednesday, 6th February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

The *Chairman*,
Messieurs Merrick,
“ Williams,

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Mr. Wills.

Mr. Molesworth again appeared for examination.

No quorum at 11.20 A.M.

The Chairman ordered that the Committee be called for 11 A.M., to-morrow.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Thursday, 7th February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

The *Chairman*,
Messrs. Merrick,

Hon. Mr. Wood,
and “ Wills.

Mr. Molesworth again appeared for examination.

No quorum at 11.20 A.M.

The Chairman ordered that the Committee be called for 11 A.M., to-morrow.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Friday, 8th February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

The *Chairman*,
Messrs. Ballantyne,
“ Deacon,
“ Gibson,
“ Merrick,

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Messrs. Ross,
“ Williams,
“ Wills.

Minutes of preceeding meetings read and signed.

Committee proceeded to examine Dr. Clark, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, as to the use of spirituous liquors in said Institution.

(See paper marked “I.”)

J. Workman, M.D., late Medical Superintendent Toronto Asylum, was next called and examined on the same subject.

(See evidence marked “K.”)

S. Lett, M.D., Assistant Superintendent Toronto Asylum, next examined in reference to same subject.

(See evidence marked “L.”)

Mr. Merrick asked that a list be produced of Newspapers received during the year 1877, by the different Departments and Public Institutions in the Province.

On motion of Mr. Wills, the Committee ordered that Mr. Notman, Queen's Printer, be notified to attend on Tuesday next to give evidence as to the system pursued in reference to the publication of the *Ontario Gazette*.

Committee also ordered that Mr. Molesworth be called for Tuesday next, to give evidence relative to mode of paying men employed on Public Works.

In reply to Mr. Wills, Hon. Mr. Wood explained item on page 10, Public Accounts, 1876, “Agricultural Farm, Mimico, of sale of Lots, \$1,487.50.”

On motion of Mr. Wills, the Committee ordered papers to be produced in reference to the following items in the Public Accounts of 1876, viz. :

Page 26.	W. F. Grant.	To pay Sundries	.....	\$450 00
“ 27.	“ “	“ “	.....	527 34
“ “	Consumers' Gas Co.,	Gas Supply	.....	1,499 52
“ 32.	Hunter, Rose & Co.,	Printing	.....	1,055 33
“ 36.	J. W. Langmuir,	Travelling Expenses	.....	620 00
“ “	“ “	“ Special	.....	299 84
“ 39.	Hunter, Rose & Co.,	Printing <i>Gazette</i>	.....	4,200 00
“ 40.	“ “	Transmitting “	.....	293 40
“ 43.	H. J. Morgan,	“ Parliamentary Companions ”	.....	150 00
“ “	J. Stovel,	Official Gowns	.....	127 00
“ “	W. Kennedy,	Boarding Telegraph Operator	.....	53 30
“ 44.	G. Harrison,	Furnishings	.....	116 53
“ “	Lash & Co.,	“	.....	84 25
“ “	W. Arthurs & Co.,	“	.....	115 12
“ 45.	H. Graham & Co.,	“	.....	68 48
“ “	P. Paterson & Son,	“	.....	125 78
“ “	Rice, Lewis & Son,	“	.....	43 20
“ “	F. W. Coate & Co.,	“	.....	12 00
“ “	R. Hay & Co.,	“	.....	633 25
“ “	John Kay,	“	.....	29 69
“ “	Wm. Brydon	“	.....	20 95

Page 45. Hunter & Co., Furnishings	\$ 3 00
“ “ M. Rennie, “	5 00
By Mr. Ross—C. Burns, Ice	102 00

Mr. Wills asked that letters be produced from Foremen on Public Works, to the Civil Engineer, accompanying or referring to pay lists in *Gull River* and *Burnt River Works* for the year 1875.

Ordered, That J. R. Dickson, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Kingston, be summoned to give evidence, on Friday, the 15th instant, in relation to the use of spirituous liquors in said Institution.

Adjourned until 11 A.M., on Tuesday next, the 12th inst.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(I.)

DANIEL CLARK, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum for the Insane, at Toronto, was called and examined :

The CHAIRMAN.—Dr. Clark, you are the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum for the Insane at Toronto?

Answer.—I am.

The CHAIRMAN.—How long have you occupied that position?

Answer. This is my third year.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Committee desires to be informed respecting the beneficial or other results of the use of alcoholic liquors in the treatment of the insane. In the Public Accounts of 1876, there is an item of \$1,686.19 under the head of “ Medical Department.” How much of that amount was expended for medicines and instruments?

Answer.—About \$350. I am, however, only approximating from memory.

The CHAIRMAN.—The accounts will be brought down in a few minutes.

Mr. DEACON.—What was the balance of that amount expended in?

Dr. CLARK.—In liquors—viz., wine, beer and spirits.

Mr. DEACON.—Exclusively wine, beer and spirits?

Answer.—Yes, to a great extent.

Mr. DEACON.—Was there no other kind of liquors used?

Answer.—Sometimes a little porter or brandy is used. The amount would be very small; perhaps ten or fifteen dollars a year.

Mr. DEACON.—The balance of the sum, then, was spent in wine, beer and spirits?

Answer.—Yes, of the sum mentioned for 1876 under that head.

Mr. DEACON.—What is your opinion in regard to the use of wine, beer and spirits in the treatment of the insane?

Answer.—I consider it to be beneficial. I wish, however, to remark that, personally, I am almost a teetotaller. I have used liquors in private practice, also in the Asylum, as medicine. I use it instead of opium and hydrate-chloral, believing it to be more beneficial and preferable in certain cases to them. When I have an excited patient (and I have a large number of such sometimes) I administer four ounces of whiskey at bedtime. If I gave opium it would make the patient sick all the next day; and hydrate-chloral would render him weak. I might mention that a great many insane people possess a very low vitality—showing it by having blue hands, blue nails, blue lips, and are at the same time debilitated. Young people are sometimes this way, but more especially the old. If I give them spirits they are always more comfortable, which is a point gained, but it does not cure the old and chronic. If patients are melancholy, moping about, threatening suicide, and possess the idea of having committed the unpardonable sin, liquor eases their mental trouble, but does not effect a cure, except, like all drugs, indirectly.

Mr. DEACON.—Do you administer wine, beer and spirits for the purpose of effecting a cure?

Answer.—I think all such treatment tends to effect a cure, but does not do so directly. It assists in the work; nature does primarily the cure.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you use it in the Asylum as a beverage?

Answer.—Only to some working patients—those patients who have been accustomed to it, and will not work without they get beer. As a rule, liquors are only given to the sick.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—You give it to them to strengthen them or to excite them?

Answer.—To rouse the latent energies of nature in small doses, and to quiet the system in large; never to excite.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—Would not coffee or tea do?

Answer.—No, not in the place of whiskey. The patients are regularly given coffee and tea.

The CHAIRMAN.—Wine, beer and spirits are regularly prescribed to patients?

Answer.—Yes, to sick patients. Liquors are given in accordance with my written orders. A prescription-book is kept, and when I visit a patient, and think that the use of liquors are required, I write the order in a book kept for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN.—You therefore have a check upon every patient?

Answer.—Yes; nothing is given unless by my order or consent.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—Are medical gentlemen unanimous in your opinion as to the use of intoxicating liquors for the insane?

Answer.—Almost unanimous. Ninety per cent., if not more, are in favour of their use. You can scarcely find one Superintendent of an asylum for the insane who does not use in treatment, spirituous liquors. Out of about 120 Medical Superintendents on this continent, so far as I can learn from looking over the reports, 110 use wine, beer, and spirits in the treatment of their patients, and the balance may, from anything I know to the contrary.

Mr. ROSS.—Are you aware of any institution of this kind where spirits are not in use?

Answer.—I only know the case of Dr. J. R. Dickson, of Kingston, in Canada; and I also think there may be one or two instances in the United States, but I cannot recall the names now. It is very difficult to discover the fact as regards the United States, because the term "medical comforts" is frequently used to represent wine, beer and spirits.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—What is the practice in England?

Answer.—All superintendents, as far as I know, use alcoholic liquors there. Porter and beer are universally used, at times, even, when we use tea and coffee. Liquors are used in every asylum in England from which I receive reports.

Mr. ROSS.—It is a subject which has been discussed a great deal. What is the general testimony?

Answer.—The testimony of medical men, experienced in the treatment of the insane, is almost unanimous in favour of using alcoholic liquors. Dr. Mandesly favours it in his work on "The Pathology of the Human Mind"; Dr. Blandford, in his book, does the same; Drs. Radeliffe, Begbie, Ainstie, and Reynolds; Dr. Jones, of St. Mary's Hospital, London; and Chambers has recently issued a work recommending the same treatment.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—You consider the use of liquor beneficial?

Answer.—I do.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—Have you any statistics.

Answer.—I can furnish statistics contrasting Kingston, London, and Toronto. Dr. Dickson, of Kingston, an excellent superintendent, entertains different views on this matter from myself. I will give the total admissions, discharges, and deaths. As a rule, it is not well to take the deaths as a comparison, because in some asylums, such as London, two or three hundred chronic cases have been entered at once, and consequently the discharges and death rates would not be so high. The total admissions have been:—Toronto, 4,930; London, 1,239; Kingston, 1,069. Discharges:—Toronto, 2,585; London, 344; Kingston, 351. Deaths:—Toronto, 1,104; London, 220; Kingston, 257. Per cent. of discharges on admissions:—Toronto, 52.45; London, 27.78; Kingston, 32.83. Per cent. of deaths on admissions:—Toronto, 22.39; London, 17.75; Kingston, 22.27. In Toronto, the death rate has been large during the last two years, and last year there were nearly two hundred acute cases out of 232 admissions, and consequently the death rate must be large. Last year there were 232 new cases admitted; but the year previous, 297 were admitted, and a large number of the inmates were transferred to Hamilton or discharged to make room for them. Two-thirds of the new admissions were acute cases, which must make a noticeable effect upon the rate of

mortality than if they had been all chronic cases, who usually live as long as the sane. Even considering this unfavourable aspect of the comparison, the difference in the per centage of deaths at Kingston and Toronto is but small; whereas, we have discharged 52·45 per cent. of our admissions, and Kingston only 32·83 per cent.

Mr. WILLS.—Are not criminal lunatics sent to Kingston?

Answer.—They are sent to the Penitentiary now. They were for a time sent to the Kingston Asylum.

Dr. CLARK then submitted to the Committee the following list of authorities endorsing the use of alcoholic liquors:—

“Blandford on Insanity;” use of spirits recommended in mania, pages 243 and 206.

“Mandestly’s Pathology of Mind,” page 438; brandy is recommended.

Sir Thomas Watson, in his “Practice of Medicine.”

Flint, in “Practice of Medicine,” edition, 1873.

Hartshorn’s “Materia Medica,” page 491. ‘Alcohol.’ Edition, 1875.

Drs. Radcliffe, Begbie, Ainstie, and Reynolds recommend spirits in their joint work on “Diseases of the Spine and Nerves.” All are British professors, and, with the exception of Begbie, are physicians of “The National Hospital for the Paralytic and Epileptic, London, Eng.”

Dr. Handfield Jones, on “Functional Nervous Diseases.” He is a physician to St. Mary’s Hospital, London.

Dr. Naphey’s “Modern Therapeutics.” Edition, 1877.

Dr. Edward Smith, physician to the Consumptive Hospital, London, not only states in his work that spirits are necessary, but also that fermented spirits are food.

Dr. Tyler Smith’s “Obstetrics in Puerperal Mania,” page 601.

Austin, on “Paresis.”

The examination was resumed:—

A large number of other authorities can be quoted to the same effect.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—Is there any authority on the other side?

Answer.—Yes; but I did not bring any. I do not think you will find any eminent authority, that makes insanity a specialty, recommending that spirits should not be used.

The CHAIRMAN (pointing to an account).—Is that the quality of wine used?

Answer.—Yes; two dollars per gallon.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—It is used for medicine?

Answer.—Yes; only.

Mr. ROSS.—Have you a thorough check upon the quantity of spirits used?

Answer.—Yes; I will tell you what I do. We put in the prescription book the doses prescribed for each patient, and from that book the prescriptions are transcribed in the Steward’s book, which is a *fac simile* of the former. The number of the prescription is entered in his book as well as in mine. At the end of each month the Steward gives me an account of the expenditure for wine, beer, and spirits, and I check the same from my book. The key of the spirit room is in his care, for which he is responsible.

Mr. ROSS.—Is any check kept of the total quantity purchased and used?

Answer.—Yes, at the time of stock-taking, and on other occasions the amounts total are compared with details.

Mr. MERRICK.—When do you prescribe the wine, beer, and spirits?

Answer.—I prescribe it for aged persons of low vitality; also in cases of melancholy, when suffering from low-spiritedness and restless nights; or in cases of acute mania, when I should otherwise have had to use hydrate-chloral, digitalis, opium, &c. If I gave opium or hydrate-chloral, the patients would always feel worse the next day. I administer alcoholic liquors in certain cases of fever with excellent results, both to rouse the energies of the system and to tide over the crisis of the disease.

Hon Mr. WOOD.—It is not possible for the attendants to use the liquor without your knowledge?

Answer.—No; because I keep a check on the quantity used, and make strict inquiry as to administration both from attendants and patients.

The CHAIRMAN.—Can you give us a statement of the amount expended in wine, beer, and spirits?

Answer.—It will be found in the Public Accounts of that year. In Mr. Langmuir's Report—I mean the Report for 1877, the amount was about eight hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN.—I am referring to the accounts for 1876.

Answer.—I did not use so much in 1877 as in 1876.

The CHAIRMAN.—(presenting an account).—Was that the amount expended in 1876?

Answer.—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—Will you read the figures?

Answer.—“Medical Department.—\$287.29; medicines, beer, wine and spirits, \$1,328.90 total, \$1,686 19.

Mr. MERRICK.—You have already answered as regards the death rate?

Answer.—Yes; I have furnished an analysis.

The CHAIRMAN.—Can you furnish the Committee with a copy of the orders in the book in which you enter your prescriptions?

Answer.—I can furnish you with a copy for any day, month, or year. If the Committee should take any action on this evidence, and forbid the use of alcoholic liquors, it would be dictating what my mode of treatment should be. If I believed that the use of wine, beer and spirits is beneficial, and if their use were prohibited a wrong would be inflicted upon such as myself. The Committee should first consider whether it would be wise to act in that manner and interfere with the medical treatment of Superintendents.

Mr. ROSS.—There is no desire to interfere with your mode of treatment.

Dr. CLARK.—Suppose that some member of the House should press the matter, and demand that the use be discontinued. It would be as consistent to press its use in Kingston Asylum against the Superintendent's wish.

Mr. ROSS.—It would amount to a vote of want of confidence in yourself.

Dr. CLARK.—Yes, and other Superintendents who use it.

Mr. MERRICK.—When were you appointed to your present position?

Dr. CLARK.—In the fall of 1875.

Mr. MERRICK.—Had you any previous experience?

Answer.—No!

Mr. MERRICK.—In administering alcoholic liquors, you followed the practice of your predecessors?

Answer.—Not necessarily because of this. I did not use so much. If you look over the list of expenses you will find that to be true. Last year I only used eight hundred dollars' worth, but next year it may be necessary to use more.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—How long were you in practice before your appointment?

Answer.—Eighteen years. I have had the care of large bodies of men, and I served on General Mead's Medical Staff, in the campaign of 1864, during the American War.

The CHAIRMAN.—Will you mention again the practice pursued in the United States' Asylums?

Answer.—Spirits are generally used. This morning I looked over a number of reports, and I noticed that fact.

Mr. MERRICK.—Are there any of their Asylums in which liquors are not used?

Answer.—There may be some, but I cannot recall their names. The difficulty of determining that fact from the reports is, because spirits, etc., are entered under the head of medical comforts. I discovered a number of cases of that kind.

Mr. ROSS.—The same as we enter the whole under the head of medical department? No one would know.

Answer.—Precisely the same.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you use more than Dr. Workman did?

Answer.—I think that on the whole I use less.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you mean *per capita*? You have more patients now.

Answer.—I have 677 patients as against 660 formerly.

Mr. MERRICK.—Then you have reduced the expenditure in that direction?

Answer.—In 1876 the expenditure was high, because there were a number of typhoid fever cases in the Asylum; but I only used eight hundred dollars worth last year, as spirits were not required to the same extent.

Mr. WILLS.—How much in 1876?

Answer.—About \$1,686.

Mr. MERRICK.—You have always used spirits since your appointment ?

Answer.—Yes. I have, however, tried other things as substitutes.

Mr. MERRICK.—But not with satisfactory effect ?

Answer.—I would not say that. But it was not so satisfactory as the use of liquors have been.

Mr. WILLS.—There is an item of \$1133.79 headed “miscellaneous,” in the accounts for 1876 ; what was that for ?

Answer.—I think the items are given. Ice, amusements, interments, &c., were under that head.

After a few remarks by Messrs. Merrick and Ross,

Dr. CLARK.—In England, alcoholic liquors are given to all patients instead of tea and coffee as with us.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—There is an opinion among some persons, that a large proportion of the liquor used in the Asylum, is used by the attendants.

Dr. CLARK.—There is no truth in this suspicion. There is an ample check upon anything of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other evidence you think would be important ?

Dr. CLARK.—I might mention two cases of fever, I have had recently in the Asylum ; and both are out of bed, well now. They were at death's door, in spite of other remedies. One of the patients was insensible for thirty-six hours. I administered two pints of whiskey during the course of twenty-four hours, and an immediate effect was visible. The crisis had come ; and I do not believe there would have been a favourable turn without the whiskey. The pulse was beating at 160—it fell at once, and a lowering of the temperature was subsequent to the administration of the whiskey. This has always been my experience of alcohol.

(Signed), DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

(K.)

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D., ex-Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum for the Insane, at Toronto, was next called.

The CHAIRMAN.—Dr. Workman, you were formerly Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum.

Answer.—Yes, for twenty-two years.

The CHAIRMAN then explained the nature of the inquiry. Did you use alcoholic liquors in the treatment of the insane ?

Answer.—I used spirits pretty freely, but not so much as I should have desired.

The CHAIRMAN.—Will you state generally your opinion as to the advisability of their use ?

Answer.—I have a strong conviction that alcoholic liquors are necessary in certain cases ; and that it would be very imprudent to prohibit their use in asylums. I could furnish a number of illustrations, demonstrative of the benefits of their use ; but such a recital would be tedious.

The CHAIRMAN.—Not at all. It would be very interesting and instructive to the Committee.

Dr. WORKMAN resuming :—In both acute and chronic cases I have seen the benefits of the practice ; and I remember one case very distinctly. It was the case of a woman who was troubled with an evil spirit in the roof of her mouth, and she frequently begged to be restrained and placed in a straight jacket. At times she would attempt to dash herself to pieces. She remained in this state for a long time ; when I determined to treat her homeopathically, that is to say on the *similia similibus* system and gave her a glass of strong toddy every night. At the end of twenty years I discharged her, and now she has been home four or five years, and so far as I know entirely cured.

Mr. ROSS.—The whiskey cured her ?

Answer.—She was taken figuratively from hell into heaven ; for the evil spirit left the roof of her mouth. This spirit she believed talked to her. She would speak in her own natural tones in answering the spirit, and the spirit would in an overbearing manner threaten her. She was a very good woman, and attended the religious services every Sunday. After these meetings she would catch the clergyman by the arm and entreat him to pray that the evil spirit would leave her. The prayers were not efficacious until I gave her the whiskey. I thought the end justified the means. I used one spirit to drive out another.

The CHAIRMAN.—You think that the use of alcohol is of more benefit than the use of opium, hydro-chlorate, etc. ?

Answer.—I would not repudiate the use of opium where it is preferable ; but I think that a glass of toddy would act as a better sedative than opium in many cases. As to typhoid fever I remember one case very well ; it was that of a Highlander named McGregor from Shakespeare. My brother, a teetotaller, had medical charge of the man, and he was unwilling to give the patient the treatment. I was leaving home, and I told my brother that unless he gave alcohol largely, the patient would surely die. When I returned, the patient was being nursed by his wife and living on a pint of whiskey a day. I asked her to mention the quantity of water she mixed with the whiskey, and she replied that he took it neat. As the patient was a Highlander, I thought it would be better to permit him to continue the treatment. He is living now, but neither drinks whiskey nor desires it.

Mr. MERRICK.—He is cured, is he ?

Dr. CLARK.—No ? he is in the asylum now.

Dr. WORKMAN.—His life was saved, perhaps not to the financial advantage of the Province. Under the teetotal treatment he would have died.

The CHAIRMAN.—(Handing Dr. Mandesly's "Physiology and Pathology of the Mind.") —Are you acquainted with Dr. Mandesly.

Answer.—Yes, as an authority.

The CHAIRMAN.—Will you please read that extract from his work, page 438.

Dr. WORKMAN.—(reading) "After errors of digestion, and secretion have been duly attended to, the diet of the insane should be good ; and it will be desirable in most chronic cases, and in many acute cases, to allow a liberal use of wine. There can be little doubt that an attack of insanity might sometimes be warded off by a generous diet, and a free use of wine, at a sufficiently early stage." I might mention an illustration of this. Last September, a woman called upon me to consult me in reference to her daughter, seventeen years of age, who was distracted by a love affair. The girl was in a bad state ; and I told her mother to watch her closely as she was certainly suicidally inclined. On the Sunday following, her father came to my house, and asked me to visit the girl. I told him that I was not in practice now, and besides I was about to leave home. He asked me whom I would recommend, and I mentioned Dr. Riddell's name, who has had some experience in similar cases. He visited the girl, and prescribed suitable medicines and a good horn of toddy, and to continue it till improvement. The quantity was 4oz. whiskey each night. He saw no more of the girl until two weeks after. On the market one day, the girl came up and addressed him. He did know her until she mentioned who she was, and his attending her. He inquired as to her health and she replied that she was quite well. I saw a similar case yesterday, in which I wished to recommend the same treatment, but did not then venture, as the parents would probably have dissented.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you know Chambers as an authority ?

Dr. WORKMAN.—Not on insanity.

The CHAIRMAN.—On Dietetics. Please read that (handing Chamber's "Manual of Diet.")

Dr. WORKMAN.—(reading), "The dietetic use of small quantities of alcohol tend to ward off morbid conditions, which are secondary upon atomic dyspepsia ; and therefore it may be credited with the prevention of anæmia, emaciation, premature old age, from worrying, melancholia, sleeplessness, and any other possible consequences of that form of indigestion in a considerable section of the population," p. 217 ; also :—"When taken in moderate quantities, and with meals, it often somewhat increases the appetite, and digestive powers. And the *modus operandi* by which it effects this object, is by consequence of excessive energy of the nervous system." (p. 225.) Professionally, I only order alcoholic liquor as a medicine, and do not think it is necessary when in robust health, on the con-

trary, hurtful. As regards indigestion, I may mention that a great many of the insane suffer from that disease. I have known insane patients who have persistently refused food; and food has been forced down to keep them alive. In such cases I have seen marvellous results from getting down a glass of brandy or whiskey, mixed with milk or eggs. I know the case of one woman like these cases just mentioned, who was a religious enthusiast besides. After she recovered through the administration of spirits, she said she was happy before I put "that cursed thing down her throat."

The CHAIRMAN.—Many patients suffer from dyspepsia, then? Do you agree with that paragraph? (pointing to page 293 of Chambers' "Manual of Diet.")

Dr. WORKMAN.—I believe in the old saying, "that a shoemaker should stick to his last." I would prefer speaking only of insanity. "In *mania*, *melancholia* and *dementia*, the most recent experience seems unanimous in recommending alcohol. Dr. Mandesly makes no distinction between them in speaking of the therapeutics of insanity, and indeed seems to proportion the strength of the liquor to the violence of the disease. He speaks of 'wine' as a prophylactic against madness in general, and 'brandy' as a remedy in maniacal excitement." I do not care what Dr. Mandesly or a hundred doctors say either in its favour or against. I could not change my views, as they are founded on my own observance and experience. I believe alcoholic liquors are beneficial in cases of insanity, when judiciously administered.

(L.)

Dr. LETT, Assistant Medical Superintendent at the Provincial Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, was next examined.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Dr. Lett, what has been your experience in the treatment of the insane?

Dr. LETT.—I was engaged for several years in treating the insane at the London Asylum—for seven years and six months I was there in the capacity of Assistant Medical Superintendent. I am now engaged in a similar capacity at the Provincial Asylum for the Insane, at Toronto; and have been there about six months.

The CHAIRMAN.—You have been summoned here to give your opinion respecting the use of wine, beer, and spirits, in the treatment of the insane. What is your opinion?

Dr. LETT.—My own experience in that matter has been such that I would not like to treat any acute case of insanity without using plenty of spirits. I remember one case in which a patient had for days refused food, and had not slept for several nights. When he came to the Asylum, I determined to see what could be done without liquors, as I desired to test a case. I gave him forty grains of chloral; and as that had no effect, I increased the quantity until I gave him as much as one hundred grains in a dose. I did not care to go higher than that, so I determined to change the treatment, as up to that time he had taken very little nourishment and no sleep. The next night I went down myself, and mixed two ounces of whiskey into hot toddy punch and administered it to the patient. I got him into bed, and told the night-watch to look in upon him at times. In a few minutes the patient was asleep, and slept until three o'clock in the morning. The next day he took his nourishment. He gradually improved and progressed favourably until he was sent home recovered, and for all I know he is well now. If he were not, it is very likely I should have heard of it as I was in the Asylum for two years after that; and, as he lived within the district allotted to the London Asylum, he would have been sent there. In Toronto, and in London, alcoholic liquors are used in about the same proportion for patients. I know of cases in which the patients would have died had not spirits been used. In one case, when a patient was suffering with consumption, I gave her whiskey and beer; and I am confident her life was saved and her mind restored by so doing.

Mr. MERRICK.—You use spirits in particular diseases? In any ordinary diseases?

Answer.—No. In debilitating diseases spirituous liquors assist the digestion. There are many patients who require something to build them up, and nothing does it as well as alcohol.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you administer it to all the patients ?

Answer.—Not at all. The chronic cases, unless working, do not get it. Most acute cases receive liquors until they seem not to require it, or we do not expect to derive any more benefit by building them up.

Mr. MERRICK.—You administer liquors every day in acute cases ?

Answer.—Yes.

Mr. MERRICK.—About what quantity ?

Answer.—Each individual case determines that. Some cases require a certain quantity and other cases require more.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do those patients under the class of ordinary diseases daily receive a certain portion of spirits ?

Answer.—That class of patients to which I understand you to refer are chronics. Those of them who have been a long time in the building, and are out working every day, get a glass of beer, but some get whiskey.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—How are they physically, as a whole, who receive their allowance ?

Answer.—They are physically better when receiving beer or whiskey.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do many of the patient suffer from consumption or dyspepsia ?

Answer.—A great many.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—Does consumption bring on insanity ?

Answer.—All debilitating diseases are liable to do that ? Consumption is a disease that reduces the vital powers and if there is any tendency to insanity, the reduction of the vital powers will develop it.

Mr. ROSS.—Are those patients who are working and in an ordinary state of health better for this daily allowance ; or would they suffer if it were withdrawn ?

Answer.—I think they are better for it. Those patients who have been accustomed to the allowance would require it. The system would miss it if it were withdrawn.

Mr. BALLANTYNE.—Does the liquor encourage them to work ?

Answer.—Yes, in some cases.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—You must have a large number working ?

Answer.—Yes, there is always a large number out on the grounds.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—Do they raise all their own vegetables ?

Answer.—The farm, except a few hired assistants, is worked entirely by patients.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—How many acres have you ?

Answer.—I do not know exactly ; somewhere about 150 acres.

STEPHEN LETT,

Assist. Supt. Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tuesday, 12th February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

The *Chairman*,
Messrs. Ballantyne,
“ Ferris,
“ Gibson,
“ Merrick,

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Messrs. Ross,
“ Striker,
“ Wills.

Minutes of preceding Meeting read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

Mr. Molesworth appeared before Committee and produced letters from Foremen on Public Works in reference to Pay-Lists, and was further examined on the same subject.

(See evidence marked “ M.”)

Committee proceeded to examine Mr. Notman, Queen's Printer, in reference to the publication of the *Ontario Gazette*.

(See evidence marked "N.")

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the Committee ordered that Mr. Roberts, chief clerk in Hunter, Rose, & Co.'s printing office, be called to-morrow, to be examined in reference to papers sent from St. Catharines by Mr. Gourlay, Grand Secretary of the Orange body.

The following item on page 39, Public Accounts of 1876, was considered by Committee and passed :—

Hunter, Rose & Co., printing *Gazette*..... \$4,200 00

The Chairman stated to the Committee that he had examined the Prescription Book used at Toronto Lunatic Asylum, and found it to conform in every respect with the requisition for wine as used in the Asylum, and produced by Dr. Clark, the heading of which is here given :—

WARD NO. 3-13.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.—Wine List for the month of August, 1876.

Name of Patient.	When ordered.	Quantity per diem. Oz.	Changes in quantity.	When stopped.	Total for the month.
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Adjourned until 11 A.M. to-morrow.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(M.)

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH gave the following testimony :—I am employed as engineer to the Public Works Department, to which position I was appointed either in the year 1868 or 1869, by Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald.

The CHAIRMAN.—Please define your duties.

Answer—I have charge of the construction of all Public Works that do not come under the Architect's supervision ; that is, all works except public buildings. I have also to see to the maintenance of public works already constructed ; to inspect railways under construction ; to supervise all drainage works, the construction of bridges, dams, etc.

The CHAIRMAN—You have no control over the colonization roads ?

Answer—None.

Mr. ROSS—We wish to be informed as to the system pursued in the payment of men employed on the public works.

Answer—When the public works are carried on by day work, foremen are appointed by the Commissioner and they employ the necessary men, subject to my approval as to the rates of wages ; my general instructions are, that the men shall be employed at the current rates for the different classes of labour required ; the work constructed in this manner is such as the construction of dams, slides, bridges, etc.,—requiring labour not of the ordinary class.

The CHAIRMAN—Will you explain the modes of paying the men, and the cheques used ?

Answer—The foreman forwards a pay-list to the department ; I check the list over, and note the time, the rates charged, etc., and check them if necessary ; the pay-sheet is then returned to the foreman, and the money sent on ; sometimes the money is sent to the foreman and sometimes an officer of the department goes with the money and sees the men paid ; the latter plan serves as an efficient check upon the foreman.

To Mr. Ross—The pay-lists are not signed until the money is received ; the occasional

sending of an officer of the department to pay the money acts as a check, because the foreman does not know when the officer is coming.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you visit the works at times?

Answer—I visit all the works as often and as soon as I possibly can; my visits serve as a check upon the expenditure, as I estimate the cost and value of the work done.

The CHAIRMAN—Are you acquainted with Mr. Gunn?

Answer—Yes, with Allan Gunn; I consider him as good a workman as could be had for the class of work he constructs, such as dams, etc.

The CHAIRMAN—He receives good wages?

Answer—Four dollars a day, and I do not consider that too much; he was an old lumberman, and has had much experience in the construction of cribs, dams and slides, and consequently is thoroughly adapted to the position he now holds.

The CHAIRMAN—What are the qualifications of Mr. Walters?

Answer—He is a skilled workman, a good mechanic, and receives four dollars a day. He has designed and built a boat named the "*Nipissing*" on Lake Muskoka, and another boat named the "*Vanderbill*."

Hon. Mr. WOOD—Have you any letters which accompanied the pay lists?

Answer—Yes.

Mr. MOLESWORTH then read a letter from Mr. Gunn, showing the mode of forwarding a pay sheet, and in reference to the contents of the letter, he said:—"The burnt bridge mentioned was situated on the road between Washago and Gravenhurst, and at that time the road was the only open route to get into Muskoka. There was an urgency to have the bridge immediately reconstructed, and Mr. Gunn and a strong body of men were sent to repair it.

THE WITNESS then read a letter from Mr. Walters, which had accompanied a pay-sheet.

The CHAIRMAN—Is the practice of soliciting tenders pursued in letting the work?

Answer.—Not always. In some cases we do not ask tenders, because the work can be better constructed by day labour. In some cases we adopt a principle of part tenders. For instance, the Port Carling bridge. The wood and iron work were supplied by tender and the construction of the bridge carried on by the department by *day labour*.

Mr. ROSS.—You keep in view the economy of the public service?

Answer.—We do, by exercising discretion in every case.

Mr. BALLANTYNE.—And as a rule construct the work cheaper?

Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—Do you recollect the construction of the dam at Elliott's Falls?

Answer.—I do.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—Please describe the nature of the work, and the value of the stone used.

Answer.—It was one of those works in which we took tenders for the materials—stone and timber for instance; although there was any quantity of rock close by, it was very difficult to get loose stone. The lowest tender for stone was that of Mr. McLaughlin at three dollars a cord, and it had to be hauled two or three miles and piled in the cribs; for similar work we have paid \$3.50 per cord. It was the lowest tender of the kind we have ever received.

Mr. MERRICK.—How often do you inspect these works?

Answer.—At various times; sometimes once a fortnight, or once a month, or once in two months.

To Mr. Merrick.—The foremen are entirely under my direction; the amounts claimed in the lists are paid; we sometimes send the money by mail, or by an officer of the department; if the latter, he checks the lists when the men are paid. Men were working more than one year upon the Gull River works; when the pay lists were sent in by Mr. Walters the money was sent to him in most instances; I cannot remember how many times I visited the Gull River works during the year, but it was several times; last year the money was sent to the Gull River works, but the year previous an officer was sent several times; the letter of Mr. Gunn was sent in 1875; the same practice was pursued then as now; I keep the vouchers, and the accounts of the different parties accompanying the pay lists.

To Mr. Ross.—It is the custom of the Department to send the money on the accounts to the persons to whom it is due, and it does not pass through the foreman's hands.

To Mr. Merrick.—The pay-lists are signed by the different men when they receive their money ; I have kept no check of my visits to the Public Works, but have a general recollection of having visited them all.

Mr. MERRICK.—Who is Mr. D. F. Burke, mentioned in the Public Accounts of 1875 in connection with the inspection of Settler's Homesteads ?

Answer.—He was employed by the Department, but did not receive a regular salary ; he is not employed now ; in the Township of Ryerson, several contracts were being fulfilled, and he had to inspect the clearings and the houses, the latter having to be constructed according to certain specifications ; he was considered a competent man ; he was expected to forward pay-sheets, showing the value of the work completed ; the name of the lot, concession and township ; the name of the contractor ; the full price of the contract, and the payments made ; these returns were made in columns.

Mr. MERRICK.—I suppose in the payment of the charges for these works you have largely to rely upon the foremen.

Answer.—My personal knowledge of the work enables me to exercise a stringent check, and a personal visit to the work also assists me ; on these visits I check the number of men and their names, and estimate the value of the work.

Mr. MERRICK.—What is Walters by trade ?

Answer.—He is a ship builder.

Mr. MERRICK.—What kind of work was that on the Scugog River ?

Answer.—Walters was dredging there ; building and repairing bridges and locks.

T. N. MOLESWORTH,

Engineer, Public Works.

(N.)

Mr. JOHN NOTMAN, Queen's Printer for the Province of Ontario was called to explain the manner of conducting the *Ontario Gazette*. He testified as follows :—

The *Ontario Gazette* is published by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., at contract prices—that is, the prices which prevail for governmental and departmental printing ; there is no special contract for the *Gazette*, and the firm execute the work under my supervision.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Is the Government in receipt of a certain annual sum from this *Gazette* ?

Answer.—The Government receives a net profit of from eight to ten thousand dollars per annum ; the insertions in the *Gazette* are lower than in any newspaper in the Province ; all notices inserted in the paper have to be paid for by the individual or individuals sending them ; an exception to the low rates of advertising will be found in the case of land sales, and that exception was made to carry out an idea entertained by the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald ; he thought that if the expenses attached to sales were so heavy, that they could be felt, it would act as a deterrent influence in preventing people from allowing their land taxes to fall in arrears ; he established the rate of sixty cents a lot, and the rate has never been changed ; ordinary advertisements are charged eight cents a line for the first insertion, and two cents a line for each succeeding insertion.

To Mr. Wills.—The accounts will be found, I presume, in the Treasurer's Department ; I only certify the accounts to be correct, and never pay them personally.

To Mr. Ross.—This work being performed under contract prices, the account is presented at contract rates ; as there was a dispute about the price I have always kept a drawback of actual money ; the accounts have been presented at the increased rates of forty cents, but I have never certified them at more than the ordinary rates.

To Mr. Wills.—The drawback is about twelve per cent.

To Mr. Ross.—That is on the total account—it may sometimes be less or more, according to the nature of the work ; but I think the average will be eleven per cent.

To Mr. Wills.—I kept no such drawback before the dispute ; I paid them in full so long as I had the authority to do so, in 1873 and 1874.

To Mr. Merrick.—I hold back the increase allowed by the Government in 1873.

To Mr. Wills.—Before the prices were increased, I held back twenty per cent. on the Sessional work till its completion.

THE CHAIRMAN.—You do the same yet?

Answer.—Yes—There has been no change in that respect.

Mr. WILLS.—Therefore you hold back at the present time a total of 32½ per cent.

Answer.—I keep back enough to cover the difference if a reversion should be made to contract prices.

To Mr. Merrick.—I find that I have entered all the printing that has been done since 1875, at the contract prices; I paid Hunter, Rose & Co., the increased prices up to the end of 1874, according to instruction from the Provincial Treasurer.

Mr. MERRICK.—That is different from your statement to me the other day?

Answer.—Yes; I was speaking then from memory.

Mr. MERRICK.—Was the profit referred to, just now, realized solely from the *Gazette*?

Answer.—Yes. All advertisements go to the publishing office, as if they were sent to the Government. Certain charges are made, and a net revenue of from eight to ten thousand dollars is realized annually. The printing of the *Gazette* is entirely under the Government's control; while that is so, the advertisements are sent to the printers direct, for convenience; they insert the advertisements, make the charges, and collect the money. At the end of every month they forward me two copies of the *Gazette*; one with the cost of printing marked on it, and the other with every advertisement marked as to charges and receipts.

Mr. MERRICK.—Have you observed in the public papers an affidavit made by one Gourlay, that he had sent an advertisement to the *Gazette*, which had not appeared?

Answer.—I have.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you know anything about the matter?

Answer.—I made personal inquiry at the publishing office, and no person there seemed aware of any such advertisement having been received. The clerks, the book-keeper, and Mr. Rose himself, appeared to be entirely ignorant of the matter.

Mr. MERRICK.—Have they a particular person who looks after the correspondence? Did you see that person?

Answer.—Yes. I saw him, and he denied any knowledge of the matter; the work in the publishing office is performed very methodical, and I seldom find the clerks committing errors.

Mr. MERRICK.—Did you direct the attention of Mr. Rose to the affidavit?

Answer.—I did; and he disclaimed any knowledge of the matter; the employees seemed likewise ignorant; but the conclusion is possible that an advertisement came there without the money, and not knowing the individual who sent it, it might have been returned for the cost of printing.

Mr. MERRICK.—Explain the rule pursued regarding advertisements?

Answer.—Government officials are allowed three months credit; to other parties, such as David Jones who is unknown, and sends an advertisement without the money, we return it for the cost.

Mr. MERRICK.—Who do you mean by we?

Answer.—The contracting firm and myself, I claim a supervision over the business transactions for the *Gazette*.

Mr. MERRICK.—If the money is not sent, then it is the rule in the case of individuals not to insert the advertisement?

Answer.—Yes.

Mr. MERRICK.—In all cases?

Answer.—In most cases.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you know whether it is true, as a matter of fact, that sometimes one insertion is given and the account forwarded to the proper parties; or, is it the invariable rule, prior to receiving money to refuse any insertion?

Answer.—All such arrangements have been made under my instructions and supervision. In the case of a public man, such as Mr. Gibson or Mr. Merrick, who are known and responsible, it is customary to give the notice one insertion and then send the account. If an unknown individual sends an advertisement, insertion is refused until the account is paid. Past experience caused the enforcement of this rule.

To Mr. Merrick.—I do not know Mr. Gourlay or Thomas Keys, of St. Catharines, nor that the latter named person sent an advertisement to the *Gazette* last year, which was inserted without money; such might have been the case, if Mr. Keys was known to Hunter, Rose & Co., personally; the probabilities are, that the advertisement was thought to be good enough, and one insertion was risked; I believe that the advertisement sent last year did come to the office, and it was inserted owing to its connection with an Orange Lodge; I do not think that the advertisement alleged to have been sent by Mr. Gourlay, was received and sent back for the money; I feel satisfied, if the advertisement had been received it would have been published. Advertisements from known institutions and incorporated bodies, when sent officially, receive one insertion.

MR. MERRICK.—What is the name of the person who has charge of the correspondence of the *Gazette*?

Answer.—Mr. Roberts—he is the chief clerk for Hunter, Rose & Co.

MR. ROSS.—From enquiries made, is it your impression that the letter was received?

Answer.—Not received.

MR. ROSS.—If a loss occurred from the non-payment of any advertisement, who is responsible?

Answer.—Hunter, Rose & Co., the publishers.

Mr. Notman explained to Mr. Wills the mode of checking the accounts of the *Gazette*; also the rates charged.

To Mr. Merrick.—I have no authority for measuring the work at the new rate, but do it for personal convenience. If there should be a reversion to that price it would save a good deal of labour; I have instructions to keep the drawback. I keep an account with Hunter, Rose & Co., and give them credit every month for the work completed. I enter the increased rates in my book and withhold the drawback.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Have you any idea of the amount held back?

Answer.—If Hunter, Rose & Co. receive the increased rates, I feel satisfied there is \$10,000 due to them,—that is including this year's printing.

MR. MERRICK.—That is for the years 1875–6–7, an average of \$3000 per annum?

Answer.—Yes; the actual sum which I have retained up to the end of September last—the end of the printing year,—is \$7,982.

To Mr. Wills.—The contract prices are 28 cents per mille ems for composition; 30 cents per token for press-work; and 18 cents per vol. for binding. The increase was to 40 cents for composition, and 22 cents for binding; an increase of about ten per cent on the whole work executed. The sum of \$4,200 due to Hunter, Rose & Co., is for printing the *Gazette*, the mechanical portion of the work, and paper used. The amount will be less this year, so far as their account is concerned, because I now supply the paper; the Government can purchase the paper cheaper than Hunter, Rose & Co. can.

JOHN NOTMAN,
Queen's Printer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Wednesday, 13th Feb., 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present:

The *Chairman*,
Messrs. Ballantyne,
Gibson,
Merrick,
Striker,

Hon. Messrs. Wood,
Hardy,
Crooks,
Messrs Wills,
Ross.

Minutes of preceding meeting read, confirmed, and signed.

Committee proceeded to examine Mr. Edmond Roberts, Clerk in Hunter Rose & Co's Printing Office, in reference to papers sent from St. Catharines by Mr. Gourlay, Grand Secretary of the Orange body.

(See evidence marked ("O.")

34

MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.

District of Algoma.

52—Richard Carney, 12 months' salary as Sheriff..... 1,400 00

District of Thunder Bay.

—D. D. Vannorman, administration of Justice 1,864 09

Other Services.

53—Hon. A. Crooks, to pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables, and Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, for attendance at Courts, &c., and the Clerks of Assize 5,605 96

EDUCATION.

*Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.**Salaries.*

76—M. J. Fletcher, two months' salary as second-assistant master 133 34

Passed.

Expenses.

77—Hart & Rawlinson, magazines..... 145 43
Accounts produced and passed.

Museum and Library.

78—E. J. Potter, Art Journals, magazines, &c., 221 85
Accounts produced and passed.

*Normal School, Ottawa.**Expenses.*

86—Hart & Rawlinson, newspapers and periodicals 129 91
87—Sundry newspapers, subscriptions, etc..... 45 50

Accounts produced and passed.

Adjourned until 11 A.M., to-morrow.

A. MC. L. ROSS,
Chairman.

(O.)

Mr. EDMOND ROBERTS, examined by Mr. Merrick, testified as follows :—I am in the employ of Hunter Rose & Co. ; I transact a part of the correspondence for the *Ontario Gazette*, and oversee the remainder ; I do not, as a rule, personally answer the letters—a junior clerk named Booth does that ; he is known as the *Gazette* clerk.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Do you receive all the correspondence.

Answer.—Yes.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you remember having received in December last, a letter from one Gourlay.

Answer.—I remember receiving the letter, but I do not know the date ; I have looked for the letter but cannot find it ; I do not know positively what has become of the letter.

To Mr. Merrick.—I remember seeing the letter, I have seen Mr. Gourlay's affidavit in a newspaper ; my attention was called to it ; I have no positive remembrance as to the contents of the letter, and can only surmise that it contained instructions to give an advertisement a certain number of insertions.

Mr. MERRICK.—When you receive notices for insertion in the *Gazette*, do you put them on file ?

Answer.—If they are separate from the letter containing the instructions ; it frequently happens that both the notice and the letter are on one piece of paper.

Mr. MERRICK.—What was the case in reference to the present letter.

Answer.—I cannot state positively as to the present letter, but I think the instructions and notice must have been on one piece of paper.

To Mr. Merrick.—I do not remember having seen Mr. Gourlay in the office ; I did not reply to the letter personally ; it is probable on receiving the letter that I instructed the clerk to reply, or else the clerk asked me for instructions, and Mr. Gourlay being an entire stranger to us, we asked him for the money ; my impression is that the letter was signed by Mr. Gourlay, but whether as an officer of the Orange Association, I cannot tell ; I saw a copy of the letter said to have been sent, and which appeared in a St. Catharine's paper ; I think it was a true copy.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you remember how that letter was signed ?

Answer.—I did not notice particularly, but my impression is that it was signed by Mr. Gourlay.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you remember the character of the notice sent ?

Answer.—No ; except that it was about the Orange body.

To Mr. Merrick.—I have been in my present employment about eight or ten years ; I remember the notice sent by Mr. Keyes the year previous ; I do not remember whether it was signed in his private or official capacity ; I will not say positively, but I think it was signed as "Grand Secretary ;" our practice is, when we know a man who has sent a notice, or have had dealings with him, or are acquainted with him, to give the notice one insertion, and then send back for the money ; we have given credit both to private individuals and to corporations.

Mr. MERRICK.—Was the money remitted with the letter from Mr. Keyes ?

Answer.—I do not think the money was remitted at the time ; Mr. Rose (possibly having some knowledge of Mr. Keyes), instructed the *Gazette* clerk to insert the notice.

Mr. MERRICK.—It was in consequence of having some knowledge of Mr. Keyes that the notice was inserted without the money at that time ?

Answer.—Yes ; I find that that was the case.

Mr. MERRICK.—Do you know anything of the Orange Association ?

Answer.—I know there is such a body ; but I know nothing as to their financial standing.

Mr. MERRICK.—Would you consider an advertisement sent from their Grand Secretary, as being responsible ?

Answer.—I believe we would in anything else than the *Gazette*. We look to the individual rather than to the Order for paying advertising accounts.

To Mr. Merrick.—I assume all the responsibility for inserting advertisements ; when I receive an advertisement from an unknown person, without the money, I endeavour to make inquiries or look to our reference book, as to the financial standing of the man if he be a business man ; I do not remember the date when I received the letter from Mr. Gourlay.

Mr. MERRICK.—Have you any distinct recollection of receiving the notice, and sending back the letter saying that you required the money first ?

Answer.—I remember receiving the letter ; and we have a printed form for the reply. This is the form :—

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO GAZETTE,

Toronto,

187.

SIR,—It is customary with us to ask for money in advance from parties desiring to advertise in the "*Gazette*," and we beg to request a remittance of \$ ———, on receipt of which we shall be happy to give your notice the necessary insertions.

Yours truly,

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.

To —————

Mr. MERRICK.—How do you account then for not having the actual letter from Mr. Gourlay ?

Answer.—I do not know whether we received an actual letter ; the letter might possibly be a few lines saying, insert so many times in the *Gazette*, followed by the notice on the same piece of paper ; in such case we return both the letter and notice as they are in one.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—In returning the letter the notice would go back with it ?

Answer.—Yes.

Mr. MERRICK.—This printed form does not set forth that you return the notice ; it merely asks for a remittance to cover the cost of publication ?

Answer.—Yes.

To Mr. Merrick.—Mr. James Booth is the clerk who answers the letters ; I have asked him about the letter and he can recollect nothing in reference to it ; there are from ten to twenty a day of that kind of letters ; we do not keep copies of such correspondence.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Was this notice ever returned to Mr. Gourlay, with the money ?

Answer.—Not that I am aware of.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Can you say that it was not ?

Answer.—It was not.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Did he ever send you the money without returning the notice ?

Answer.—No.

To Mr. Hardy.—He never made any answer to our request for the money ; I open all replies or personally oversee them, if they relate to the *Gazette* ; it is customary to send copies of the *Gazette* to those advertising being necessary to the advertiser ; Mr. Gourlay never wrote asking for a copy of the *Gazette*, nor did he write complaining that the notice had not appeared ; I never saw Mr. Gourlay to my knowledge.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Mr. Gourlay was a new officer ?

Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Therefore, being unknown to you, you treated him as an individual ?

Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—You—that is Hunter, Rose & Co.—are responsible for all moneys lost ?

Answer.—We are, and consequently we look after the collections.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Do the members of the Government or any member of the Government ever interfere as to the nature of the notices which go into the *Gazette* ?

Answer.—Never.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Or any officer of the Departments ?

Answer.—No. The first I heard about the notice since its return to Mr. Gourlay, was when the question was brought up a few days ago, in the House.

To Mr. Hardy.—Having written once for the money, we would not, in the ordinary course of things, write again ; if the money had been returned the notice would have been inserted ; we never had any correspondence with Mr. Gourlay, as he was the new Secretary ; I did not know that he had been elected Secretary.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—You say that Mr. Gourlay never inquired from the office why the notice was not inserted ?

Answer.—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. WILLS.—Do you remember ever having received such a notice ?

Answer.—I do.

Mr. WILLS.—Do you recollect having answered, and asking for money ?

Answer.—I recollect doing so, or of having directed the clerk to do so.

Mr. WILLS.—Do you know from actual knowledge that the letter was ever sent to him ?

Answer.—I have no reason to believe that it was not.

Mr. WILLS.—Do you know that it was ?

Answer.—I do not know positively ; I recollect giving the instructions.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—If the notice had not been returned, would it have been copied ?

Answer.—It would have been filed with the letters and retained. I looked yesterday, but could not observe any traces of it.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—What is the custom when you receive a notice and intend to insert it ?

Answer.—It is placed on the file and entered by the *Gazette* clerk in his book and then sent to the foreman of the printing office.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Then you say if the notice had been filed in the office, it must have been entered into the book ?

Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Then, in this case, the notice was not entered into the book and filed ?

Answer.—No.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—The file is used for future reference ?

Answer.—Yes. Letters are duly docketed and filed alphabetically.

To Mr. Hardy.—If the letter had been received and retained, I would be able to put my hand upon it ; I have no doubt that the notice was returned ; a great many of the printed forms are used ; if a notice is sent back, we keep no copy of it but trust to our memory to recall the circumstances. Mr. Rose never interferes in such a matter, and he knows nothing of the proceedings except through me ; I am the chief clerk in the office. Mr. Rose never interferes with routine *Gazette* business, and would not know anything about minor transactions unless his attention was drawn to a particular matter ; I did not ask him about Mr. Gourlay, for I very rarely ask him whether he knows such and such a man ; I think, from my position in connection with the *Gazette*, I have more knowledge about men transacting business with it than Mr. Rose has.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—If this notice was not inserted, it was owing to the fault of Mr. Gourlay in not returning it with the money ?

Answer.—Yes, that was the sole and only reason.

Mr. MERRICK.—How can you make that statement when you are not sure that you received the letter, or positive that you instructed the young man to reply to it. You are not positive the reply was sent ?

Answer.—I am positive the letter was received.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—If your attention had been drawn by any circumstance to the fact that this man was the Secretary of the Orange Association ; or if you had noticed a signature of his to that effect, would you not have authorized the insertion of the notice ?

Answer.—As a rule I would have done so ; but my attention was not directed to his official capacity.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—There was nothing in the letter that would have done so ?

Answer.—I do not remember anything.

Mr. GIBSON.—Do you recollect Mr. Gourlay coming into the office ?

Answer.—I do not.

Mr. GIBSON.—If he had been there would you have seen him ; or whom would he have seen ?

Answer.—I might not have seen him, as I am somewhat hid from view ; the probabilities are that he would have addressed a clerk and been referred to the *Gazette* clerk ; but that clerk says he knows nothing of the matter.

To Mr. Ross.—If he had complained in the office about the non-insertion of the notice, it would have been the duty of the *Gazette* clerk to have answered him.

To Mr. Gibson.—If Mr. Booth had been out at the time Mr. Gourlay had called, the matter would have had to wait until he returned.

To Mr. Merrick.—It might have been referred to Mr. Rose ; when Mr. Gourlay says that he saw the notice on the file in the office, that might have been so, because it would not have been returned by that time.

To Mr. Wills.—If he saw the notice on the file, it was before we had returned it.

EDMOND L. ROBERTS.

(P a.)

Mr. J. W. LANGMUIR, Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., gave the following testimony : The special travelling expenses, amounting to \$299.84, in the Public Accounts of 1876, comprise two items : \$149 of the amount was for expenses connected with the investigation made into the general affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville, and into certain charges made against the Principal. The whole sum was absorbed in the payment of witnesses and other necessary expenses of the examination. At the time I contended it was not a proper charge to make upon my contingencies, but should have been charged to the Institute. Mr. Wood's expenses and my own are included in the amount. The remaining \$150, which complete the \$299, were for my expenses in attending the Convention of Medical Superintendents held in Philadelphia, and in visiting ten or twelve of the public institutions of the United States. The institutions were visited in order to give me information relative to the latest improvements in the construction and furnishing of public institutions ; as the Province contemplated at that time extensive construction of public works. My expenses amounted to \$225, but the Province only allowed me \$150. The \$620 were for ordinary travelling expenses, full information respecting which was given last year.

To Mr. Wills.—I received \$150 on account for going to the convention in June, 1876. It was a convention of medical superintendents, and held in the city of Philadelphia. The convention is held annually, and all matters affecting public institutions are discussed. It is desirable that I should attend in order to keep abreast of the times.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

COMMITTEE ROOM, Thursday, 14th February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Wood,	Messieurs Gibson,
Messieurs Ross, <i>Chairman, pro tem.</i>	“ Striker.
“ Williams,	

No quorum at 11.20 A.M

A. M. Ross,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, Friday, 15th February, 1878.

The Committee met at 11 A.M., pursuant to call of Mr. Ross, *Chairman, pro tem.*

Present :

Hon. Mr. Wood,	Hon. Mr. Hardy,
Messieurs Deacon,	Messieurs Gibson,
“ Merrick,	“ Ross,
“ Striker,	“ Williams,
“ Wills.	

In the absence of Mr. Clarke (Wellington), Mr. Ross was appointed Chairman, *pro tem.*
Minutes of preceeding meeting read, confirmed and signed.

Committee proceeded to examine J. R. Dickson, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Kingston Asylum for the Insane, as to the use of spirituous liquors in said Institution.

(See evidence marked “ P.”)

Dr. Dickson also produced several Reports in reference to the mortality of patients in different Asylums for the Insane, showing that the death-rate is based upon the population in all the different Reports compiled in those Institutions.

Committee next proceeded to examine J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education, in reference to the following items :—

Page 76. M. J. Fletcher, 2 months' salary as Assistant Master,	\$133 34
“ 77. Hart & Rawlinson, Magazines.....	145 43
“ 78. E. J. Potter, Art Journals, &c	221 85
“ 86. Hart & Rawlinson, Newspapers and Periodicals.	129 91
Sunday Newspapers. Subscriptions.....	45 50

(See evidence marked “ Q.”)

On motion of Mr. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Williams, it was Resolved, “ That all the evidence given before this Committee on the subject of beer, wine and spirits in the treatment of the Insane in our Asylums be reported to the House forthwith.”

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Wood, the Committee ordered Mr. J. W. Langmuir, Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, to be notified to attend on Tuesday next, the 19th instant, to give evidence on the question of the treatment of the Insane in the Asylums, and on the cost or expenses of the same.

On motion of Mr. Wills, the Committee ordered that the following account of McGaw & Winnett, Page 107, Public Accounts, 1876, be produced :—

Sundry expenses of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, before	
Government House was ready.....	\$572 29

Adjourned until 11 A.M. on Tuesday next, the 19th instant.

A. M. Ross,
Chairman, pro tem.

(P.)

February 15th, 1878.

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., was examined relative to the non-use of alcohol in the treatment of the insane. He said:—"I am the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Kingston, and have occupied that position since the year 1869, although I was an officer in the same asylum two years previous. I was a member of the Commission of Lunacy for the old Province of Canada. I have had lunatics passing through my hands since 1852, and had not much experience anterior to that year. I believe the use of alcohol to be thoroughly unnecessary in the treatment of the insane, and for seven years not a drop has been used in the Kingston Asylum. The Rockwood Asylum, as it was called, has the best record of any Asylum in the country. At the very commencement we were disadvantageously situated. The very nucleus of the asylum was 29 patients transferred from the Toronto Asylum. Of that number, six are still in the Asylum (three men and three women), one has been transferred to Hamilton, and twenty-two died. Next, five females were sent by Dr. Landor from the Malden Asylum; of that number, one died and four are still hopelessly insane. A large number were then admitted from the various gaols, who had been rejected by the other asylums, and Mr. Langmuir knows the character of those patients. They were patients of the very worst type, and whose friends were unable to pay for their maintenance. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Rockwood Asylum can show a better record than any asylum on this continent, and better than two-thirds of the asylums in England. For the last seven years we have not used alcohol in our treatment of the patients. I have prepared a table showing what I mean by my statement relative to a record. In the report of the *Globe*, Dr. Clarke and Dr. Workman made a great error in calculating the ratio of deaths. When the ratio of deaths is considered, either in relation to a city or to a public institution, the ratio should be in relation to the whole population, and not to the births or the admissions during the year. As our asylum was first filled with patients thrown out from the other asylums, we could not then be expected to compare favourably with other asylums. So far as I have been able to learn from the reports of a great many asylums, the practice is to draw the percentage of deaths from the average population or the whole population, and not from the admissions during the year. The returns furnished by Dr. Clarke were in reference to the ratio of deaths on the admissions, but such a practice is not adopted. It would be just as reasonable to take the ratio of the deaths in the City of Toronto, based upon the total number of those who during the year had come into the city to reside, or upon the number of births. Such a return would be valueless, and all returns must be the percentage of the whole population. I have therefore prepared a table contrasting the asylums at London, Toronto, and Kingston, during the years 1871 to 1877, during which time alcohol was not used in any form at Kingston. In each year I furnish the population of the Toronto Asylum, the total number of deaths, and the percentage; and then furnish the same information in regard to Kingston and London. I then add the percentages for the seven years together in the case of each asylum, and divide by seven, which gives me the average percentage. The average percentage of deaths for Toronto (with alcohol), is 5.84; London (with alcohol), 5.2; and Kingston (without alcohol), 3.88. To show that that is the proper way to strike an average, I purpose quoting from a large number of reports on asylums. First, there is my own report on the Rockwood Asylum to the Dominion Government, which gives the total number discharged, the average number of residents, percentage recovered on admissions, and the percentage of deaths on average number of residents.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do these returns include the attendants as well as the insane inmates?

Dr. DICKSON—No, only the lunatics. I have a number of reports to show that the manner of arriving at a percentage is, as I have done on this occasion, based on the whole population, and not on the admissions during the year. This (producing a report) is a report of the medical superintendent of the asylum at Stockton, California; and in columns a return shows the number of "admissions, recoveries, discharged uncured, deaths, escaped, number resident at the close of each year, increase, decrease, whole number treated, per cent. of recoveries to admissions and per cent. of deaths on the number treated." This (producing report) is the report on the hospital for the insane, at Gladesville,

New South Wales, Australia, for the year 1875. It shows the number admitted, discharged, died, remaining, average number resident, percentage of recoveries on admission, percentage of deaths on average number resident. I never saw a statement before giving the percentage of deaths on the admissions for the year. The next is the "Annual Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, for the year 1876." It shows the percentage of recoveries on admissions, and the percentage of deaths on all under treatment.

The CHAIRMAN.—Your object is to prove that your method of making statistical returns is according to the general practice.

Dr. DICKSON.—Yes. The report of the trustees of the Northampton (Massachusetts) State Lunatic Asylum gives the percentage of deaths on the whole number of patients; the percentage on the daily average number of patients.

The CHAIRMAN.—Are you sure, Dr. Dickson, that Dr. Clarke in his evidence referred only to the deaths on admissions?

Dr. DICKSON.—As reported in the *Globe* he did.

The Chairman after consulting the official evidence, declared that Dr. Dickson was correct.

Dr. DICKSON.—I am only quoting the reports of the different asylums to show that the average of the deaths are taken on the total population. The percentage of deaths on the admissions during the year are no more reliable in regard to asylums than the percentage of deaths on the births in a city during a year would be. The report of the County Lunatic Asylum at Prestwich, Lancashire, for 1875, gives the percentage of deaths on average numbers, and the percentage of deaths on the total numbers under treatment. The report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, for 1874, gives the percentage "recovered of all discharged, deaths of all under care, and deaths of average number in hospitals." The percentage is given in each division. The nineteenth annual report of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, Cambridgeshire, England, shows the percentage of recoveries on admissions and the percentage of deaths on average number resident. I think that these illustrations are sufficient, and Mr. Langmuir can testify that my manner of showing the percentage is the prevalent one.

Mr. LANGMUIR.—The percentages on admissions is only shown for special purposes.

Dr. DICKSON.—It is not fair to take the percentage of deaths for one single year; but the average percentage for a number of years should be taken. For instance, the percentage of deaths in Kingston in 1873 was only 2.72; whereas in Toronto in 1876 it was 7.42. The proper and just method is to take a number of years, add the percentage together, and strike the general average. Our general average for seven years has only been 3.88, a little more than one-half the general average for Toronto, which was 5.84.

The witness presented the following tabulated statement, showing the relative number of deaths in the Three Asylums named:—

YEAR.	TORONTO.			LONDON.			KINGSTON.		
	Population.	Deaths.	Per centage.	Population.	Deaths.	Per centage.	Population.	Deaths.	Per centage.
1871	703	28	3.95	498	15	3.02	390	18	4.61
1872	745	38	5.10	572	27	4.75	413	21	5.03
1873	758	49	6.46	619	43	6.94	403	11	2.72
1874	768	40	5.20	566	28	4.91	493	14	3.47
1875	790	48	6.07	735	53	7.21	400	14	3.50
1876	956	71	7.42	705	32	4.53	401	14	3.46
1877	863	58	6.72	712	27	3.79	432	19	4.39
			7 (40.92 5.84			7 (35.15 5.2			7 (27.18 3.88

Dr. DICKSON.—The per centage is based on the deaths in the total population. Alcohol has been discarded in every form at Kingston, but is used at both London and Toronto.

Mr. DEACON.—To what cause do you assign the difference in the percentages?

Dr. DICKSON.—In a great measure to the absence of alcoholic liquor in the treatment of the insane. Our patients also work in a manner in which they do not work in the other Asylums. Climate influences also have an effect, and we have abundance of good water and the best of air. The statement I have just furnished shows the per centage from the year 1871, when I discarded the use of alcohol in the Asylum; but these returns are for the years previous, when alcohol was used :—

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.												Remaining 31st December in each year.	Average number of Residents.			Percentage Recovered on Admissions.			Percentage of deaths on average number of Residents.			
				Recovered.			Improved.			Stationary.			Dead.													
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1855	20	0	20	1	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	20	24	83	24	83	24	83	24	83	24	83
1856	5	0	5	2	0	2	3	1	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	24	34	15	48	59	24	83	50	28	50	
1857	15	15	30	2	0	2	3	2	3	1	0	1	3	0	21	69	45	21	69	45	21	69	45	21	69	
1858	21	10	31	3	2	5	4	1	4	1	0	1	4	0	24	83	59	24	83	59	24	83	59	24	83	
1859	26	6	32	5	2	7	5	1	5	1	0	1	5	0	25	88	63	25	88	63	25	88	63	25	88	
1860	25	1	26	7	2	9	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	23	87	64	23	87	64	23	87	64	23	87	
1861	23	2	25	10	0	10	4	2	2	2	0	2	4	0	64	87	64	23	87	64	23	87	64	23	87	
1862	15	1	16	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	72	98	70	26	98	70	26	98	70	26	98	
1863	20	4	24	8	0	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	70	95	91	25	95	91	25	95	91	25	95	
1864	21	3	24	13	2	15	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	91	116	102	29	116	102	29	116	102	29	116	
1865	32	3	35	6	2	8	3	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	102	131	106	29	131	106	29	131	106	29	131	
1866	27	8	35	9	1	10	5	1	5	0	1	1	5	0	110	139	106	29	139	106	29	139	106	29	139	
1867	32	0	32	10	0	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	133	198	132	65	198	132	65	198	132	65	198	
1868	50	39	89	7	1	8	6	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	188	289	156	101	289	156	101	289	156	101	289	
1869	76	55	131	6	9	15	10	0	10	0	0	1	10	0	215	335	203	120	335	203	120	335	203	120	335	
1870	71	38	109	22	6	28	13	0	13	0	1	1	13	0	208	349	212	141	349	212	141	349	212	141	349	
1871	21	34	55	18	4	22	8	1	8	1	1	1	8	1	208	349	212	141	349	212	141	349	212	141	349	
	500	219	719	130	29	159	35	5	40	5	2	7	122	42	164											

Dr. DICKSON.—These returns are from my report to the Dominion Government, relative to the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum during the year 1871. I have here a table showing the per centage of discharges from the Toronto, London, and Kingston Asylums, based on the yearly admissions, and in each case showing the total number of admissions and the number discharged, and the yearly percentage. I find the average per centage of discharges to be—Toronto, 51·14; London, 38·33; and Kingston, 53·78.

The following table was then put in :—

YEARS.	TORONTO.			LONDON.			KINGSTON.		
	Admissions.	Discharges.	Per centage.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Per centage.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Per centage.
1871	174	77	44·25	135	26	19·25	44	22	50·00
1872	148	78	52·70	115	45	39·13	56	23	41·07
1873	131	82	62·58	123	43	34·95	65	31	47·69
1874	142	85	59·85	132	59	44·69	39	28	71·79
1875	150	79	52·66	130	50	38·46	42	23	54·76
1876	297	112	37·71	112	39	34·82	39	22	56·41
1877	232	112	48·27	129	74	57·36	42	23	54·76
	1274	625	7 358·02	876	336	7 268·66	327	172	7 376·48
			51·14			38·33			53·78

Dr. DICKSON.—From this tabulated statement, it is evident, notwithstanding that we received so many bad cases, that with the non-alcoholic treatment, the average per centage of discharges on the total admissions is in favour of Kingston. All these tabulated statements have been prepared from Mr. Langmuir's reports, and can be made up by any hon. member who takes the trouble. I do not desire that the Committee shall accept my evidence unsupported, as I have been a teetotaller for 42 years; so I will furnish a few authorities in support of my views relative to the use of alcohol. I intend to quote from "The transactions of the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia," held in the year 1876, at which I was present. It was the largest scientific assembly ever held upon this continent, and over 370 representative medical gentlemen were present. Dr. M. Hodder, from Toronto, was present; as also were Dr. Grant, from Ottawa; Dr. Belland, Dr. R. P. Howard, from Montreal; Dr. Gross, Philadelphia; W. L. Atlee, Pennsylvania; J. Tufnell, Ireland; C. Lange, Denmark; W. H. Hingston, Canada; H. Miryake, Japan; Michael Rudnew, Russia; Prof. Hueter, Germany; F. Semeleder, Austria; Johan Hyort, Norway; R. F. Hudson, Australia; Pierre Debaisieux, Belgium; William Adams, England; A. R. Simpson, Scotland; &c. At that Assembly in the section on "Medicine," a paper was read by Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., of Metuchen, N. J., on "Alcohol in its therapeutic relations as a food and as a medicine." In that paper Dr. Hunt considered, "The value of alcohol as a food; its value as a medicine; and how far its value is modified by variability in the composition of spirituous liquors." He says :—

"Any article to rank as a food, must be convertible into tissue or force, in such a way as to contribute to healthy vitality and to aid the body in the performance of its normal functions. This includes that energy which the body needs in the execution of its own processes of nutrition and repair, and that which must be generated to fit it for the expenditure of proper force in its contact with the world about it. So definite is the relation between the human system and the human foods by which it is sustained and propelled, that in respect to most of them we are not left in doubt. If we take any one of the ordinary aliments, and subject it to chemical analysis, then apply the same process of examination to human material, we are not slow to trace the correspondence of the two. Since chemistry has come to be more perfect in its methods of analysis, and physiological investigators have been careful to study relations, and test them by science and art combined, their adaptations are seen to be systematic and definite.

"The ascertainable qualities which constitute a food are, in the original paper, illustrated by a comparison of the various aliments with the organic constituents of the body. A description is given of the ascertained processes of their conversion into tissue and force. The testimony of Worklyn, Fowne, Attfield, Budes, Liebig and Bernard, is adduced as to the accuracy of our knowledge of foods, with allusions to the experiments and testimony of Voit, Bischoff, Wilson, Playfair, Lankester, Frankland, Haughton, Mapother, and others. It is shown that alcohol, as subjected to such tests, fails to establish itself as a food.]"

That is why I say in my report, that

"Alcohol, whether given in the form of beer, wine, or whiskey, has in every case the same destructive tendency."

And that it does not build up the human body. Now, I am supporting that statement by testimony I did not know of at the time I penned my report. Dr. Hunt proceeds to view the question from a scientific standpoint, to the end of the paper. What action did that section of the Congress take upon the paper?

"On motion of Dr. J. M. Rridge, of Camden, N.J., seconded by Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, Ill., the conclusions of Dr. Hunt's paper were adopted as expressing the opinion of the section, and were ordered to be transmitted to the National Temperance Society, the Women's National Christian Temperance Union, and the Friends' Temperance Union of New York, in reply to communications addressed by those bodies to the International Medical Congress, and by the Congress referred to the section on medicine."

The Committee, will, therefore, notice, that it is not merely an individual opinion which I have read, but opinions endorsed by the leading Scientific Congress on this continent. Dr. B. W. Richardson, speaks most emphatically in the same manner. In his work on "The Diseases of Modern Life" (p. 234), he says:—

"It is assumed by most persons that alcohol gives strength, and we hear feeble persons saying daily that they are being 'kept up by stimulants.' This means actually that they are being kept down; but the sensation they derive from the immediate action of the stimulant deceives them, and leads them to attribute passing good to what, in the large majority of cases, is persistent evil. The evidence is all perfect that alcohol gives no potential power to brain or muscle."

Then, further on he adds:—

"To search for force in alcohol is, to my mind, equivalent to the act of seeking for the sun in subterranean gloom, until all is night."

Besides injuring the brain, alcohol effects the spinal cord. On this point, the same authority says:—

"The brain and spinal cord, and all the nervous matter, like all other parts become subject, under the influence of alcohol, to organic deterioration. The membranes enveloping the nervous substance undergo thickening. The blood-vessels are subjected to change of structure by which their resistance and resilience are impaired; and the true nervous matter is sometimes modified, by softening or shrinking of its texture, by degeneration of its cellular structure, or by interposition of fatty particles."

"These deteriorations of cerebral and spinal matter give rise to a series of derangements, which show themselves in the worst forms of nervous disease."

I believe with the authority just quoted, that alcohol produces the disease mentioned; and doing so, I would be highly culpable if I were to prescribe alcohol to cure the very disease which I believe it to produce. If necessary, I can produce more authority to prove that the statement in my report is true, both in regard to the manner of determining the ratio of discharges and deaths, and the main assertion made relative to the destructive tendency of alcohol. I do not believe that alcohol prevents a waste of tissue, but rather the reverse—it accelerates a waste of tissue. In the cases referred to by Dr. Clarke, I should think alcohol would be a most dangerous agent to use, because it will prevent conversion or waste of tissue; it would be liable at times to arrest the ordinary secretions by the liver and kidneys, which would be followed by jaundice, and uræmic poisoning.

MR. DEACON.—Since you reject the use of alcohol, do you use opiate or opium in any form to soothe an unruly or excitable patient?

DR. DICKSON.—An opiate would be generally used in the case of exhaustion. In the other asylums the patients are given a pint of ale or porter; but I give them beef tea or milk to build up their systems.

Mr. DEACON.—The “doctors” the other day stated that it was useful to give a glass of wine or beer or spirits to unruly or excitable patients; and if they did not do so, they would have to use opium?

Dr. DICKSON.—To quiet patients we use hydrate of chloral or bromide of potassium. I never saw patients go to sleep on alcohol without having drank enough to produce drunkenness.

The CHAIRMAN.—Would you think four ounces of spirits enough to make a man drunk?

Dr. DICKSON.—I consider the least particle of whiskey too much.

The CHAIRMAN.—That was not the question. Do you consider four ounces of spirits enough to produce intoxication?

Dr. DICKSON.—With some it would.

Mr. DEACON.—How much is four ounces?

Dr. DICKSON.—About two wine glasses full. A single wine glass holds two ounces. I will read the experiments as to the effects of alcohol, made by Dr. Parkes, assisted by Count Wollowicz. The former was a medical officer in the English army, and had command of large bodies of men, and unusual facilities for conducting experiments. Their results (conducted with water and alcohol) were as follows:—

“The average number of beats of the heart in 24 hours (as calculated from eight observations made in 14 hours), during the first, or water period, was 106,000; in the first alcoholic period, it rose to 127,000, or about 21,000 more; and, in a later stage to 131,000, or 25,000 more.

“The subjoined details are from their own report:—

“The highest of the daily means of the pulse observed during the first or water period, was 77·5; but on this day our observations were deficient. The next highest daily mean was 77 beats.

“If, instead of the mean of the eight days or 73·57, we compared the mean of this one day, viz., 77 beats per minute, with the alcoholic days, so as to be sure not to overestimate the action of the alcohol, we find:—

“On the 9th day, with one fluid ounce of alcohol, the heart beat 430 times more.

“On the 10th day, with two fluid ounces, 1872 times more.

“On the 11th day, with four fluid ounces, 12,960 times more.

“On the 12th day, with six fluid ounce, 30,672 times more.

“On the 13th day, with eight fluid ounces, 23,904 times more.

“On the 14th day, with eight fluid ounces, 25,488 times more.

“But as there was ephemeral fever on the 12th day, it is right to make a deduction, and to estimate the number of beats in that day as midway between the 11th and 13th days, or 18,432. Adopting this, the mean daily excess of beats during the alcoholic days was 14,492, or an increase of rather more than 13 per cent.

“The first day of alcohol gave an excess of four per cent., and the last of 23 per cent.; and the mean of these two, gives almost the same percentage of excess as the mean of the six days.

“Admitting that each beat of the heart was as strong during the alcoholic period as in the water period (and it was really more powerful), the heart on the last two days of alcohol, was doing one-fifth more work.

“Adopting the lowest estimate which has been given of the daily work done by the heart, viz., as equal to 122 tons lifted one foot, the heart, during the alcoholic period, did daily work in excess, equal to lifting 15·8 tons one foot, and in the last two days, did extra work to the amount of 24 tons lifted as far.

“The period of rest for the heart was shortened, though, perhaps, not to such an extent as would be inferred from the number of beats; for each contraction was sooner over. The heart, on the fifth and sixth days after alcohol was left off, and apparently at the time when the last traces of alcohol were eliminated, showed in the sphygmographic tracings, signs of unusual feebleness; and, perhaps, in consequence of this, when the brandy quickened the heart again, the tracings showed a more rapid contraction of the ventricles, but less power than in the alcoholic period. The brandy acted, in fact, on a heart whose nutrition had not been perfectly restored.’”

Then it proceeds to show that the increased action of the heart is followed by loss of power.

The CHAIRMAN.—As the point may be lost sight of, will you state whether the evidence proves that first, through the use of alcohol, the beating of the heart is increased to be followed by a relax?

Dr. DICKSON.—That was the object of the evidence. The first increase is more than counterbalanced by the after feebleness. It diminishes strength, while increasing the rapidity of the heart's beatings.

Mr. WILLS.—What do you think of alcohol as an aid to digestion?

Dr. DICKSON.—I do not think it is an aid to digestion. I have had unusual facilities for observing the beneficial effects of alcohol, if there were any, when I was in an official capacity in a large hospital; I have also received several marks of distinction; I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; a Fellow Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. In the hospital in London, I have seen dray-men who have drank large quantities of liquor, come in with a finger merely bruised by a barrel, and become seized with an attack of erysipelas—an attack which a man whose body is in a normal condition would not be subjected to, even if he should injure himself in precisely the same manner. I was surgeon to the Kingston Penitentiary for ten years, and men were brought in there completely broken down by drink; they would cry out for a glass of liquor, but not believing men in that condition could be weaned, we cut them right off. As a substitute, we used beef tea and milk, and the patients recovered. Regarding the relative benefit of alcohol in the prevention of exhaustion, Dr. Parkes says in a report (which I regret I have not brought), that among the troops in Africa, those who were drinkers most readily succumbed to the climate, whereas, the teetotallers were able to stand much exhaustion, and only used tea and coffee. The Hindoos, as a race, are abstainers from intoxicating liquors, and are able to withstand the oppressive influences of the climate, and Europeans (who abstain from the use of alcohol), are similarly fortunate.

Mr. DEACON.—What about tobacco?

Dr. DICKSON.—I have abolished its use in the asylum altogether, as it has not a soothing effect; it was used until recently. Every working patient in the asylum is given a quart of coffee. They are healthy, and we have a much larger proportion of working patients than any other asylum. Breakfast is served at seven o'clock in the morning (at half-past seven this season of the year); dinner at twelve; and at three o'clock every workman receives coffee. The diet is varied from day to day.

Mr. WILLS.—The "doctor" said the other day that beer was supplied to the working patients, What do you use?

Dr. DICKSON.—I use coffee, and it agrees well with the men.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—Does Mr. Langmuir's report bear you out that the men do more work on coffee and tea, than on beer?

Dr. DICKSON.—Mr. Langmuir can himself state as to that.

Mr. LANGMUIR.—Dr. Dickson's lunatics are capital workers, and very healthy.

Mr. DEACON.—I referred to the item for fruit the other day, in connection with the Kingston Asylum; and supposed that you expended more money in the fruit treatment instead of in alcohol; but I was told the expenditure was due to you not having much land. Is that so?

Dr. DICKSON.—We have only thirty-five acres of land; one-fifth of which only is arable. There is not sufficient ground to give our patients exercise, and working exercise is necessary for hygienic purposes. The soil is not good—only five acres are in actual cultivation—and the remainder is rocky land. The situation, so far as good air and water are concerned, is excellent, but the soil is miserable. The building is of stone, and one of the finest built asylums on the continent.

(Q.)

J. G. HODGINS, Deputy-Minister of Education, gave the following testimony:—The principal object of the Department in incurring this expense, is to furnish the students for

the position of teachers, with perfect information relative to their profession; also to give them the satisfaction of perusing newspapers received from different parts of the country, including those from their own localities. It was desirable to cultivate a taste for reading literature connected with educational matters, so that when they returned to their homes they would continue to feel an interest in and read educational periodicals, so as to keep themselves informed as to the latest propositions. To carry out that idea, the leading educational periodicals have been subscribed to. In addition to this, it was noticed that there was scarcely a number issued of the leading British and American magazines which did not contain an important article interesting to educationalists; consequently many such magazines have been supplied. It was also thought that young men and young women leaving their homes would like to have access to their local newspapers, and a list of the principal provincial newspapers was prepared, and selections made from it. In order to prevent a number of small accounts being furnished, the order was sent to one firm—Hart and Rawlinson. When the Department was in a sort of tentative condition, it was deemed desirable that the officers of the Department, in the interests of our own system of education should be kept informed as to the educational movement in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe; therefore, a number of the leading magazines were supplied to the Department. It was also necessary to have a report of the debates in the English House of Commons, which are frequently on educational matters, but thinking the daily *Times* would be too expensive, the tri-weekly edition was purchased. The leading reviews—such as the *Edinburgh Review*—have been taken, and in the reorganization of the *Journal of Education*, when the change in the administration of the Department took place, it was designed to reprint the whole, or a condensation, of the suitable articles in such periodicals. At the end of every year, these magazines and papers are bound up, and we have a complete file of all these journals; and the fullest information relative to the cause of education.

The large sum paid for photographs, is for photographs of Canadian scenery and public men. It is purposed to complete a set for the Museum, but such has not been done yet. A great many photographs of provincial school-houses have also been taken. A lot of photographs were purchased at reduced rates, because we took the whole residue of the stock.

Substantially correct.

J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy-Minister of Education.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Tuesday, 19th February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

Mr. Ross, *Chairman*,
Messrs. Gibson,
“ Lauder,
“ Striker.

Hon. Mr. Wood,
Messrs. Williams,
“ Wills,

Mr. J. Langmuir appeared before the Committee and was examined relative to the treatment of the Insane in the Asylums, and the cost or expenses of the same.

(See evidence marked “R.”)

Mr. H. Totten was then called and examined in reference to the pay of Sheriffs, Constables, &c., as found under the head of Miscellaneous Justice, page 55, Public Accounts of 1876.

(See evidence marked “S.”)

Mr. H. Totten also produced accounts and papers in relation to the following items on pages 52, 53, 54 :

W. Logan, Administration of Justice, County of Haldimand...	\$1,000 00
Richard Carney, 12 months' salary as Sheriff, Algoma.....	1,400 00
D. D. Vannorman, Administration of Justice, Thunder Bay.....	1,864 09
Hon. A. Crooks. To pay Sheriffs, &c.	5,605 96

Mr. J. W. Langmuir, recalled and explained the following item :

Thomas Short. Transfer of prisoners to Central Prison..... \$4,063 64

(See evidence marked "Sa.")

On motion of Mr. Lauder, the Committee ordered Mr. J. G. Scott to be called to explain payments *re* Pettit robbery, page 52, and also payments to detective J. W. Murray, Government Detective, pages 51 and 53.

On motion of Mr. Wills, the Committee ordered papers and accounts in reference to the following items under the *Head of Administration of Criminal Justice* to be produced :

Page 51.	J. W. Murray,	Halton	\$50 00
" "	"	Lambton	188 20
" "	"	Haldimand and Wentworth	268 50
" "	"	Kent, Peel and Lambton	182 75
" "	"	Lambton, Elgin and Haldimand	135 40
" 52.	"	Pettit Robbery case.....	64 83
" "	"	Services as Government Detective.....	150 00

Adjourned until 11 A.M., to-morrow.

J. M. Ross,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Wednesday, 20th February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messieurs Gibson, Lauder, Ross, Striker and Williams.

No quorum at 11.20.

Mr. Ross, *Chairman, pro. tem.*, ordered Committee to be summoned for 11 A.M., to-morrow.

J. M. Ross,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Thursday, 21st February, 1878.

Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Wood, Messieurs Gibson, Lauder and Ross.

No quorum at 11.20 A.M.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(R.)

Mr. J. W. LANGMUIR, Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, and Public Charities, was examined relative to the use of intoxicating liquors in the Provincial Asylums. He testified as follows :—

The views which I propose to express only affect the question of general maintenance—the financial aspect of the case—as I do not for a moment think it is my duty to discuss the use of liquors in asylums from a medical standpoint. For the last six or seven years, or even longer, the question has been frequently discussed between the Medical Superintendents and

myself. Almost every year there has been considerable correspondence about the matter, and many verbal communications as to the advisability of reducing the appropriation for wine, beer, and spirits, and of sometimes increasing it. In every instance the result has been, that the Medical Superintendents in charge of the asylums have announced that they could not see their way to dispense with the appropriation. The only exception is the case of Dr. Dickson, who entered into the service of Ontario during the past year. All the other Medical Superintendents who have been in the service of the Province of Ontario before and since Confederation, have entertained strong views and expressed a very decided opinion that it was impossible on their part to do without beer, wine and spirits in the treatment of the insane. Whenever the question was put to them they would state that they would not be responsible for the consequences if the appropriation was withdrawn. Having regard to that view of the matter, no inspector or layman, or even a member of the Government, could take upon himself to refuse the appropriation; inasmuch as the Medical Superintendents contend that the lives of their patients, and the proportion of cures, very often depended upon the use of alcoholic liquors. In the English Asylums, wine, beer, spirits and porter are used in every institution. I do not know of an exception. In the annual returns it is plainly set forth what the cost for beer, wine, spirits and porter per head, is per week. There is no attempt made to hide the expenditure. In the case of the American Asylums, it is most difficult to get at the facts, and the extent of the use of alcoholic liquors as in the majority of cases the expenditures are placed under the heading of medicines and medical comforts, or charged as drugs. I presume that there are not five asylums in the United States in which the returns of beer, wine, and spirits are not placed under the head of medicines or medical comforts. It is shown, however, by the various returns that the expenditures under the heading of medicines and medical comforts, in the States, very largely exceed those of the Province of Ontario. In a few cases the expenditure is detailed in the same way as it is in this Province, and the amount paid for beer, wine, and spirits is set forth. In the English report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, for last year, fifty-six asylums are mentioned; and it furnishes the amount spent in wine, spirits and porter for each inmate. Some of the asylums brew their own beer. In these fifty six asylums the ordinary charge per patient for wine, spirits and porter, averaged half a cent. to ten cents per week; or from 30 cents to \$5.20 per year per patient. At the Toronto Asylum, last year, there was an average of 650 patients, and the cost for beer, wine and spirits was \$1,299.33, or \$1.99 per patient. The cost of medicine being \$499.41, or 69 cents per patient, or a total average of \$2.68 for beer, wine, spirits and medicine. In the English Asylums, beer seems to be looked upon as an article of daily diet. Dr. Gowan, who had considerable experience in the English Asylum service, and was appointed Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum on the resignation of Dr. Workman, informed me that he did not know of a single asylum in England where beer, wine and spirits were not in use. In the Scotch Asylums more spirits appear to be used than in England. The Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane states the average number of patients to have been 723; and the cost for beer, porter, ale, wine, spirits, whiskey and gin, \$5,715.36, or an average per patient of \$7.72 per annum. That sum is entirely independent of medicines. I invariably notice in Asylum reports that where the amount for alcoholic liquors is high, the rate for medicine is correspondingly low. The Utica Asylum, in the State of New York is one of the best conducted asylums in the United States, and is under the care of Dr. Grey, one of the oldest Superintendents. The average number of patients for 1876 was 615 (a little less than the number in the Toronto Asylum), and the cost for medicines was \$7,183.43, whereas Toronto Asylum only cost \$449.00 for medicine and medical comforts. The fact is obvious that the returns of the Utica Asylum must include the cost of liquors. In the Canadian and British Asylums, the reports come out plainly and state the precise character of the medical comforts, whereas the American Superintendents use the phrase "medical comforts and drugs."

The following Tabulated Statement exhibits the cost of "liquor" and "medicines" in 95 Asylums in England, Scotland, United States and Canada, and the annual average cost per head in each Asylum, for these supplies, respectively and combined:—

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Average number of patients.	Yearly cost for beer, wine and spirits	Average per patient per annum	Yearly cost of medicine, medical comforts & appliances	Average per patient per annum	Yearly average per patient under both heads.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Asylum for the Insane, Baltimore.....	155	.....	.....	2468 21	15 92	
Asylum for the Insane, Missouri	150	.....	.....	2166 51	14 44	
Asylum for the Insane, Utica.....	615	.....	.....	7183 42	11 68	
Northern Asylum for the Insane, Illinois	387	.....	.....	3563 92	9 20	
Asylum for the Insane, Danville, Penn.	277	22 50	08	2475 51	8 93	9 01
Southern Asylum for the Insane, Illinois	204	.....	.....	1363 06	6 68	
Asylum for the Insane, Wisconsin	359	.....	.....	1906 48	5 31	
Eastern Asylum for the Insane, Virginia	285	.....	.....	1495 46	5 24	
East Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, Lexington.....	540	.....	.....	2356 46	4 36	
Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington	600	.....	.....	2325 03	3 87	
State Asylum for the Insane, North Massachusetts	475	.....	.....	1636 78	3 44	
Asylum for the Insane, Dayton, Ohio..	596	580 80	97½	907 10	1 52	2 49½
Asylum for the Insane, Stockton, Cal..	1214	854 37	70	2082 57	1 71	2 41
Asylum for the Insane, Longview, Ohio	577	429 10	74	825 29	1 43	2 17
Asylum for the Insane, Connecticut....	456	.....	.....	935 97	2 05	
Willard Asylum for the Insane, N. Y..	1076	.....	.....	1774 30	1 64	
Asylum for the Insane, Main.....	398	.....	.....	598 10	1 50	
New York City Asylum for the Insane	1359	.....	.....	1355 33	98	
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Scotland....	740	5715 36	7 72	753 30	1 01	8 73
Pauper Lunatic Asylum, Cambridge, England.....	308	860 22	2 46	345 06	1 08	3 54
Prestwick Lunatic Asylum, England ..	1097	928 26	84	874 80	79	1 63
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	650	1299 33	1 99	449 41	69	2 68
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	604	1697 15	2 80	528 11	87	3 67

In the 56 English County and Borough Asylums, wine, spirits and porter form a separate item from the malt liquor compressed in the ordinary diet. The cost per patient per week averages from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents—or from 26 cents to \$5.20 per annum—the average in the whole of the asylums, \$1.36 per annum.

The following table shews the expenditure under the headings of beer, wine and spirit and medicine, and the average annual cost per patient in the following institutions classed as Hospitals for the Insane in the Report of the Commissioner of Lunacy, England. Both pauper and private patients are received :—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Average number of patients.	Yearly cost of beer, wine and spirits	Average cost per patient.	Yearly cost of medicines.	Average cost per patient.	Average cost per patient under both heads.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle, Cheshire	170	6215 94	36 56	359 64	2 11	38 67
Wouford House, Exeter, Devon.....	98	2420 28	24 69	252 72	2 57	27 26
Barnwood House, Gloucester.....	101	3241 62	32 09	291 60	2 88	34 97
Liverpool Royal Lunatic Hospital	39	879 66	22 55	48 60	1 24	70 79
Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.....	272	524 88	1 92	150 66	55	2 47
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	66	1666 98	25 16	111 78	1 69	26 85
St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, London	185	4408 02	23 82	408 24	2 20	26 02
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	75	1001 16	13 34	.....	.....	.....
General Lunatic Asylum, Northampton	332	7941 24	24 22	262 42	79	25 01
The Coppice, Nottingham	64	1321 92	20 65	315 90	4 81	25 46
Warneford Asylum, W. Oxford.....	57	1292 76	22 68	77 76	1 36	24 04
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Stafford	141	6045 84	42 87	322 30	2 28	45 15
Bethlehem (Bedlam) Royal Hospital, Lambeth	270	8193 96	30 34	1283 04	4 75	35 09
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood	599	3572 10	5 96	369 36	61	6 57
York Lunatic Hospital.....	174	2434 86	1 39	165 24	94	2 33
The Friends' Retreat, York	129	.....	.....	345 06	2 67	.....

It is a question in my mind whether a great deal of discussion would not be obviated by placing the items to be voted, "beer, wine and spirits," under the heading of "medicines and medical comforts," looking upon these supplies as such and allowing Medical Superintendents to prescribe even as they do purely medical supplies. This year I had a long discussion with Dr. Clarke about the matter, when I asked him whether the item could not be reduced; but he replied in the negative. He expected a great many acute cases in, and he needed the liquor for their treatment.

Mr. LAUDER.—Dr. Dickson referred to the Convention held at Philadelphia in 1876, were you present?

Answer.—It was the Convention of Medical Superintendents at which I was present; but it was the Convention of medical men generally to which Dr. Dickson referred.

Mr. LAUDER.—Was the question of the use of alcohol considered at the Convention of Medical Superintendents of asylums for the insane, at which you were present?

Answer.—It was not. I have no doubt, however, that several medical gentlemen who have made insanity a specialty, entertain similar views to Dr. Dickson's; but I do not know the names of any. Apart from the view of the case, as it affects the asylums for the insane, it also affects the hospitals throughout the Province assisted or supported by grants from the Provincial Treasury. In every one of the hospitals, beer, wine and spirits are used. If the Legislature laid down the principle of the non-use of alcoholic liquors in asylums, it must, I presume, be extended to the public hospitals.

Mr. WILLS.—Have you compared Dr. Dickson's statement, that there are less deaths and more cures without the use of alcohol, with Dr. Clarke's statement *au contraire*?

Answer.—I have not yet, but I will do so, and present the exact figures in my Annual Report.

Mr. GIBSON.—That will be desirable as the statements do not agree.

Mr. LANGMUIR.—It should be mentioned that the conditions of the various asylums, in respect to patients, are very different. For instance, Dr. Dickson says, that he commenced in Kingston Asylum, the decrease of alcohol in 1871. There were about 350 patients then in the asylum; but prior to that and until arrangements were made by the Government of Ontario with the Dominion Government, to admit patients from the gaols, the number of admissions were very few, and a great many of those in the asylums were incurables. In the case of the Toronto Asylum, the admissions are very large, and in the main acute cases, many of whom are run down very low, physically, at the time of admission, the number of deaths must be larger than in the other asylums. Dr. Dickson is correct in saying that the mortality should be calculated upon the entire population and not upon the admissions; but I do not agree with him that the percentage of cures must, of necessity, be calculated upon the admissions only. If, at Kingston Asylum, the cures have been calculated upon the admissions; and the admissions have been so few, prior to 1871, as I pointed out the number of cures must, of necessity, have been few also; but in asylums where there are a great many admissions every year, the percentage of cures in proportion to admissions should be large, but the death-rate is also likely to be considerably increased.

Mr. GIBSON.—Dr. Dickson stated that Kingston Asylum was filled with the off-scourings of other asylums, and he conveyed the idea that such patients were the worst cases. Is that so?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—The admissions to Kingston Asylum, ever since the Ontario Government has been allowed to admit patients under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, have been almost exclusively confined to patients transferred from the gaols. The same class of patients has also been sent to Toronto Asylum, but not exclusively. In that institution there has been a much larger proportion than elsewhere, of patients from private families. I do not think, that because the patients at Kingston Asylum have been chiefly admitted from the gaols, that they have been any worse as a class. They are not criminal lunatics and were only incarcerated in the gaols, because the asylums were full and their friends could not keep them longer in the family relation. My opinion is, and Dr. Workman holds the same, that in many instances confinement in the gaols has improved the patients. The patients admitted into Kingston Asylum from Malden and Toronto were, as Dr. Dickson stated, incurables and very vicious in their habits as well.

Mr. WILLS.—Dr. Dickson states that in Kingston Asylum, during the years when alcohol was used, the number of deaths was double that of the years when it was not in use. Is that so?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—Statistics in regard to deaths are very unreliable. If we had had plenty of beds and accommodation to have immediately taken in every patient for whom application was made, I have no doubt that the death rate would have been much larger, because those patients were in a worn out condition physically. I believe that one great cause of insanity, apart from vices, bodily ailments, inherited and acquired, and hereditary tendencies, is poverty. Among the people who are not able, or do not hardly know how to keep body and soul together, many are subjected to such bodily decay that their mental faculties become gradually weakened.

Mr. WILLS.—The average of deaths at Kingston before the use of liquor was discontinued was 7.50 per cent. on the total population, but has been decreased to 3.88 since its use has been discontinued.

Mr. LANGMUIR.—That was Dr. Dickson's statement, but I have not examined into it yet.

Mr. LAUDER.—Do you think that insanity is on the increase in the Province of Ontario?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—When Confederation took place the number of beds in the asylums for the insane was utterly inadequate to the demand, and consequently a great many cases were left in the care of private families or in the common jails. We are only now overtaking the balance of insane which was not accommodated at the time of Confederation. A great many people did not apply for their friends until they knew that accommodation was provided, therefore we had no opportunity of determining the number of insane not accommodated. As a matter of fact, I do not think that insanity is materially on the increase or out of proportion to the population, as compared with other countries.

Mr. LAUDER.—Have you compared the per centage of the insane to the whole population in this Province and in the United States?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—I have made very particular enquiry, in order to find the proportion of insane, based upon the last census. The number of insane in this Province, under asylum accommodation, is considerably less, in proportion to the population, than in England, Ireland or Scotland, or in Massachusetts, where, no doubt, the returns are more complete than any other State in the Union. The proportion of insane under asylum accommodation in Ontario at the present time is about one in every 850 of the whole population; but, undoubtedly, there are a great many lunatics in Ontario of whom I have never heard. In England, the per centage of the insane under accommodation to the population is about one in every 400; in Scotland, about the same; in Ireland, about one in every 482; and in Massachusetts, one in every 450. I do not think, therefore, that insanity in this Province is disproportionately on the increase. Since Confederation the applications for admission have always outnumbered the vacancies—notwithstanding the continual increase of accommodation—and it was not until within the past year or two that we have been able to award admissions as soon as applications have been made, and even now we are often unable to do so, but as soon as the present buildings are completed we expect to be able to admit every case immediately after application is made.

Mr. WILLS.—The accommodation now is very nearly equal to the demand?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—Yes. In London—where we had a considerable number of vacancies for males, owing to the opening of a cottage, but not for females—but we hope to open a cottage for females soon.

Mr. LAUDER.—In your report you seem to favour private asylums being established. Have you made any inquiries on the matter?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—I have made a good many inquiries. There is no reason, in my opinion, why private asylums should not be satisfactorily conducted, if subjected to a proper system of inspection. There is no doubt that if properly established and managed, they would meet a want much felt in the Province. They have been fairly successful in the United States, and are very numerous in England. In the latter country, they are regulated by the provisions of the Lunacy Act, and are generally conducted by an individual or a firm; but in the United States they are mainly owned by corporate bodies,

assisted by endowments or votes from the States. They are mostly self-sustaining. The votes from the States are for the maintenance of poor lunatics.

The CHAIRMAN.—They are commercial institutions?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—To a large extent they are managed as such; but they have been largely endowed by private individuals.

The CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware whether any insane people from this Province are in private asylums in the United States?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—Until we opened the superior or paying wards in the Toronto Asylum, it was a constant complaint that there was no proper asylum in Ontario for the better class of patients; but a great number have come back from the United States since these wards were opened. I would not be surprised to learn if there were over two hundred patients from Ontario in the private and corporate asylums in the United States. I cannot say whether such insane persons have been returned to the census takers in preparing their returns.

Mr. GIBSON.—Can you account for the expenditure of Dr. Dickson being larger than that of London and Toronto Asylums; notwithstanding the non-use of alcohol.

M. LANGMUIR.—Kingston Asylum, this year is placed under exceptional circumstances, as it is the first year it has been solely under our charge. The estimates have to be approximated, more so than the other estimates, because they are based on the expenditure of the preceding year with a slight margin added for contingencies. I ask the Bursar and Medical Superintendent, each to give me a list of their requirements. I go over the list with them personally, and strike off any items that I think unnecessary. I frequently strike off a good deal.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Can you explain why the item for beer, wine and spirits should be so high one year and less the next.

Mr. LANGMUIR.—That is owing to the accounts not being all rendered at the close of the official year, but the returns for two or three years will average themselves. A firm might deliver five barrels which would not be paid for until broached. It would not do to pay for a cask of wine until broached. I suggested to Dr. Clarke, that he should reduce his estimate for liquors this year, because the expenditure of the previous year was lower, but he would not do so as he expected a great many acute cases to be admitted. I frequently check the list of patients receiving liquor, and contrast it with former lists. Wine is only given to a few patients. Eight years ago, a great deal of port wine was used for which we paid from \$3.50 to \$4 a gallon; and if the same prices prevailed now, the items for liquor would be much larger. Dr. Workman, however, commenced to use a light French wine and mix spirits with it to give it a body. We then used a Roussillon port, mixed with spirits, and I believe an Alicante wine put at \$2 a gallon, is purchased for the Toronto Asylum now.

Mr. GIBSON.—The amount for butcher's meat at Toronto is \$12,500; at London, \$14,000, is that not large?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—The contract price of meat is higher at London than in Toronto. Each patient receives from eight to twelve ounces a day.

Mr. GIBSON.—The cost of flour at Toronto is \$8,000 and at London, \$6,000.

Mr. LANGMUIR.—Flour is also dearer at London; but I think they use more vegetables instead of bread there.

Mr. GIBSON.—I think the sum \$4,50 for butter at Toronto is large?

Mr. LANGMUIR.—In the Toronto Asylum there are over 750 souls, which would be about \$12 a day for the whole of them, which we consider very low. The entire cost per patient per annum in Ontario is about \$130, and in the United States over \$200, per year. That amount includes the whole expenditure for the maintenance of Asylum patients, and as low as any country.

J. W. LANGMUIR.

February 19, 1878.

Mr. J. W. LANGMUIR, Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., was asked for explanations relative to the item of \$4,063.64, credited to Thomas Short (page 53, Public Accounts). He said:—This amount is for the transfer of prisoners to the Central Prison. I recom-

mend that a warrant shall issue to the Bursar, Mr. Short, from time to time, to cover the expense of removing prisoners, and as soon as the sum is expended, the accounts are sent in and checked. A second warrant is then issued, and so on to the end of the year. In the accounts sent in the number of prisoners transferred is given; the fares paid; the travelling expenses of the Bailiff both going and returning, and the total expenditure. The \$4,063.64, are for actual expenditure, and not for the salary of the Bailiff. That is included in the maintenance account. The returns are rendered monthly, and are checked in my office. I audit them myself, but they are arithmetically checked by a clerk. We also get a weekly return of all the prisoners going into the Central Prison. Second-class fares are paid when available, and every check that is possible is put on the item of railway fares; but it is impossible to check the expenditure for cab-hire, food and telegrams. During the last official year, 655 prisoners were removed, at an average cost per head of \$5.29. The previous year the average cost was somewhat lower; the number of prisoners removed was 638, at \$4.90 per head. When it is remembered that the average cost per head of prisoners removed under the instructions of Sheriffs is over \$40.00, these charges must be accepted as being very low. In order to affect a saving, I have endeavoured to get a circular ticket issued by the railways. A circular ticket is issued, say, for one thousand miles, and it is checked every ten miles, and by this means we could tell the number of miles travelled and the number of persons using the ticket. Mr. Wainwright has not consented to the scheme yet.

J. W. LANGMUIR.

(S.)

February 19, 1878.

Mr. HENRY TOTTEN, Chief Clerk in the License Branch Secretary's Department, was asked to give explanations respecting the item of \$5,605.96 (page 55, Public Accounts, 1876) for the payment of Sheriffs, Criers and Constables, and Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, for attendance at Courts, &c., and Clerks of Assize. He said:—This item refers more particularly to Civil Courts and not to Criminal Courts; the sheriffs attend the Court of Chancery, and under a new Act a great many civil cases are tried without a jury. The expenses in such cases are not included in the ordinary sheriff's account submitted to the counties.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think that, instead of the whole expenditure being given *en bloc*, it would be useful to have the proportion for each county mentioned.

Hon. Mr. WOOD.—I entirely endorse that suggestion. The present system is very inconvenient; and the only way of determining the cost of this service for a particular county is by searching for the papers in the pigeon holes. Some years ago I recommended that a book properly ruled in columns should be prepared. This was done, but the book has never been used. I think this would be a good time to commence.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. WOOD, the witness produced the book referred to, which was examined by the Committee.

Mr. TOTTEN.—The item of \$3,804.55 on page 55, of the Public Accounts, is for the administration of justice in the District of Algoma, and includes the September quarter of 1875, the December quarter of 1875, the March quarter of 1876, and the June quarter of 1876. These accounts are audited by a local Board of Auditors, appointed by the Government. The District Judge and the Clerk of the County Court are both on the Board of Auditors.

HENRY TOTTEN.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Friday, 1st March, 1878:

Committee met at 11 A. M.

Present :

The Chairman,	Messieurs Lauder,
Hon. Mr. Wood,	" Meredith,
" Hardy,	" Merrick,
Messieurs Ballantyne,	" Ross,
" Deacon,	" Striker,
" Ferris,	" Williams,
" Gibson,	" Wills.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read, confirmed and signed.

Moved by Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Lauder, that this Committee is of opinion that the advisability of the Province becoming a self-insurer of its Public Building is worthy the consideration of the House.

Moved by Mr. Ferris, seconded by Mr. Striker, in amendment, That inasmuch as the property of the Government to the amount of \$1,054,000.00, is now carried by the different Insurance Companies at an annual premium of one-half per cent., this Committee do not deem advisable to recommend any departure from the present mode of Insuring.

The amendment was declared carried on the following division :—

Yeas.	Nays.
Mr. Clarke, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Messieurs Deacon,
Hon. Mr. Hardy,	" Gibson,
" Wood,	" Meredith,
Messieurs Ballantyne,	" Ross,
" Ferris,	" Lauder,
" Striker,	" Wills.—6.
" Williams—7.	

Moved by Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Lauder, That in the opinion of this Committee, it is advisable that the Public Accounts of this Province be distributed to the members thereof with as little delay as possible during the recess, notwithstanding the same may not previously have been laid before the House in Session.

The motion was put and declared lost on the following division :—

Yeas.	Nays.
Messieurs Deacon,	Hon. Mr. Hardy,
" Merrick,	" Wood,
" Gibson,	Messieurs Ballantyne,
" Ross,	" Lauder,
" Wills—5.	" Meredith,
	" Ferris,
	" Striker,
	" Williams—8.

Moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Deacon, That in the opinion of this Committee the number of members constituting it at present is too great, and the more speedy and satisfactory examination of the Public Accounts would be facilitated by reducing the number of its members to not more than nine.

The motion was put and declared lost on the following division :—

Yeas.	Nays.
Messieurs Deacon,	Hon. Mr. Hardy,
" Lauder,	" Wood,
" Meredith,	Messieurs Ballantyne,
" Merrick,	" Ferris,
" Wills—5.	" Gibson,
	" Ross,
	" Striker,
	" Williams—8.

Moved by Mr. Lauder, seconded by Mr. Wills, and resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts should not act as Chairman of any other Standing Committee of this Legislative Assembly.

Moved by Mr. Lauder, seconded by Mr. Wills, That in the opinion of this Committee, the present method of examining the accounts of the Province is not satisfactory, and cannot be made efficient so long as the Government of the day controls the Public Accounts Committee by so large a majority of their supporters.

The motion was put and declared lost on the following division :—

Yeas.	Nays.
Messieurs Deacon,	Hon. Mr. Hardy,
“ Lauder,	“ Wood,
“ Merrick,	Messieurs Ballantyne,
“ Meredith.	“ Ferris,
“ Wills—5.	“ Gibson,
	“ Ross,
	“ Striker,
	“ Williams—8.

Moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Merrick, The Committee has been unable, owing to a detailed statement of the expenditure of the year 1877, not being laid before it to enter upon the consideration of the accounts of that year, and the Committee has again to recommend to the Legislature such a change in the financial year, as will enable a complete statement carried down to as late a date as practicable, to be submitted early in the Session.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Williams, that the following words be inserted after the word “it,” in the second line, “and to the fact that the consideration of the Public Accounts for 1876 has not been concluded.”

The amendment was put, and declared carried on the following division :—

Yeas.	Nays.
Hon Mr. Hardy.	Messieurs Deacon.
“ Wood.	“ Lauder.
Messieurs Ballantyne,	“ Meredith,
“ Gibson,	“ Merrick,
“ Ross,	“ Wills,—5.
“ Striker,	
“ Williams.—7.	

The motion as amended, was declared carried upon the same division, and was as follows :—

“The Committee has been unable, owing to a detailed statement of the expenditure of the year 1877 not being laid before it, and to the facts that the consideration of the Public Accounts for 1876 has not been concluded, to enter upon the consideration of the accounts of that year, and the Committee has again to recommend to the Legislature such change in the financial year as will enable a complete statement, carried down to as late a date as practicable, to be submitted early in the Session.”

Yeas.	Nays.
Hon. Mr. Hardy,	Messrs. Deacon,
“ Wood,	“ Lauder,
Messrs. Ballantyne,	“ Meredith,
“ Gibson,	“ Merrick,
“ Ross,	“ Wills—5.
“ Striker,	
“ Williams—7.	

On motion of Mr. Merrick the Committee ordered Mr. J. G. Scott to be called and examined in reference to Scott reward, and be prepared to give information regarding over draft.

On motion of Mr Meredith, the Committee ordered papers to be produced relating to the item of \$5,000.00 in the estimates for 1878, Bank of Commerce to cover advances.

All papers relating to the payment of \$1,000.00 in connection with the pamphlet printed by the Exhibitors at the Sydney Exhibition.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, the Committee ordered the Principal of the School of Agriculture, Guelph, to be telegraphed for to attend Public Accounts Committee to-morrow to give evidence in reference to expenditure of \$5,000.00, and bring papers.

The following telegram was then sent :—

March 1st, 1878.

W. JOHNSON, Esq.
School of Agriculture,
GUELPH.

Attend Public Accounts Committee to-morrow, at (ten) A. M., in reference to expenditure of five thousand dollars. Bring papers.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

A list of newspapers taken by the different Departments, asked for by Mr. Merrick, on Feb. 8th, 1878, was produced, ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

(See papers marked (" T. ")

Hon. Mr. Wood produced a statement in reference to Insurance on the different Public Buildings of Ontario, as follows :—

(See statement marked (" U. ")

Committee adjourned until 9.30 A. M. to-morrow.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(A.)

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada (now Ontario),

In account with D. BLACK.

To amount of Account, (bill herewith) \$87 65

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada (now Ontario), <i>Appellant</i> .	}	<i>Bill of Appellant's Costs.</i>
In the Matter between George Wright, <i>Plaintiff</i> , AND		
The Trustees of School Section Number Three, in the Township of Stephen, <i>Defendants</i> .		

Instructions	\$4 00	\$0 00
Letters to Agent to search papers in Division Court	0 50	0 03
Attending search same	1 00	0 00
Letter from Agent advising	0 50	0 05
Drawing notice of appeal, five folios.....	1 00	0 00
Copy same.....	0 50	0 00
Drawing affidavit of service	1 00	0 00

Letter to Sheriff for affidavit of service of notice of appeal, 2s. 6d., paid 12c.	0 50	0 12
Paid his fees	0 00	2 00
Postage on return	0 00	0 10
Attending Education office for correspondence.....	0 50	0 00
Attending Queen's Bench to search if papers sent by County Judge.....	1 00	0 00
Attending for copies of papers, 2s. 6d. ; paid 1s. 3d.	0 50	0 25
Attending for when ready, 2s. 6d. ; paid 10s.	0 50	2 00
Drawing appeal book.....	2 00	0 00
Three copies	3 00	0 00
Attending to compare for Judges.....	1 50	0 00
Attending to set down, 2s. 6d. ; paid 2s. 6d.	0 50	0 50
Notice of setting down	0 50	0 00
Copy and service	1 00	0 00
Affidavit of service.....	1 00	0 00
Instructions for brief	2 00	0 00
Drawing same	2 00	0 00
Counsel fee on argument (adjourned) ..	0 00	10 00
Letter advising that case stands over	0 50	0 00
Counsel fee on argument	0 00	30 00
Letter to client advising argument stands for judgment	0 50	0 03
Attending to hear judgment ..	2 00	0 00
Letter advising	0 50	0 03
Term fees, three at 5s. each, 15s.	3 00	0 00
Attending bespeak and for rule	1 00	0 00
Fee on, 5s. ; paid, 4s. 6d.	1 00	0 90
Copy same.....	0 75	0 00
Affidavit of service.....	1 00	0 00
Attending Commissioner, 2s. 6d. ; paid 1s.	0 50	0 20
Letter to Agent to serve, 2s. 6d. ; paid, 06.....	0 50	0 06
Agent attending to serve	0 50	0 00
Letter from agent enclosing.....	0 50	0 10
Letter to client advising	0 50	0 03
Bill of costs, 5s. ; copy, 2s. 6d.	1 50	0 00
Term fees	2 00	0 00
	<u>\$41 25</u>	<u>\$46 40</u>
		41 25
		<u>\$87 65</u>

(B.)

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario,

In account with HODGINS & BLACK.

1875.		
Jan. 26.—Instructions to submit case <i>Re</i> Library Books to Queen's Bench	\$4 00	0 00
Perusing papers and fee special case	0 00	10 00
28.—Letter to Messrs. Bethune & Hoyles to attend before Judge to fix		
day for argument	0 50	0 00
Feb. 1.—Instructions for brief, 10s.	2 00	0 00
Drawing same, 50 folios	5 00	0 00
Instructions and counsel fee on applying to Court to fix day for		
argument	0 00	5 00
Counsel fee for argument of special case	0 00	30 00
2.—Attending Chief Justice, and was informed case not to be argued	2 00	0 00
Letter to Chief Superintendent	0 50	0 01

1875.

Feb. 2.—Letter to Attorney-General	0 50	0 01
Bill of costs and copy	1 00	0 00
Term fee	1 00	0 00
	<u>\$16 50</u>	<u>\$45 02</u>
		16 50
		<u>\$61 52</u>

(T.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 22nd Feb., 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herein a list of newspapers received by this Department during the year 1877, as follows :—

Toronto Globe, Toronto Mail, Toronto Leader, Toronto Monetary Times, Hamilton Times, Montreal Herald, Quebec Chronicle, London Advertiser, St. Catharines Daily News, Trenton Courier, Berlin Telegraph, Port Hope Guide, and Markham Economist.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. R. HARRIS,
Pro. Treasurer.

C. T. Gillmor, Esq.,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, &c., &c.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HONOURABLE THE
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Name.	Remarks.
Toronto Globe	Daily
Toronto Mail	Daily
Toronto Leader	Daily
Hamilton Times	Daily
London Advertiser	Daily
Kingston Whig	Daily
Guelph Mercury	Daily
St. Catharines Times	Daily
Brantford Courier	Daily
Brantford Expositor	Daily
St. Thomas Journal	Tri-Weekly
Chatham Banner	Weekly
Norfolk Reformer	Weekly
Waterloo Chronicle	Weekly
Parry Sound North Star	Weekly

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 15th February, 1878.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN 1877.

Published.	Name of Paper.	Place.
Daily	Globe	Toronto
"	Mail	"
"	Leader	"
"	British Whig	Kingston
"	Advertiser	London
"	Daily News	St. Catharines
Weekly	Advertiser	Orangeville
"	Times	Peterborough
"	Chronicle	Ingersoll
"	Telegraph	Berlin
"	Echo	Amherstburg
"	Observer	Pembroke
"	Canadian Illustrated News	Montreal
"	Standard	Port Perry
"	Planet	Chatham
"	Haldimand Advocate	Cayuga
"	Dundas Co. Herald	Morrisburg
"	Examiner	Barrie
"	Express	Mount Forest
"	Observer	Toronto
"	Courier	Trenton
"	Advertiser	Toronto
"	Banner	Listowel
"	National	Toronto
Bi-Weekly	Home Journal	St. Thomas
Weekly	Irish Canadian	Toronto
"	Tribune	"

(Signed)

WM. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

Department Public Works for Ontario,
Toronto, Feb. 20, 1878.

NEWSPAPERS COMING TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Where Published.	Name.
Amherstburg	Echo.
Barrie	Examiner.
"	Gazette.
Belleville	Ontario.
Berlin	Telegraph.
Bracebridge	Free Grant Gazette.
Brampton	Times.
"	Banner.
Cornwall	Gazette.
Essex	Record.
Guelph	Mercury.
Hamilton	Spectator.
"	Times.
Ingersoll	Chronicle.
Kingston	News.
"	Whig.
London	Advertiser.
"	Free Press.
Lindsay	Post.

Where Published.	Name.
Milton	Champion.
Montreal	Gazette.
"	Herald.
Morrisburg	Herald.
Orangeville	Advertiser.
Ottawa	Citizen.
"	Free Press.
Perth	Courier.
Parry Sound	North Star.
Port Hope	Guide.
Smith's Falls	News.
St. Catharines	News.
St. Thomas	Home Journal.
Stratford	Beacon.
Toronto	Irish Canadian.
"	Globe, 3 copies.
"	Leader, 1 copy.
"	Mail, 3 copies.
"	Monetary Times.
"	Sanitary Journal.
"	National.
Woodstock	Sentinel.
"	Times.
Whitby	Gazette.
"	Chronicle.
Waterloo	Chronicle.
London, England	Solicitor's Journal.
Toronto	Law Journal.
London	{ Ontario Teacher and Home Companion.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION,
TORONTO, 13th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to state for the information of the Public Accounts Committee that the Globe, Mail, and Tribune were the newspapers taken at this Department during the year 1877.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) DAVID SPENCE,
Secretary.

C. T. Gillmor, Esq.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Saturday, 2nd March, 1878.

Committee met at 9.30 A.M.

Present :

The *Chairman*,
Messrs. Ballantyne,
Deacon,
Ferris,
Gibson,
Lauder,
Meredith,
Merrick.

Hon. Mr. Crooks,
Hardy,
Wood,
Messrs. Ross,
Striker,
Williams,
Wills,

Minutes of preceding meeting read, confirmed, and signed.

The Committee proceeded to examine Mr. William Johnson, Principal of the School of Agriculture, Guelph, in reference to the item of \$5,000 in the Estimates of 1878. Bank of Commerce to cover advance.

(See Evidence marked "V.")

The following papers were produced by Mr. D. Spence, Immigration Agent, in reference to the aggregate Expenditure for years 1875, 1876 and 1877, and the different amounts on the following branches which are as follows :

(See Papers marked "W.")

The Chairman received a communication from Mr. J. G. Scott, stating he would appear before the Committee, when called upon in reference to the Pettit Robbery case, and payment to detective J. W. Murray.

Moved by Mr. Lauder, seconded by Mr. Meredith,

That the Principal of the School of Agriculture, Guelph, be required to attend before this Committee at its next sitting, to explain the Estimates for said Institution, for 1878.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Ferris,

That all after the word "that" be struck out and the following substituted "such an irregular and unprecedented proceeding as calling a subordinate officer of a Department before a Committee of the House, to explain Estimates of a Department, for which the Head of the Department is responsible, and whose duty it is to explain to the House, should not be sanctioned by this Committee.

Moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Wills, an amendment to the amendment that all the words in the proposed amendment be struck out, and substitute the following therefor :

That the Principal of the Agricultural College, Guelph, be requested to attend before the Committee on Monday next at 9.30 A.M., to be further examined as to the accounts, and the working of the said College.

The Amendment to the Amendment was put and declared lost on the following division :—

<i>Yeas.</i>	<i>Nays.</i>
Messrs. Deacon,	Hon. Mr. Crooks,
Lauder,	" " Hardy
Meredith,	" " Wood,
Merrick,	Messrs. Ballantyne,
Wills—5.	Ferris,
	Gibson,
	Ross,
	Striker,
	Williams—9.

Moved by Mr. Ferris, seconded by Mr. Ross,

That the Chairman prepare a draft report of the proceedings of the Committee, the evidence taken, with the recommendation made by the Committee as it is not likely, from the state of public business, that this Committee can have any further extended meeting, and that such draft report be submitted to the Committee at its next meeting.

The motion was put and declared carried on the following division :—

<i>Yeas.</i>	<i>Nays.</i>
Hon. Mr. Hardy,	Messrs. Deacon,
" " Wood,	Lauder,
" " Crooks,	Meredith,
Messrs. Ballantyne,	Merrick,
Ferris,	Wills—5.
Gibson,	
Ross,	
Striker,	
Williams—9.	

Moved by Mr. Wills and seconded by Mr. Meredith, in amendment,
That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is advisable,

1st. That all moneys required for the payment of labourers and materials set forth in pay-lists should be entrusted to some responsible person, who shall be liable, and produce valid vouchers for the correct disbursements of the same.

2nd. That all such pay-lists shall be verified by the oath or declaration of the Foreman, or other person in charge of the works, which verification shall state the amount of the said pay-lists and (in some general manner) the work and material for the payment of which the moneys are required.

3rd. That the Engineer, Architect, or other Chief-Superintendent of the Works, shall also verify the general correctness of the pay-lists by his signature.

Ruled out of order by the Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Ferris, that the Committee adjourn until Tuesday next, 5th of March, at 9.30.

Moved by Mr. Lauder, seconded by Mr. Wills, in amendment, that the Committee adjourn until Monday, 4th March, at 9.30.

The amendment was then put, and declared lost on a vote of 8 to 5.

Committee adjourned until Tuesday, 5th of March, at 9.30 A.M.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

(U.)
STATEMENT OF INSURANCE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

	British American.	Western.	B. Haldan.	Royal.	F. H. Heward.	Isolated.	J. Mangham.	Commercial Union.	W. M. Westmacot.	R. N. Gooch.	North British.	Royal Canadian.	Alma.	G. W. Wood.	Scottish Commercial.	Liverpool and London.	Phoenix.	Hartford.	A. Davidson.	Citizens.	A. T. McCord.	S. C. Duncan-Clark.	Steam Users.	TOTAL.	\$	\$ cts.	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	\$
Parliament Buildings.	10000	10000	20000	20000	10000	10000	10000	7000	10000	10000	10000	5000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	80000	150 00 1/2	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	80,000
Lieut. Governor's Residence.	10000	4000	10000	10000	6000	6000	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	48000	35 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	48,000	
College of Technology.	10000	10000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	15000	37 50	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	13,800	
Lunatic Asyl., Toronto.	15000	15000	30000	30000	10000	10000	10000	20000	15000	15000	15000	13000	5000	5000	10000	10000	10000	10000	5000	5000	5000	5000	3000	141000	150 00 1/2	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	138,000	
Education Office, Model School.	11666	3888	15555	15555	7777	7777	3888	3888	6770	3888	6770	3888	8334	8334	3888	3888	3888	3888	3888	3888	3888	3888	3888	65666	150 00 1/2	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	65,000	
Education Office, Stock.	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	30000	35 00	1 1/2 %.	1 year	18,330	
Normal School, Toronto.	3333	1111	4444	4444	2222	2222	1111	1111	2222	1111	2222	1111	1666	1666	1111	1111	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2800	19333	82 50	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	88,000	
Lunatic Asyl., London.	10000	10000	20000	20000	8000	8000	8000	13000	15000	15000	15000	4000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	7000	95000	41 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	24,200	
Blind Asyl., Brantford.	10000	10000	20000	20000	8000	8000	8000	13000	15000	15000	15000	4000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	3300	27500	41 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	24,200	
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.	4000	2000	12000	12000	5000	5000	4000	5000	5000	5000	5000	1000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	2250	39000	28 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	36,750	
Idiot Asylum, London.	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	4,000	
Court-House and Gaol, Algoma.	5222	5222	5222	5222	4000	4000	4000	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	5222	4900	56998	61 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	52,000	
Hamilton Lunatic Asyl.	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	4777	2600	42999	61 75	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	40,400	
Normal School, Ottawa.	11250	11250	11250	11250	5000	5000	5000	11250	11250	11250	11250	3000	3000	3000	4500	4500	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	9800	55000	1055 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	7,500	
Central Prison—1 year.	12857	9857	34857	34857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	4000	127142	25 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	7,500	
Do —3 years.	12857	9857	34857	34857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	4000	127142	25 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	7,500	
Osgoode Hall	12857	9857	34857	34857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	3857	4000	127142	25 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	7,500	
Agricultural College, Guelph	4500	4500	4500	4500	7000	7000	7000	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	1200	16000	\$1764 00	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	\$620,000	
Orillia Asylum	10000	10000	10000	10000	9000	9000	9000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	2000	40000	\$9,300	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	\$1,764	
Rockwood Asylum	10000	10000	10000	10000	9000	9000	9000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	2000	40000	\$9,300	1 1/2 %.	3 years..	\$1,764	
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(V.)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
TORONTO, March 2nd, 1878.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Principal of the Agricultural College, Guelph, was called to give evidence with respect to the item on page 30 of the Estimates for 1878, of "Bank of Commerce, to cover advances, \$5,000," under the head of "Agricultural College." On being sworn:—

By Mr. MEREDITH.—I would like to hear Mr. Johnson's statement of the circumstances attending this overdraft of \$5,000 in the year 1874?

Answer.—As I understood, in the Session of 1873-4, there was an appropriation made of \$15,000, for maintenance account of the Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm. The Institution was opened for the admission of students on the 1st of May, but the expenditure had been going on from the beginning of the year. When I first was sent to the Institution, at the beginning of August, 1874, a little more than \$10,000 of that \$15,000 had been already expended. Of course, at that particular period the facts I am now giving you, were not known to me; I was comparatively ignorant of the routine of the Treasury Department. I effected what saving I could during the next three months—August, September and October. But, no matter what I could do, our accounts for those three months amounted to the neighbourhood of \$4,500; the exact sum I am not prepared to state without the figures before me. You will see that at the end of October very little of the \$15,000 was left. Of course, this was a lump sum, voted by Parliament; there was no precedent of the expenses of any such Institution, and no one knew what it would require. There was a small sum of \$534.13 in the bank at my own account in October.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—As bursar of the institution?

Answer.—Yes; at that time I was bursar and everything. I was comparatively ignorant of these circumstances at the time, and was too busy to make myself acquainted with them. I sent in my accounts for November, 1874, as usual, on the 15th of that month. They went through the customary routine, and were returned in December, with the information that there was no money to pay.

Mr. ROSS.—What were the grounds of those accounts?

Answer.—I could hardly tell.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—Where did the statement that there was no money to pay come from?

Answer.—The accounts were endorsed and sent back by Mr. Scoble the auditor. I made up the accounts for December of the same year, and sent them in, and knowing that there was no money to pay, I called with the auditor, upon the gentleman who was at that time Provincial Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—But it was then too late for the amounts to be placed in the estimates for the following year.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—The second Session of 1874 commenced in November.

Mr. LAUDER.—Do you remember the date when you came down?

Answer.—I cannot place the date.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—It was after the middle of December, I suppose?

Answer.—Yes; it was about the eighteenth or twentieth of December. It was too late, likewise, for the account to be placed in the Supplementary Estimates.

Mr. MEREDITH.—The House had not adjourned?

Answer.—No sir, but was just on the point of adjourning. We were informed by Mr. Crooks that some means would be used whereby the accounts for November and December of that year might be settled. They were simply the regular accounts of the institution for maintenance, with the exception of a few items in December, which were outstanding liabilities from the commencement of the year. I understood from the Treasurer—but it was merely an understanding—that the money to cover this deficiency would be forthcoming, and should be charged to "Unforeseen and unprovided," as it was absolutely unforeseen, and certainly unprovided:—unforeseen, partly, I suppose, because of my ignorance of the forms of public business here. On the 22nd of December of that year, I

received information from the Treasurer that the sum of \$5,000 had been placed to my credit at the branch of the Bank of Commerce, at Guelph, and with that money I paid the accounts of November and December, 1874. A few outstanding liabilities came in between the 15th and 31st December, amounting in all to a little over \$700, and thinking it best to have all the affairs of that year settled, I requested authority from the Treasurer to pay those outstanding liabilities at the same time. Authority was given me, and they were paid. The originals of all the papers are of course in the Treasury Department, but I produce all the vouchers of the accounts, amounting on the 31st December, 1874, to \$5,557.53.

Mr. MEREDITH.—They have not appeared in the Public Accounts of the Province ?

Answer.—The \$557.53 has appeared, but not the \$5,000. I had in the bank on my account on a warrant, \$534.13, which was accounted for in 1874. You will see that this amount with the \$5,000 lacks \$23.40 of covering all the accounts, and that \$23.40 I paid myself, in order to have the accounts all right. That is the simple statement of the matter.

Mr. MEREDITH.—When did you go to the School of Agriculture ?

Answer.—On the 5th of August, 1874.

Q. What was the plan adopted with regard to the financial business of the institution.

Answer.—The usual plan adopted in all the public institutions ; we kept the accounts much the same as building societies' accounts are kept. The accounts of all those with whom the Government had business were gathered in, and forwarded to the Department in Toronto, on the 15th of each month. We were different from the other public institutions, which were under the charge of the Inspector.

Mr. CROOKS.—It was only an accidental circumstance that Mr. Scoble was the person through whom these accounts were passed—it had nothing to do with his position as Deputy Inspector.

Mr. MEREDITH.—Nothing was paid until you received the amount on the 15th of each month, and you then paid the accounts ?

Answer.—Yes.

Q.—Through what bank were they paid ?

Answer.—The Bank of Commerce.

Q.—(Showing a paper)—That is a statement of your receipts and expenditures up to November, 1874 ?

Answer.—Yes.

Q.—So that I suppose whoever made these payments would know the appropriation he would need ?

Answer.—I could not say as to that.

Q.—When was that statement sent in ?

Answer.—On the 24th of November ; the November account is included in that statement.

Q.—What was the whole expenditure for that year on maintenance accounts ?

Answer.—There would be on regular maintenance account, simply the \$15,000 expended. In this statement you will notice, there are various items, such as live stock, implements, &c., which, in reality belong to capital account, but they were included in maintenance accounts that year, because it was a lump sum.

Q.—What was the expenditure on both accounts ?

Answer.—It would be about \$26,000.

Q.—Was that \$534.13 on account of a warrant which you spoke of ?

Answer.—It was an account given by those who preceded me.

Q.—I thought that system was not followed there ?

Answer.—It was customary to give a warrant at the end of the year. That occasion was an exception.

Q. Did you make any reference in the following year to these matters ?

Answer.—No sir.

Q. Were you aware that this \$5000 remained for a considerable time unpaid ?

Answer.—I was aware that it was not in the estimates, and I presumed it was unpaid.

Q. Did you bring it again to the attention of anybody ?

Answer.—Yes, to the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—When was that ?

Answer.—During the next Session—that of 1875. Of course I thought it was simply an oversight on the part of the Treasurer, and I called upon him, and he at once noticed the oversight, and I understood that the sum was to be placed in the supplementary estimates for 1876. It was again left out, however, and I supposed it was partly my fault ; for in making up the estimates for that year, I should have remembered that it was left out, and have put it in the estimates. It is customary for the heads of all institutions to make an estimate of the expenditure for the next year. In making up my estimates for the year 1875, I thought this \$5000 was included in “ Unforeseen and Unprovided,” and I did not put it in ; and in making up my estimates for 1876, I of course thought it had been paid, and it was only when I got the Public Accounts for 1874, which did not appear till 1876, that I saw that this \$5000 was not paid.

Q. What about the following year ?

Answer.—The following year there was a new Treasurer.

Q. Any reference to this overdraft, then ?

Answer.—In the same way.

Q. It still was forgotten ?

Answer.—Yes.

Q. Did you call the attention of the Treasurer to it in 1876 ?

Answer.—I did.

Q. Did you call the attention of the Treasurer of 1877 to this overdraft ?

Answer.—Yes.

Q. Was there any explanation given as to why it was not dealt with ?

Answer.—Simply that it had been forgotten.

Q. Can you explain why it was not provided for in 1877 ?

Answer.—I cannot.

Q. How did it come to be put in the estimates for this year ?

Answer.—I called the attention of Mr. Wood to the fact.

Q. Have you had any communications with the Bank in reference to this transaction ?

Answer.—The transaction is between the Treasurer and the Bank.

Q. Have you had any communications with the bank ?

Answer.—Of course there has been no communication between the branch office at Guelph and me, stating that the money was there.

Q. Do you know what rate of interest the Province has been paying for that overdraft ?

Answer.—I know nothing about it.

Q.—Has there been any change in the method of keeping the accounts of the institution ?

Answer.—We still keep them in the same way.

Q. And the same method by sending them to the Treasury Department ?

Answer.—The same method.

By Hon. Mr. Crooks.—Q. You produce the vouchers in reference to this particular item of \$5000 ?

Answer.—I do, sir.

Q. And these represent expenditures on behalf of the institution ?

Answer.—They do.

Q. And on maintenance account ?

Answer.—Yes.

Q. Are these accounts correct ?

Answer.—Quite correct.

Q. These were expenditures in order to maintain the Institution ? A. Yes.

Mr. MEREDITH.—Partly on capital.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—Could the Institution have been carried on, if you had not made these expenditures ? A. It would have embarrassed us.

Q. Under what Department was this Institution ? A. The Department of Agriculture.

Q. What had you to do with the Treasury Department? A. I had nothing to do with the Treasury Department.

Q. Could the Treasury Department have anything to do with your arrangement? A. Absolutely nothing.

Q. You only came to the Treasury Department for money? A. I did not even come for money.

Q. Through whom, then, was money obtained for your Institution? A. Through the Commissioner of Agriculture, at that time, the Hon. Mr. McKellar.

Q. When this deficiency occurred, what was your understanding? A. That it was to be met from "Unforeseen and Unprovided."

Q. Did you yourself make any communication in writing or otherwise, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, that this overdraft was to be paid in that way? A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever make any request as to how it was to be placed in the estimates? A. None.

Q. Was any presented to the Treasury Department about this \$5,000? A. None.

Q. How do you make your wants known to the Government each year, for funds to carry on this Institution? A. I make an estimate for the expenditure of each year.

Q. To whom are your estimates sent? A. To the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Q. Has that system been uniform since 1874? A. Quite uniform.

Q. Did you introduce into any of these estimates a sum to cover this \$5,000 overdraft? A. I did not.

Q. Have you had any authority to communicate directly to the Treasury Department for the sums you require each year? A. I communicated directly personally with the Commissioner of Agriculture, and he instructed me to communicate directly with the Treasurer.

Q. Do you remember having sent me at any time, while I was Treasurer, a written communication with reference to this \$5,000? A. No, sir, I sent you none; in point of fact, I was supposed to know nothing about it.

Q. When did the Bank first ask you to settle that amount? A. The first time I got any word from the Bank was last fall.

Q. Were you yourself aware that this particular item of \$5000 had not been provided for by an appropriation, either out of "Unforeseen and Unprovided," or in the estimates? A. I was aware of it on seeing the Public Accounts for the year 1874.

Q. Did you then bring the question up in writing? A. No, sir, I saw yourself and the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Q. At what time was that? A. During the Session of 1875.

Q. But you did not put that item in your estimates for that year? A. No, sir.

Q. And have never done so? A. Never have done so. The matter was brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. McKellar, who was to have represented it to the Provincial Treasurer, but did not do so. I was informed of that by the Hon. Mr. Crooks, on calling upon him, as I was authorized to do by Mr. McKellar, and see about it. It was then too late for the item to go into the estimates for 1875, and it was left out.

MR. MEREDITH.—Q. Did your estimates for any of the years since this overdraft took place, assume to include anything except the expenditure for the year to which they referred? A. Certainly not.

MR. DEACON.—Q. I understood you to say that you were notified that the funds were provided for you to pay these accounts in the Canadian Bank of Commerce? A. Yes.

Q. And you paid them by cheques on that fund? A. Yes.

Q. Then you would not consider that the Institution was to recoup the bank? A. No, sir.

Q. You naturally assumed that the Treasurer would pay it?

MR. CROOKS.—It is impossible that the Treasurer should pay it. The \$5,000 should have been included in the accounts of the Institution itself.

MR. DEACON.—Would not any one, looking over your estimates for 1875, see that that \$5,000 was unprovided for? A. No, I do not think so.

MR. FERRIS.—Q. I see the account for December, 1874, was \$3,000. Was that for

the month? A. It was not all for the month—perhaps \$1,000 or \$1,100 would cover the amount. The balance was for outstanding accounts before I went there.

Q. Did you find anything on the books when you went there to indicate that these debts existed? A. Nothing at all; it was largely by going on the place that I found out what had not been paid for, and by writing to the persons who supplied.

Q. So that it was by the loose way your predecessor kept the accounts? A. He kept none at all.

MR. DEACON.—Who was your predecessor as bursar? A. Professor McCandless—he was bursar for six weeks. I would like to explain that when the head of an Institution such as ours sends down his estimates to the head of the Department, it is customary for the head of that Department to take those estimates as complete estimates for the year. As a general rule, they use their discretion as to taking out, but they very seldom add to a particular item. In sending down my estimates for 1876 and 1877 I did not include this \$5,000, and, as the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. McKellar, had forgotten the amount, no such sum ever found its way into the estimates. That is my explanation. This year it happens that the Provincial Treasurer is likewise the Commissioner of Agriculture.

MR. LAUDER.—Q. Were you ever asked to give an explanation of this item by the Treasury Department or the Department of Agriculture? A. I have been asked by the Department of Agriculture to give an explanation.

Q. When? A. At the close of the next year.

Q. I don't think Mr. McKellar was Minister of Agriculture in 1875.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Yes; Mr. Wood came in in July, 1876.

MR. LAUDER.—It must have been before the House met that you communicated with Mr. McKellar? A. I spoke to him before the House met, in 1875.

Q. How did this item find its way into the estimates of this year?

Answer.—I spoke to the Hon. Mr. Wood about it, and he placed it there.

Q. How came you to write that explanation that was read in the House the other day?

Answer.—Mr. Wood had merely my personal explanation of the facts, and he wrote to me for a full statement of the facts regarding the item in order that he might be able to make the explanations necessary.

Q. Have you any objection to have that statement produced?

Answer.—I have.

Q. Why?

Answer.—Because it is not merely a statement, but comments.

Q. Comments on what?

Answer.—On various items that are found in it.

Q. Connected with this \$5000?

Answer.—No sir.

Q. Did you not complain about it?

Answer.—No sir, no complaint, only comments.

Q. Any way different from what you have stated here to-day?

Answer.—No sir, entirely beyond what I have stated here to-day.

Q. Are you afraid to have it produced?

Answer.—I am not afraid.

Q. Are you willing?

Answer.—I am not willing that any private letters should be produced.

Q. Perhaps you will state the facts contained in it?

Answer.—I cannot until I see it. I do not charge my memory with confidential communications.

Q. Did you expect it to be read in the Assembly?

Answer.—I did not know.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—If the Committee will permit, I will state what I recollect of this particular transaction. It is quite true, as stated by Mr. Johnson, that on the representation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. McKellar, we arranged to carry the institution through the year 1874, by the ordinary way of requesting the Bank to allow an overdraft. That overdraft should have been covered in one of two ways—either by the amount being charged against “Unforeseen and Unprovided,” or by an appropriation of the Legislature at

the next Session. I was Treasurer since Mr. Mowat became leader of the Government, and my duties in connection with the estimates commenced in the Session of 1873, and were continued through the Sessions of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877; but in connection with my duties as Treasurer in explaining the different appropriations asked for from the House, I am not personally responsible for any other appropriations than those required by the Treasury Department. The Provincial Treasurer is not required in any sense to take the initiative in furnishing the data of any Department but his own. My system was to notify, previous to the Session, each particular Department to send in its estimates of the sums required by that particular Department at the ensuing Session. In regard to this particular item, there never was any responsibility on the part of the Treasury Department beyond furnishing the money. It was expended entirely for the School of Agriculture, and those who were primarily responsible for it—the Commissioner of Agriculture and the head of the Institution—were those who should have taken care that that overdraft of \$5,000 was covered in some way, and so far as I was concerned, it was no part of my duty even to have made a mental note of it. I was sometimes charged with making a mental note of matters which did not belong to my Department; but this particular item I was not bound, as Treasurer, to notice in the estimates for any of the years, nor was I bound to take care that it was paid from “Unforeseen and Unprovided” by the Governor in Council. The whole of our system is each Department managing its own business, and all the Treasury Department has to do is to see that the appropriations, demanded by the different Departments, are put in the estimates. But nothing was assumed by me, with regard to this overdraft of \$5,000, and I do not suppose any Treasurer will have the duty to look into any Department but his own.

Mr. LAUDER.—You say you are not to blame; Mr. Johnson says he is not to blame; now who is to blame?

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—It rested with the Principal of the Institution and the Commissioner of Agriculture primarily that that particular item should have been reported to me. I may mention, with respect to what Mr. Johnson has said—that he brought this matter to my attention personally in connection with the estimates of 1875–6—that I have received no communication of any kind about it, and I was very much surprised the other day when Mr. Wood called my attention to the matter. Since he mentioned it to me, I recollected that this particular sum had been arranged for with the Bank of Commerce as an overdraft, but I thought it had been provided for in the ordinary way—either in “unforeseen and unprovided,” or, that a special vote had been made for it.

Mr. WILLS.—Did not the Bank give you a statement each year of how you stood?

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—This particular account was simply one kept at the branch office, and was not a Treasury account at all. It was quite outside of the Treasury Department, and the Treasury Department had nothing to do with it.

Mr. MEREDITH (to Mr. Johnson).—I see in your report for 1875, you make reference to \$5,400, and you show a balance of the whole appropriation? A. No, sir, that is but the estimate of the expenditure for two months.

Q. Is not that \$5,400 what you have been explaining to the Committee to day? A. No, sir, this is for 1875, the other was for 1874. Will you allow me one word. I was not aware until the present moment that the Principal of the Institution was primarily responsible for the payment.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—Not primarily responsible, but for calling the attention of the head of the Department to it.

Mr. DEACON.—The Principal sent down the accounts for each month in the regular way, and they were sent back from Toronto marked “no appropriation.” What further could the Principal have done to have brought the matter to the notice of the Government, in order to have the accounts paid?

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—He as manager of the Institution on the spot should have known there was \$5,000 as an overdraft standing to his personal account at Guelph, and he should have reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture that that was standing as an overdraft, and that it should be paid. It would then have been the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to have an appropriation made for the payment of that \$5,000, either by making a demand to have it placed in the estimates, or in “unforeseen and unprovided.” This, I suppose, was not done.

Mr. LAUDER (to Mr. Johnson).—You said you spoke to Mr. McKellar about this

item in December, 1874. You also state that he requested you to speak to the Treasurer at the same time? A. Yes.

Q. Did you do that? A. As I said, somewhere between the 18th and 20th December, 1874.

Q. Then, in making out your estimates for 1876, you again communicated with the Commissioner of Agriculture?

Answer.—In making out my estimates for that year, I made no provision for this item, by seeing either the Commissioner or any one else, because I thought it was provided for, and it was only when the accounts came down that I saw it was not provided for.

Q. Did you speak to any one the next year, 1876?

Answer.—Yes.

Q. To whom?

Answer.—Mr. McKellar.

Q. He was not Commissioner then?

Answer.—In the session of 1876 I spoke to some one. I am positive I spoke to the Treasurer, Mr. Crooks, but I would not say to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS.—I may say, that on the 21st December, 1874, the House was prorogued.

(W.)

TORONTO, 29th February, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour, in compliance with the terms of the resolution of your Committee, passed on the 29th January last, to submit the following statement, which contains the information asked for.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID SPENCE,
Secretary.

Charles Clarke, Esq., M.P.P.,
Chairman. P. A. Committee.

The assistance to Immigrants in the way of reduction of passage money in 1875, 1876 and 1877, was as follows :

1875.

Paid in advance in reduction of passage money in England	
for 4,267 persons	\$20,365 93
Paid in Ontario	3,071 00
	<hr/> \$23,426 93

1876.

64 children, at \$6 each, paid in Ontario	\$408 00
159 female domestic servants, paid in England	954 00
192 farm labourers, including their families, paid in	
England	758 63
	<hr/> \$2,120 63

1877.

340 children, \$6 each, paid in Ontario	\$2,040 00
155 female domestic servants, at \$6, paid in England...	930 00
126 farm labourers, including their families, paid in England	452 00
	<hr/> \$3,422 00

All the farm labourers, and the majority of the female domestic servants who received the *bonus* in advance, had their fares paid through the Immigration Department by friends

living in Ontario. The number of persons who had their fares paid in this way in 1877, was 203.

The total expenditure on account of Immigration, during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877 respectively, was as follows:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Agencies in Europe.....	\$16,492 64	\$6,243 00	\$8,018 08
Commissions to temporary agents and A. L. Unions in England	3,671 00	—	—
Agencies in Canada.....	7,881 43	2,245 75	2,649 16
Dominion Government proportion of carriage from Quebec.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	21,239 62
Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario.....	7,687 00	3,372 56	4,961 87
Provisions for Immigrants, including medical attendance.....	7,364 00	4,381 44	5,599 08
Assistance to Immigrants in reduction of passage money	20,365 93	1,712 63	1,382 00
Bonus to Immigrants paid in Ontario	3,071 00	408 00	2,040 00
Commissions to agents paid in Ontario.....	1,351 00	1,453 50	—
Incidentals	1,175 03	745 46	375 55
		\$45,563 01	
Less unexpended bonus returned to Treasury..	—	361 91	
Total.....	\$94,060 53	\$45,201 10	\$46,265 36
Cost per head	\$5 32	\$3 95	\$3 96

The expenditure for the various services is under close inspection by the Department. That for European Agencies, since 1875, consists of the salary of the agent in London, a small sum for incidentals, and the contribution of Ontario—\$5,500—towards the expenses of the Dominion office in London, and other agencies: under Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 20th November, 1874, the payment of the latter item was to be continued for five years. The accounts, with vouchers, are forwarded monthly from London to the Department.

The payments in the way of reduction of the passage money of selected immigrants for Ontario, are made in England, with the exception of those for children, which are made in this Province. When the bonus is paid in advance, full lists of the emigrants so assisted, are forwarded with them when they sail. The lists and immigrants are given in charge, at Montreal, or some other adjacent point, to the Ontario travelling agent, whose duty it is to check the lists, see to the wants of the immigrants, and report as to their destination and suitability, and any other matter that may suggest itself to him. Under this system the destination of every immigrant who receives the Ontario bonus is known.

The cost of the carriage of immigrants from Quebec to Ontario is borne by the Ontario and Dominion Governments, in the proportion of two-thirds for the former, and one-third for the latter. The cost is one cent per mile, being one-third of the usual rate.

After the arrival of the immigrants at the respective agencies in Ontario, the cost of carriage to their final destination, is borne entirely by this Province, the rates of carriage being one cent per mile on the main lines, and one penny on other railways having no second class cars.

Immigrants on their arrival at the various refreshment stations on the main lines in Ontario, are furnished with provisions. At all the agencies but Toronto, refreshments are procured at so much per meal, tickets being given by the agents. At Toronto meals are provided at the immigration sheds.

DAVID SPENCE,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC HEALTH.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

The Select Committee of your Honourable House which was directed to consider and report on the subject of sanitary measures for maintaining and promoting the public health, begs to report the following :—

1. The minutes of the proceedings of the committee will be found in Schedule "A."
2. The series of questions to the clerks of city, town and village municipalities were submitted to 171 in number, and were replied to by 80 in number, being from 4 cities, 29 towns and 47 villages. A synopsis of their answers will be found in Schedule "B."
3. The series of questions to medical practitioners were submitted to 259 in number and have been replied to by 200, and a synopsis of their replies is set forth in Schedule "C".
4. The series of questions submitted to Superintendents of Asylums and Hospitals, Gaol Surgeons and persons of special experience have been answered by 9, and several of the replies thereto are set forth in Schedule "D".
5. The conclusions to be drawn from the replies of the above-mentioned Municipalities may be concisely stated as follows :—
 - (1) That with the exception of passing by-laws and appointing committees on the public health, the Municipal Councils in general have not adopted or exercised any practical means for promoting the public health, or for removing filth, refuse, or other causes of injury.
 - (2) That in 54 of these Municipalities, no means of enforcing any Regulations have been adopted except as to the appointment of Inspectors.
 - (3) That in nearly two-thirds of the Municipalities no means are adopted for removing refuse matter.
 - (4) That in 41 Municipalities there are no provisions for preventing infectious diseases from spreading ; while vaccination or re-vaccination cannot be said to be generally practised except in a small number of Municipalities.
 - (5) The water supply is, in most instances, derived from wells—good water is stated to exist in only 20 Municipalities ; while in nearly as many it is liable to pollution from privies.
 - (6) No means of drainage are to be found in most of these places, while drainage exists in but few. It cannot be said that there is one case of good and sufficient drainage. Drainage and ventilation of cellars are almost universally neglected.

(7) In many of the replies, the state of the general health for the year 1875, 1876, and 1877, has been referred to but without reliable data. In a few instances it has been stated that it has not been good, or that it has been bad, while in the larger number of cases it is said that the public health has been good, fair, moderate, or fairly good.

(8) The specific returns given in the synopsis will indicate that the general expressions do not describe the true conditions of many localities in which death has recorded its numerous victims from causes of Typhoid, Diphtheria, Diarrhoea, Scarlet and other fevers, Erysipelas and Infantile mortality.

(9) Nearly every Municipality has within its limits, slaughter houses, and most of them at least one (1) burial place, and some two (2) or three (3).

The replies show that these are considered proximate causes of disease in such Municipalities to which is added the nearness of wells to privies.

(10) Over-crowding does not prevail except in very few instances.

6. Replies have been received to the series of questions submitted to Medical Practitioners to the number of 200 or more, sixty of these gentlemen having had more than ten years of practical experience, and six of them more than twenty years, and they represent every county and city in the Province, and many of the larger towns.

7. The different causes of injury to the public health assigned by them, are as follows:—

(1.) Impure water caused by wells being near privies, or other filth, or from being shallow, by 52 practitioners; and impure air arising from want of ventilation, and from the decomposition of organic excrements or other matter by 42.

(2.) Want of proper drainage and sewerage by 65; from Malaria arising chiefly from marshes and want of drainage of the soil, by 46; from foul and badly drained cellars and decaying vegetables therein, by 13; personal uncleanness is assigned by 6; ignorance of sanitary laws by 5; intemperance in drinking by 7, and in eating by 3; slaughter houses are assigned by 17, and cemeteries by 12.

8. The means which are proposed by them to be employed to prevent injury to the public health or to remove its causes, are stated as follows:—

A supply of pure water and pure air by 34; better drainage and sewerage including subsoil drainage of lands and drainage of swampy lands by 70; by educating the public generally to a better knowledge of sanitary measures by 33; ventilation by 27; by the removal of filth, such as from privies which should be distant from wells and dwelling houses from 50 to 100 feet, by 24; ventilation of cellars by 8; the isolation of persons with contagious diseases, by 6; personal cleanliness, by 7; removal of the causes of intemperate habits by 5; the planting of trees by 2.

9. The diseases to which localities are subject and their extent, are stated to be as follows:—

Malaria or Miasma as very prevalent by 58; Tuberculous by 53; Exanthemata by 35; Typhoid by 74; Puerperal by 76; Diphtheria by 65. It is also suggested that Consumption may be prevented through strict observance of the laws of health, by 68; improved ventilation, by 14; drainage 8; by not intermarrying between blood relations, by 13; and by being better informed as to the laws of health, by 7. From nearly all the replies it may be collected, that Consumption may be largely prevented by strict attention to, and enforcement of, the laws of health, both by the community and individuals.

10. In answer to the question with whom the authority and duty of imposing and enforcing proper measures should be placed, there is much difference in the means suggested, but they generally concur in recommending that the responsibility should rest with the Legislature and Government and a Central Committee or Board with local Boards and medical officers. A number mention that local officers appointed by Municipalities are too subject to local influences to act efficiently.

11. As to the education of the public in sanitary knowledge, there is great unanimity in the replies. This, in fact, is urged by all with one or two exceptions, and their conclusion is that by circulating information, and making it a part of the general knowledge of the whole community, disease of every kind would be greatly lessened. The measures for the prevention of contagious diseases depend in the judgment of many upon the circumstances of each locality, and vaccination it is urged would be more generally and successfully practised if good lymph could be readily obtained.

12. Several answers give illustrations of the manifest relation of cause and effect in producing disease; thus one mentions that in 1871, in a small village, over 20 cases of Typhoid occurred from using the water of one well; another that 11 cases of Typhoid fever had occurred in one house from a spring having overflowed into a previously filthy cellar; another that 10 fatal cases and many severe ones had been caused in the Township of Albion in the autumn of 1877, from the use of water from foul cisterns, on account of the difficulty of procuring well water; another mentioned that at Mount Forest, during the months of August and September, 1877, there was a severe epidemic of dysentery from surface water being used by families; that in 1873 an epidemic of Typhoid fever prevailed from similar causes, and also in August and September 1874, though of a milder form.

13. The following books and reports on the subject were also considered by the Committee.

(1) Social Science, Transactions of National Association for the years 1871 to 1875, both inclusive.

(2) State Board of Health, Massachusetts, Report of 1876.

(3) Public Health, Laws relating to by Glen, 1872.

(4) Hygienic and Sanitary Laws, by Cameron, 1874.

(5) Vital Statistics of Glasgow, 1871.

(6) Sanitary Science, R. Scott Burn, 1872.

(7) Sanitary Work, by Slagg, 1876.

(8) Filth Diseases and their prevention, by Simon, 1876.

(9) Hygeia, a City of Health, by Richardson, 1876.

(10) Healthy Houses, by Eassie, 1872.

(11) State Medicine Lectures, by DeChaumont, 1875.

14. References to these works are contained in Schedule "E."

15. The Committee has also had the benefit of the services of E. M. Playter, M.D., in aiding in the classification, analysis and summary of the Returns to the respective series of questions submitted; and they beg to annex his recapitulation thereof in Schedule "F."

16. The Committee would respectfully ask the consideration of the Legislative Assembly to the specific information which is contained in the schedules to this Report, from which it appears that most forms of disease prevalent in this Province are readily preventible, and that it is our own fault, if with climatic and other conditions of life so favourable, disease is not reduced to a minimum.

17. The Committee offer the following suggestions in connection with the necessary efforts which should be made for the promotion of the public health of the people of this Province.

(1) Means should be taken to disseminate information and to educate the individuals of each local community in the knowledge of such modes of living as conduce to health and prevent causes of disease. Besides personal cleanliness and correct moral habits each person should be further made to understand in what way he may, through ignorance or thoughtlessness, be injuring the health of his own family, or of his neighbours, and by what means within his reach he would be able to prevent this. He can readily protect himself from accumulations of dirt and refuse, and so from filth, which, (whether in a liquid or solid form) causes so many diseases. Pigstys, privies, cess-pools, stagnant water, bad air, decaying vegetables and the like ordinary causes may, with slight care and knowledge and without any expense, be guarded against by every person. Good water for drinking purposes is obtainable in almost every locality in the Province, and would continue pure, if it is seen to, that refuse water from the surface, or from the nearness of privies, does not enter the source of supply.

(2) In Urban localities the common forms of nuisance should be controlled or prevented by sanitary regulations applicable to each case. Amongst such nuisances are pigstys, slaughter-houses, privies and cess-pools, burial grounds, bad air in houses, dirty and damp houses, bad water for drinking purposes from polluted wells or other impure sources.

(3) Drainage in rural districts as well as in urban, and whether with respect to land merely, or to houses, is one of the most efficient remedies against disease. Health, both in town and country suffers more from neglect in drainage than probably from any other cause. It is here especially that individuals and communities should be better informed

as to the important functions of drainage and the means available for accomplishing it satisfactorily.

(4) It is evident that vaccination, and other means of limiting the spread of contagious diseases are not as generally attended to as they should be for the public safety. Proper remedies should be applied, and in the matter of vaccination means should be adopted for supplying pure lymph.

(5) The subject of the causes which affect the mental or physical health of the individual as contrasted with that of a community, does not come within the present inquiry, but in pursuing it information has been necessarily elicited, which cannot but be of value in considering the general question.

(6.) With a more intelligent and general knowledge of the causes which are constant in injuring the public health in every locality of the Province, and with better information as to the measures for their removal or prevention, the health of each local community will be sensibly improved. A more effective system of administration for securing this should be applied, for the returns from the different municipalities sufficiently show how inefficient are the present agencies, both in the exercise of responsibility and in their practical operation for improving or maintaining the public health. All agencies will fail to secure this unless they are so constituted that their work will be carried on intelligently and with continuous activity and sufficient firmness.

(7) The provisions which may be requisite for securing the public health in ordinary and normal circumstances would not be adequate for meeting the threatened approach of any formidable epidemic, endemic or contagious disease, or for dealing with them when any locality is specially affected; and proper measures for meeting and suppressing these diseases should also be devised.

(8) The Public Health Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 190, contains the principal legal provisions under which at present the different sanitary authorities are constituted, and further provisions are necessary to make these authorities more efficient, as well as to enforce such regulations as will better secure beneficial results.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ADAM CROOKS,
Chairman.

Committee Room No. 16,
Friday, March 1st, 1878.

SCHEDULE A

BEING MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

JANUARY, 22nd, 1878.

The following members of the Select Committee to whom was referred the consideration of sanitary measures for maintaining and promoting the public health with power to send for persons and papers, viz :—

Hon. Mr. Crooks, Messrs. Barr, Baxter, Boulter, Clark, (Norfolk.) Haney, Harkin, McMahon, Mostyn, O'Sullivan, Preston, Widdifield and Wilson met in Committee Room No 12, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A quorum being present, upon motion of Mr. Boulter, seconded by Mr. Clark, the Hon. Mr. Crooks was unanimously chosen chairman.

The Hon. Mr. Crooks submitted the following scheme for the prosecution of the reference : To enquire :—

1. Where the authority and duty respectively reside of imposing and carrying out the requisite sanitary measures in the interest of the Public Health.
2. How far has the authority been exercised ?
3. To what extent has this duty been discharged ?
4. What suggestions can be usefully made, whereby the more efficient discharge of such authority and duty may be secured ?
5. What recommendations can be offered with respect to sanitary measures which will better promote the public health ?

A form of circular to the clerks of cities, towns and villages was also resolved upon, and the following list of persons (for the present) was adopted, who shall be requested to give the Committee special information upon the subject, viz :—Drs. Aikens, Workman, Playter, Fulton, Oldright, Canniff, Daniel Clark, D. Campbell, Zimmerman, and C. O'Reilly.

The clerk was instructed to request the three first named gentlemen to attend at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday next, 24th January, 1878, at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

JANUARY, 24th, 1878.

The Select Committee met in Committee Room No. 12.

There were present the following members: the Hon. Mr. Crooks, Messrs. Barr, Baxter, Boulter, Clarke, Haney, Harkin, McMahon, Mostyn, O'Sullivan, Preston, Widdifield, and Wilson.

Upon the motion of Dr. Clarke, the name of Dr. Richardson was added to the list of medical practitioners who were to appear before this Committee.

The chairman laid before the Committee the different reports, and works upon this subject in the library of the Legislative Assembly. He also submitted the circular and form of returns for the clerks of the several cities, towns and villages in Ontario.

The following suggestions were made by :

1. Dr. Workman.—That the circular was a very good one, but that few of the clerks would be able to give the exact information required for the years 1875, 1876 and 1877.

2. Dr. Clarke.—That the circular should contain a question regarding *pus* diseases.

3. Dr. Baxter.—To what extent was vaccination and re-vaccination practised in the Province.

4. Dr. Aikens.—That the proximity of privies, or cess pools to wells, caused a great deal of sickness, and mentioned Jarvis and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, where many cases of Typhoid Fever had arisen from that cause.

5. Dr. Mostyn.—That the Clerks should be asked to state why the Act of the Legislature had not been carried out, also that they should be paid for this extra work.

6. The Chairman.—That the Clerks should not receive any extra remuneration as they were only discharging a public duty.

7. Dr. Playter.—That with regard to Consumption, that ventilation was very necessary, as they had good reason to believe that it arose to a great extent from filth and bad ventilation, as well as from other causes, site of dwellings, drainage, cellars, &c.

8. Dr. O'Reilly, of the Toronto Hospital, referred to ventilation and especially the working of the Board of Health in Hamilton, and placed in the hands of the Committee a copy of their by-laws. He also suggested that the Committee should get returns from the different Hospitals, Prisons, and Asylums, as to the diseases which prevailed in them.

9. Dr. O'Sullivan, Aikens, Workman, and the Chairman further discussed the subject.

The Committee then resolved upon the following form of questions to be replied to by the Clerks of the City, Town and Village Municipalities.

(Form of Circular.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SELECT COMMITTEE, PUBLIC HEALTH.

Reply of the Municipality of to Questions.

(1) How far has your Council exercised any authority in relation to the public health, and if not, why not? (2) What regulations thereon have been established, and annex a copy? (3) How far have such regulations been observed or enforced? (4) What other

means have been adopted in order to prevent or diminish causes of injury to public health? (5) What are the means employed to dispose of or remove refuse matter, whether solid or liquid, from inhabited places, specifying the different kinds of refuse, such as sewage, excrements or other filth? (6) What provisions exist for preventing contagious diseases from spreading, and what, if any, hospital or other public accommodation exists for this object, and to what extent is vaccination and re-vaccination practised? (7) What are the sources of water supply for the inhabitants, and what is the quality, and whether pure or liable to be polluted, such as from proximity of privies, or from nature of stratification of the soil? (8) What are the means of drainage? (9) What are the number of houses, and of rooms respectively, for the number of the inhabitants of your Municipality, and means of warming and ventilating such rooms, and the drainage and ventilation of the cellars, also whether the accommodation is sufficient to prevent over crowding? (10) What have been the conditions of the public health during the following years, distinguishing in each, and annex any statistics there may be in the years 1875, 1876, 1877? (11) State with as much accuracy as possible, the extent to which the following diseases have prevailed during the said years respectively, viz.:—Typhoid and other similar fevers, Diphtheria, Diarrhoea, Scarlet Fever, Diseases attributable to Malaria, Erysipelas, Infantile Mortality, Consumption? (12) State the number of Slaughter-houses, Swine-yards, Cattle-yards, large Poultry-houses, Hide-houses, Artificial Manure Manufactories, or other various trades, also the distance between Privies, Cesspools, and Wells for the water supply. Also, what Burial places exist within the limits of your municipality?

Dated

Clerk of the Municipality of

Upon motion of Mr. Wilson a short-hand writer was engaged.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday, the 29th of January, at 10:30 A.M.

JANUARY 29th, 1878.

The Select Committee met in the Library at 10:30 o'clock A.M., pursuant to adjournment, when the following members were present:—

Messrs. Barr, Baxter, Boulter, Clarke, Haney, Harkin, McMahon, Mostyn, O'Sullivan, Preston, and Wilson.

Doctors Playter, Aikens, Workman, O'Reilly, and Zimmerman, also attended.

In the absence of the Honourable Mr. Crooks, Mr. Mostyn, upon motion of Mr. Boulter, was appointed Chairman.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Honourable Mr. Crooks, submitted a draft of questions to the Medical Practitioners of the Province of Ontario which were considered seriatim.

Dr. Clarke was of the opinion that query No. 2 should be made comprehensive so as to include—

- (a) Drainage.
- (b) Nature of soil and distance to bed rock.
- (c) Depth of wells, quality of water supply, and quantity, whether ample or limited.
- (d) Situation of dwellings, whether in localities on elevations or in valleys.
- (e) As to slaughter and green-hide houses, distilleries, swine yards, and burial grounds, also factories, school-houses, and their condition and position.

After discussion it was resolved that the above be added to question No. 2.

The Committee then resolved upon the following form of questions to Medical Practitioners:—

Form of Circular.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SELECT COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Replies of Dr.

of

to Questions.

(1) For how many years have you practised medicine in this Province and in what locality?

(2) State the causes which, from time to time, in your experience have injuriously affected the public health of each locality, and in what way, and give such statistics as may illustrate this?

- (a) Drainage, Cesspools.
- (b) Nature of soil and distance to bed rock.
- (c) Depth of wells, quantity of water, supply ample or limited?
- (d) Villages, towns or dwellings, in valley or on elevation generally?
- (e) If any slaughter, green-hide houses, distillery, swine-yards, burial grounds, factories, school-houses and their condition and positions.

(3) What means should, in your judgment, be employed in order to prevent injury to the public health, and to efficiently remove the causes thereof? (4) To what extent does the practice of self-abuse exist in the community, and what means would you suggest for its prevention? (5) Is your locality subject to malarial or miasmatic disease, are tuberculous and exanthematous disorders, typhoid and puerperal fevers and diphtheria prevalent or frequent—and as far so you have observed, can any sanitary means be devised for the prevention of consumption? (6) With whom, or with what body, would you place the authority and duty of imposing and enforcing proper measures to secure this? (7) What specific regulations should, in your judgment, be adopted for the purpose? (8) How far should individuals themselves be required to aid in preventing causes of disease? (9) What power, in your opinion, should the Legislature entrust to the officers of Boards of Health as to removal of parties suffering from contagious diseases in crowded places (to hospitals) as to isolation or a system of quarantine to be carried out by persons living in houses where small pox or other dangerous diseases are present? (10) State any other matters which are material to the present enquiry before the Select Committee.

The chairman, at the request of the Committee, also prepared a series of questions to be submitted to persons of special experience in the form following:

Questions to be answered by Superintendents of Asylums, Hospitals, Gaol Surgeons, and persons of special experience.

1. What is your position and experience?
2. What effects do Meteorological changes have upon physical health and mental disease?
3. What influences have different seasons of the year thereupon?
4. How far do mental maladies prevail in any Institution under your charge, or within your experience, amongst the inmates or their attendants; and what agencies would you suggest for their prevention, or as methods of relief?
5. How best can gases and exhalations prejudicial to health be absorbed, and removed in building, for any public purpose?
6. What systems of drainage or removal of refuse would you recommend?
7. Is hard or soft water for drinking purposes the more healthful, and state any effect you have observed?

March 1st. 1878.

The Select Committee met in Committee Room No. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

There were present Hon. Mr. Crooks, Chairman, Messrs. Baxter, Clarke (Norfolk), McMahon, Mostyn, O'Sullivan, Haney, Harkin, Widdifield and Wilson.

Mr. Crooks laid before the Committee the replies received from the several persons to whom the several series of questions had been sent. The Chairman also presented a draft of the proposed report together with a synopsis of the several replies.

After consideration it was moved by Mr. Mostyn seconded by Mr. Widdifield that the draft report submitted by the Chairman be adopted, which was carried unanimously.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

(signed) Adam Crooks.

Chairman.

SCHEDULE 'B.'

SYNOPSIS OF ANSWERS FROM CLERKS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

To question one :—

- (a) Except in passing By-laws and appointing Boards or Committees of Health the Councils have not exercised authority in compelling the removal of filth, as to drainage and the like active measures in only 9 cases.
- (b) A Health Committee or Board has been appointed in 70 cases.
- (c) Medical men have been appointed on such Committees or Boards in only 8 instances. Two in 1 instance. Three in 1 instance.
- (d) Health Inspectors have been appointed in 11 cases.
- (e) "None required" is given as the reason for no action in 9 cases.

To question two :—

- (a) By-laws or rules for removal or regulation of slaughter houses or removal of filth or nuisances and inspection exist in 25 cases. A copy of such By-law was annexed to most of the replies.
- (b) Power to isolate in case of infectious disease was authorised in 6 cases.
- (c) There are no regulations whatever in 35 cases.
- (d) Occasional inspection, cleaning of yards, &c., appear in about 7 cases.

To question three :—

- Very well in 14 cases.
- Enforced when required in 18 cases.
- Not well enforced in 9 cases.
- Not at all enforced in 4 cases.
- None to enforce in 22 cases.

To question four :—

- Inspector sees to removal of filth in 6 cases.
- Partial drainage in 4 cases.
- Water course opened in 1 case.
- No other means in 54 cases.

To question five :—

- Is carted away in 11 cases.
- Removed by farmers in 4 cases.
- Used on gardens in 3 cases.
- Partly by sewerage in 4 cases.
- Burned or buried in 4 cases.
- No means whatever in 22 cases.
- Left to individuals more or less under inspection in 16 cases.

To question six :—

- Not any in 41 cases.
- Power to isolate in 4 cases.
- When necessary in 5 cases.
- Hospital in 3 cases.
- Vaccination generally in 15 cases.
- Not general in 8 cases.
- Small extent in 8 cases.
- Free in 3 cases.
- No revaccination in 8 cases.

To question seven :—

- From wells chiefly in 51.
- Good water in 20 cases.

Liable to pollution from privies in 15 cases.
 Very liable in 3 cases.
 Spring water in 4 cases.
 River water more or less in 13 cases.
 Good in 6 cases.
 Bad in 3 cases.

To question eight :—

No general means of drainage is given in a large number of cases.
 Good drainage is stated to exist in only a comparatively few cases.
 Sewers and drains and "one main drain," given in about 10 cases.
 Also such answers as "ordinary open drains"; "surface drains," "good natural drainage"; "drained to creek," &c. &c. Defective drainage is mentioned by a few only. In not one case are there grounds for holding that there is really good and sufficient drainage.

To question nine :—

Numbers in houses and rooms are only given in few cases. A good many give the number of persons to each house—from about 4 to 6.

Nearly all say "ample accommodation," or "no overcrowding," three only give "some overcrowding," one "much overcrowding."

As to heating, stoves for the most part, a few grates or open fireplaces are given, wood is mostly burned, and in some coal.

Regarding ventilation, the few who refer to this say, by "windows only," or "the usual means."

Of cellars, the few replies which notice this, state they are drained. The ventilation of cellars is not noticed.

To question ten :—

The answers to this question do not furnish data to be relied upon. As an example: the Village of Leamington, pop. 950, gives 17 deaths in 1877, sickness, 3 or 4 cases of typhoid; 12 Diphtheria; 100 of Diarrhoea; 75 Scarlet Fever; 46 of Intermittent; 12 Infantile Mortality; 2 Erysipelas. Yet in reply to question 10 the Clerk says public health "good."

The death rate is but a very unreliable basis upon which to estimate the sickness rate. The death rate might be large and the sickness small, and *vice versa*.

In the answers to this question the sickness rate is based in every case, except a very few, upon the death-rate. In a few instances only is the death-rate given however, and the Committee are referred to the returns in the hands of the Registrar General.

A large proportion say the public health has been good, fair, moderate, or fairly good.

A few only say "not good;" very few (203) answer "bad."

To question eleven :—

The answers to this question are unsatisfactory for the most part. Few are definite enough to be of any service. Many say "no statistics" or refer to the "returns" with the Registrar General.

To question twelve :

The number of slaughter houses in each municipality average about 2. In some there is only 1, in others 5, 6 and 7.

Not many "swine yards" are mentioned, but a good many "pig pens." Cattle houses or yards, poultry or hide-houses are not referred to.

Nearly all municipalities have at least 1 burying place, a few 2 or 3 in close proximity or within its bounds. These and the slaughter houses are the chief nuisances mentioned, and as by far the most universal. Several of the clerks describe them as sources of disease, especially the slaughter houses.

The distance between privies and wells is in most cases said to be sufficient for security as regards contamination of the latter, although distances from 40 to 100 feet are given in some ; 30 and 20 feet in other instances.

SCHEDULE "C."

SYNOPSIS OF ANSWERS FROM MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

As to Question Two :—

- (a) Impure water, chiefly from wells near privies or other filth, and shallow wells, is given by 52.
- (b) Impure air, chiefly want of ventilation, or from decomposing organic matter, by 42.
- (c) Want of proper drainage and sewerage, by 65.
- (d) "Malaria," from marshes, and want of drainage, by 46 ; while a marked improvement after drainage of low or marshy land is mentioned by 6.
- (e) Foul and badly drained cellars. Damp and decaying vegetables, by 13.
- (f) Personal uncleanness, by 6.
- (g) Ignorance of sanitary laws, by 5.
- (h) Intemperance (in drinking, by 7 ; in eating, by 3).
- (i) Piggeries and the like nuisances by 3.
- (j) Slaughter-houses by 12 ; and cemeteries, by 5.

To question Three ; as to remedies :—

- (a) Ample supply of pure water, and abundance of pure air, is given by 34.
- (b) Better drainage and sewerage ; referring also to subsoil drainage, and drainage of swampy land, by 70.
- (c) Educating the public in sanitary knowledge, by 33.
- (d) Ventilation, by 37.
- (e) Removal of all filth ; also, of privies and sinks from wells and dwellings at least 50 feet or 100 feet, by 24.
- (f) Ventilation of cellars, by 8.
- (g) Isolation of patients under contagious disease, by 6.
- (h) Personal cleanliness, by 7.
- (i) Temperance, by 2.
- (j) Planting Trees, by 2.
- (k) Ventilate sewers, by 2.
- (l) Remove causes of intemperance, by 5.

To question Four :—

- (a) To a large extent, by 27.
- (b) Considerable extent, by 32.
- (c) Not large, by 36.

Remedies :—

- (a) Higher tone of moral culture mentioned by 18.
- (b) Early marriage, by 13.
- (c) Educating young on physiology and loss of health, by 35.
- (d) Supervision and warning, by parents and teachers, by 147.
- (e) By suppressing immoral books, by 12.

To Question Five :—

The replies show the number of localities which are subject to the following diseases, and to what extent, viz :—

(a) Malarial or miasmatic	as prevalent, by 58—occasional, by 16—seldom by	3
(b) Tuberculous	“ “ “ “	5
(c) Exanthematic	“ “ “ “	5
(d) Typhoid	“ “ “ “	12
(e) Puerperal	“ “ “ “	17
(f) Diphtheria	“ “ “ “	10
(g) All of these	“ “ “ “	6

Consumption may be prevented by :—

- (a) Strict observance of the laws of health or enforcement thereof, mentioned by 68.
- (b) Ventilation, by 14.
- (c) Improved drainage, by 8.
- (d) By prohibiting consanguineous marriages, by 13.
- (e) Education on Hygiene, by 7.
- (f) Light and sunshine, by 3.

The replies that Consumption can be prevented by strict attention to, and enforcement of public and private Hygiene.

To Question Six :—

- (a) Central Commission on Board is recommended by 20.
- (b) The above and Local Boards, by 12.
- (c) The Legislature, by 17.
- (d) Municipal Councils or Committees thereof, by 18.
- (e) This with medical officer or officers, by 16.
- (f) Government Inspector or Inspectors, by 10.
- (g) County Inspectors, by 7.
- (h) Officers appointed by Legislature, by 10.

To Question Seven :—

The replies show that the question has been understood to refer to the remedies, and not to a system of special regulations to be observed. Hence the replies are only general, or a repetition of previous suggestions.

To Question Eight :—

It is proposed in 30 replies, that all householders should be required to keep their own premises in a properly clean and healthful state ; and by a number that this should be prescribed by defined regulations.

To Question Nine :—

Twenty-two replies recommend that Health Officers should have absolute power to remove such patients to a Hospital ; but the larger number consider that this must depend upon circumstances. All, however, consider that isolation is necessary.

To Question Ten :—

The replies show great unanimity in the desirability of further measures being adopted to improve the public health. All express the opinion that the diseases referred to in the questions would be greatly diminished if the requisite sanitary means were undertaken. Medical practitioners of great experience place their reliance on increased knowledge and correct views of sanitary science, and that compulsory measures would then be better understood and prove more successful.

Several of the answers show decided improvement in the public health in localities where sanitary work had been accomplished, especially in drainage.

SCHEDULE "D."

BEING REPLIES FROM SOME SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHERS
OF SPECIAL EXPERIENCE.

I. DR. JOSEPH WORKMAN states as follows :—

- (1.) I was from 1853 to 1875 Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane.
- (2.) Meteorological disturbances induced disquietude and fretfulness in the insane. They were always most tranquil in fine warm weather, and made best progress.
- (3.) Winter always acted adversely. Easterly rain or snow storms always caused ill temper, and scratched faces among the women.
- (4.) Pretty largely. I should suppose among the lunatics; but in my 22 years only one servant became insane, and he had nothing to do with patients. His insanity was caused by attending religious revivals.
- (5-6.) The best method is to keep out gases and prejudicial exhalations, and I would recommend the same system of drainage as at the Toronto Asylum.
- (7.) Hard water (lake or spring) is drunk throughout Toronto. If pure it is quite wholesome; but many wells are contaminated from close proximity to privies, &c., &c., and typhoid diseases are the result.
- (8.) The sources from which deleterious gases and exhalations usually proceed are defective house drainage, badly constructed sink and water closet traps, and un-ventilated cellars and basements. Branch sewers from sinks, water-closets, &c., &c., should connect with the main sewer by as short a course as possible. They should, therefore, always be placed on that side of the house nearest to the main sewer, and have as good a fall as practicable. They should never pass for any distance within the foundation walls. They should be constructed of sound, glazed, shouldered tiles, perfectly cemented at the joints with water lime. Water closets should all have a constant downward ventilation through the pans, which is quite easily secured by means of a breathing tube inserted into the pan soil pipe, 8 or 10 inches above the surface of the trap water, and carried to the nearest chimney having constant draft. If the trap be kept properly supplied with fresh water, freely drawn every time the closet is used, not much sewer gas will be given up from it, and that which may exhale will be caught by the breathing tube and carried off by the chimney, where it will probably be deprived of its noxious properties by admixture with smoke, and its absorption by the soot. It must be quite obvious that the ordinary fashionable valve, placed at the bottom of the water-closet pans, is altogether incompatible with any downward ventilation. No closet thus constructed can be free from offensive smells, for every time the valve is drawn to let down fecal matter and the water present, a corresponding quantity of air is displaced below, and suddenly ascends. Even should the breathing tube be present, it must fail to catch the foul air thus precipitately displaced. In the Toronto Asylum, all the water-closets of the old building were re-constructed under my directions, with the downward ventilation herein described. I had been sufficiently long distressed by the previous defective system to enable me thoroughly to appreciate the value of the improvement. In the construction of the water-closets of the new wings, the architect thought proper to depart from my system. The consequence was abundance of stink, typhoid fever, and finally considerable outlay in remedying the blunder, not only was my downward ventilation repudiated, but apparently as if this innovation was not adequate to the introduction of foul air, the pans had no traps, but discharged their foul contents by an open shoot into the main soil pipe.
- (8) As regards the ventilation of cellars or basements, every dwelling-house has the means of freeing itself, at very little cost, from foul air emanating from this source. In the year 1854, when I had completed the cleansing of the basement of the Asylum, from which some hundreds of loads of filth had been removed, I judged it advisable to establish a system of sub-ventilation by which all foul air

lying beneath the basement floors would be carried off, and discharged through the various chimneys of the building. This was satisfactorily accomplished by placing near each chimney a few lengths of stove pipe, standing over a circular opening in the floor, and let into the chimney eight or nine feet above. The efficiency of this system was well demonstrated by placing in one of the pipes a revolving valve, having attached to its axis outside an index like a theodolite needle inverted. This tell-tale flew round so rapidly that it appeared like a complete disc. Supplementary to this provision was the construction of some two dozen openings in the outer basement walls, through which a free supply of pure air from without would be obtained. As it is my belief that much sickness in private houses is caused by basement foul air, it is my conviction that this evil might at a very trivial cost be avoided, by means of the plan here recommended.

II. DR. JAMES H. RICHARDSON states as follows :—

- (1.) I am the surgeon of Toronto Gaol (for 21 years); consulting surgeon, Toronto General Hospital.
- (2.) I am not able to connect them definitely.
- (3.) In my experience the most noticeable is the development of typhoid fevers and follicular ulceration of the throat and kindred diseases. When the cold weather induces the closing of houses there is a consequent depravity of air from sewage gas and stove gas.
- (4.) Insanity developing in the gaol under my care is very rare.
- (5.) The most important object is to prevent the introduction of these in buildings by proper drainage. All vitiated air can, I believe, be easily removed by connecting flues with the heated chimney stacks.
- (6.) In the instance of Toronto Gaol, the drainage is into the Don, and is in my judgment altogether wrong. I think that the drains should connect with tanks, which should be deodorised and periodically removed—in fact utilized instead of being wasted.
- (7.) I think the water of Toronto wells is particularly good, except in such cases where there is surface drainage from foul sewers, and this is, I think, common. If good filtered rain-water could be obtained, I believe as a rule it would be preferable to hard water.

III. DR. WALLACE states as follows :—

- (1.) Am Medical Superintendent of Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.
- (2.) Atmospheric changes, especially sudden transitions of temperature, or of humidity, or dryness of the air, are productive of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. Any lowering of the physical health favours the development of mental disease in persons pre-disposed.
- (3.) The influences that atmospheric changes produce—as answered in 2.
- (4.) In the Institution, under my charge, all the inmates are afflicted with mental maladies. The disease in many cases may be prevented by the observance of correct habits and a regular life—and an avoidance of all undue excitement, also by Asylum treatment at the earliest stage of the disease.
- (5.) As far as possible remove the cause, personal and general cleanliness, and abundant ventilation by windows, and well constructed ventilators, connected if possible with the flues of open chimnies.
- (6.) By sewers emptying into running water.
- (7.) A moderate degree of hardness is most palatable and quite wholesome. An excessive degree is sometimes productive of glandular diseases and calculi. Soft water, being more liable to organic impurities, is objectionable.

IV. DR. C. O'REILLY states as follows :—

- (1.) For the last two years I have been Superintendent of the General Hospital, Toronto. From 1867 to January, 1877, I was resident physician in City Hospital, Hamilton, physician to the Board of Health. Hamilton, &c.

- (2.) Gases and prejudicial exhalations are dealt with by disinfectants in rooms, and by good ventilation ; by removal of animal and vegetable matter before morbid emanations are evolved, by good drainage and a careful sanitary supervision.
- (6.) Well constructed and large soil pipes, with proper traps and sink traps—also trap for waste water in baths, as, often from neglecting to trap baths, gases are admitted to house. At present all refuse of the Hospital is cremated daily. No refuse is allowed to remain about the yard ; a small cart being kept for the purpose of holding the matter and sweepings which are removed daily from the Hospital. A good supply of water is most necessary to keep the pipes clear, and for this reason sewers should not be constructed in towns till a good water supply is obtained.
- (7.) I consider good lake water the best for drinking purposes, as goitre and calculus are said to be produced by water containing a large quantity of lime.

SCHEDULE "E."

REFERENCES TO SANITARY SUBJECTS—from the following :—

1. Social Science—Transactions of the National Association on "Public Health."

	Page.
(1)—In 1871.—(a) Address by George Gordon, F.R.S.	96
(b) The Sanitary Laws	459
(2)—In 1872.—(a) Sewage Poisoning	313
(b) Improvement of the Sanitary Laws	320
(c) Pollution of Rivers.....	331
(d) Prevention of Disease.....	351
(e) The Public Health Act, 1872,	355
(f) Health Summary.....	374
(3)—In 1873.—(a) Administration of Sanitary Laws	413
(b) Disposal of Sewage.....	436
(c) Constant Water Supply	480
(4)—In 1874.—(a) Health of American Cities, by Elisha Harris, M.D., of New York	620
Prevalence of Endemic Fever, at	639
Excessive Death-rate of Children under 5 years of age, at...	670
(b) Restraint on River Pollution.....	675
(c) Excremental Pollution	688
(d) Duties of Sanitary Science	706
(e) Science of Disinfection	711
(5)—In 1875.—(a) Address on Health, by Benjamin W. Richardson, F.R.S., and description of the "City of Health,"	100
2. Report of State Board of Health of Massachusetts, 1876.

"Causes of large amount of preventible disease could be readily removed, and especially by attention to the speedy and complete removal of filth,"	16
Death-rate excessive owing to mortality in children under 5 years of age	496
Prevalence of zymotic diseases, at	498
"Prevention of filth-infection in its various forms constitutes the greatest and most urgent sanitary need in Boston,"	505
Comparative Death-rate in American Cities.....	551
3. The Laws relating to Public Health in England are contained in the work of W. C. Glen. These involve "Local Boards," "Removal of Nuisances," "Prevention of Diseases," "Sewers," and the like.

4. The Manual of Hygiene, by C. A. Cameron, comprises the Sanitary Laws in force in Ireland.
5. Sanitary Science, by W. Scott Burn, applies to the healthy construction of houses in towns and country.
6. Sanitary Work, by Charles Stagg, relates to the smaller towns and villages, and discusses:—
 - (1) The more common forms of nuisance and their remedies.
 - (2) Drainage.
 - (3) Water supply.
7. Filth-Diseases and their Prevention, an essay, by John Simon, Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board of Great Britain, reprinted in 1876 by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts for the perusal of all persons, declaring that “if the practical suggestions made therein were acted on by all citizens hundreds of lives now annually doomed to destruction would be saved, and the health and comfort of the people greatly increased.”
8. Hygeia, or a City of Health, the address read at the meeting in 1875 of the Social Science Association, by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, is also published as a work by itself. As the results of proper sanitary means—at p. 44—he states:—“I infer, then, that in our model city certain forms of disease would find no possible home, or at the worst a home so transient as not to affect the mortality in any serious degree. The infantile diseases, infantile and remittent fevers, convulsions, diarrhoea, croup, marasmus, dysentery, would be almost unknown. Typhus and typhoid fevers and cholera could not, I believe, exist in the city except temporarily and by pure accident; small-pox would be kept under entire control; puerperal fever and hospital fever would probably cease altogether; rheumatic fever—induced by residence in damp houses, and the heart disease subsequent upon it—would be removed; death from privation and from puerpera and scurvy would certainly cease; delirium tremens, liver disease, alcoholic phthisis, alcoholic degeneration of kidney, and all the varied forms of paralysis, insanity, and other affections due to alcohol would be completely effaced; the parasitic diseases arising from the introduction into the body, through food, of the larvæ of the entozoa, would cease; that large class of deaths from pulmonary consumption, induced in less favoured cities by exposure to impure air and badly ventilated rooms, would, I believe, be reduced so as to bring down the mortality of this signally fatal malady one-third at least.”
9. “Healthy Houses,” by William Eassie, treats of the defects and remedies of drainage, ventilation and warming.
10. Lecture on “State Medicine,” by De Chaumont, M.D., in which is discussed the stages of sanitary progress—until “the laws of health shall be as clearly understood as those of arithmetic, and the practice of men become so much of a second nature as to render repressive legislation obsolete and useless.”
11. The Report on the Vital Statistics of Glasgow for 1871 contains—at p. 34-35—a summary of the causes of death for 10 years—including 1871. Fifty per cent. of the deaths in that year were of children under five years of age, nearly one-third of whom were victims to zymotic diseases.

SCHEDULE F.

RECAPITULATION BY E. H. PLAYTER, M.D.

The summary of information obtained from the returns from Municipalities, shows that little is being done in the Province, for the improvement or protection of the Public Health in the way of positive measures.

1. In nearly 100 Municipalities, 9 only have returned that they had exercised any authority.

2. Seventy Municipalities have passed by-laws in accordance with the Public Health

Act, but the medical evidence shows that these, and all rules and regulations of this nature, are in nearly every case a "dead-letter" for the reasons given. There is little evidence to the contrary in the answers. In one-half of these Municipalities which have passed by-laws, no regulations whatever have been established. The by-laws for organizing a Board or Committee, were apparently passed as a matter of form, or a semblance of action in case of epidemic.

3. In twenty-five there are rules and regulations for the removal and regulation of slaughter-houses, filth, &c., and in a few, some provision as to isolation in contagious diseases. In 14 of these 25, the rules and regulations were carried out or enforced "very well"; in 9 "not well," and in four "not at all." The clerks of 22 Municipalities return that "there were no regulations to enforce."

4. As to question 4, fifty-four Municipalities return that they have "no other means of promoting or diminishing causes of injury to the Public Health." Four state that they have "partial drainage," and one a "water-course opened."

5. As to question 5, twenty-two Municipalities reply that they have no means whatever of disposing of, or removing refuse, filth, or other causes of injury to the Public Health. Sixteen leave this to individuals. In the few others, these are carted away, used on gardens, or burned.

6. As to question 6, forty-one Municipalities state that no provisions exist for preventing the spread of contagion, and in the others it is to be inferred that there are none, for only in few cases has anything in this way been done. Vaccination appears to be not very general.

7. The water generally used is chiefly drawn from wells; in some twenty Municipalities it is said to be good, but in nearly as many it is "doubtful" at least.

8 & 9. In nearly every Municipality the drainage is evidently very inferior. There is, however, but little over-crowding.

The summary, or general information, obtained from the replies of medical practitioners, is as follows:—

2. Nearly all describe these causes of disease as preventable, while only 4 or 6 assign climatic changes as causes. It is therefore quite evident that preventable causes of diseases are by far the most productive agencies of ill health and death in this Province.

3. The most frequent of the causes mentioned is "want of proper drainage and sewerage," including "malaria from marshes and defective drainage." This is assigned more than twice as often as the next frequent cause, viz: "impure water," and in fact as often as all the other causes put together. It produces impure water and impure air, also foul and damp cellars, so that to this cause "want of proper drainage and sewerage" may be properly ascribed these other causes.

4. The replies therefore naturally suggest as the means to be employed as remedies—better drainage and sewerage, the removal of filth, and the providing of pure air and water. A large number also advise the education of the public in sanitary knowledge, both in the adoption and carrying into effect of efficient remedial measures, supported as they then would be by an intelligent public opinion.

It is also suggested that by the general teaching of Hygiene and Physiology and the laws of health, individual vices may be shunned. The importance of educating the youth in a better knowledge of health is urged in the replies of a large number.

5. The answers show that all these preventable causes of disease are universally prevalent, yet that all including the great scourge, Consumption, may be largely diminished if proper sanitary measures were applied.

6. The opinion is very generally expressed, that Health officers appointed by Municipalities cannot be relied upon to carry out the requisite local measures. Hence we have suggestions that in each Municipality such should be appointed by the Government, or some central Board, while the difficulty might be overcome by securing efficient and educated officers and in promoting the better knowledge of communities themselves.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

PRINTING COMMITTEE ROOM, 5th March, 1878.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario :

The Standing Committee on Printing beg leave to present their Eighth Report as follows :

The Committee have taken evidence bearing upon the claim of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., the contractors for Legislative and Departmental Printing, for an advance upon the rates specified in their contract for composition and binding since 1874, and herewith submit such evidence for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly. The Committee have not, however, been able to complete the examination of Mr. John Carroll, or to hear the evidence of other witnesses called before them.

After full enquiry, the Committee are of opinion that the Government were justified in paying advanced rates for composition and binding in 1873 and 1874.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, February 20th, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held this day at 10.30 A.M.

Present :

Mr. Clarke (Wellington), in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Fraser,

“ “ McDougall,

“ Boulter,

“ Creighton,

Mr. Deroche,

“ Grange, and

“ O'Donoghue.

Moved by Mr. Creighton, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue,

“ That a short-hand reporter be got for the service of the Committee.”

The motion was carried.

The Committee then adjourned for five minutes, in order that the Chairman might obtain a reporter.

A reporter having been obtained, the Committee resumed its sitting.

The Chairman then read the following letter :—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Toronto, 7th February, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—I have been directed by the Standing Committee on Printing, to notify you to attend a meeting of the Committee in the room of the Queen's Printer, on Wednesday

next (13th inst.), at 10.30 a.m., for the purpose of giving evidence in the matter of the contract for public printing between the Ontario Government and Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. You will oblige by preparing a statement of particulars of the amount paid to the firm in excess of contract prices in 1873 and 1874; and of the composition and binding performed by the firm in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

I am, yours respectfully,

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman of Printing Committee.

Georg Maclean Rose, Esq.,
Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co.,
Toronto.

Form of Oath before Committee.

"The evidence you shall give to this Committee, touching the subject of the present inquiry, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: So help you God."
(Schedule B, Cap. 12, Revised Statutes.)

Mr. G. M. ROSE, of Hunter, Rose & Co., Contractors, appeared, and being sworn, submitted the following Statement of cost of Printing, Letter-press and Blank-book Binding, Paper, etc., supplied to the Government of Ontario during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, namely:

1873.

	Advance.	Total Service.
<i>Sessional Work.</i> —Total executed in 1873		\$20,157 38
Composition, 18,022½ ems at 40c.	\$7,209 00	
" " 28c.	5,046 30	
	2,162 70	
Binding, 10,424 vols., at 22c.	2,293 28	
" " 18c.	1,876 32	
	416 96	
<i>Departmental and Gazette</i>		25,250 44
Composition, 15,312 ems, at 40c.	6,124 50	
" " 28c.	4,287 36	
	1,837 44	
Advance on contract rates.. ..	\$4,417 10	\$45,407 82

Advance on year's service, 9½ per cent.

1874.

<i>Sessional Work.</i> —Total		\$16,006 80
Composition, 17,528½ ems, at 40c.	\$7,011 23	
" " 28c.	4,907 90	
	2,103 33	
Binding, 10,985 vols., at 22c.	2,416 70	
" " 18c.	1,977 30	
	439 40	
<i>Departmental and Gazette</i>		22,881 40
Composition, 12,629 ems, at 40c.	5,051 60	
" " 28c.	3,536 12	
	1,515 48	
Advance on contract rates.....	\$4,058 21	\$38,888 20

Advance on year's service, 10¼ per cent.

1875.

		Advance.	Total Service.
<i>Sessional Work</i> executed			\$11,311 36
Composition, 12,827 $\frac{1}{4}$ ems, at 40c.	\$5,130 90		
“ “ 28c.	3,593 63		
		1,537 27	
Binding, 9,015 vols., at 22c.	1,983 30		
“ “ 18c.	1,622 70		
		360 60	
<i>Departmental and Gazette</i>			17,870 58
Composition, 9,855 ems, at 40c.	3,942 00		
“ “ 28c.	2,759 40		
		1,182 60	
Advance on contract rates.....	\$3,080 47		\$29,181 94
<i>Advance on year's service, 10$\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.</i>			

1876.

<i>Sessional Work</i> executed			\$14,126 20
Composition, 15,069 $\frac{1}{2}$ ems, at 40c.	\$6,027 80		
“ “ 28c.	4,220 06		
		1,807 74	
Binding, 12,000 vols., at 22c.	2,640 00		
“ “ 18c.	2,160 00		
		480 00	
<i>Departmental and Gazette</i>			19,151 25
Composition, 11,500 ems, at 40c.	4,600 00		
“ “ 28c.	3,220 00		
		1,380 00	
Advance on contract rates	\$3,667 74		\$33,277 45
<i>Advance on year's service, 11 per cent.</i>			

1877.

<i>Sessional Work</i> executed			\$14,324 67
Composition, 15,869 ems, at 40c.	\$6,347 60		
“ “ 28c.	4,443 32		
		1,904 28	
Binding, 9,100 vols., at 22c.	2,002 00		
“ “ 18c.	1,638 00		
		364 00	
<i>Departmental and Gazette</i>			21,398 01
Composition, 14,281 ems, at 40c.	5,712 40		
“ “ 28c.	3,998 68		
		1,713 72	
Advance on contract rates.....	\$3,982 00		\$35,722 68
<i>Advance on year's service, 11$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.</i>			

The expense of publishing the *Ontario Gazette*, the paper used for it, as well as paper used for Departmental Reports, are included in the above services, and supplied by us at the contractors' prices. This system was inaugurated under the special instructions of the Hon.

John Sandfield Macdonald, in order to simplify matters. This year we have arranged the supply of paper in another way. In fact we have been trying the new plan for four months.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Will you tell the committee, what class of work was performed for the 28 cents or 40 cents charged for composition? Answer—Work of every description as provided in the contract.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—In the contract you say that you will do work of every description for 28 cents, how do you account for the double prices charged for certain work? Answer—That is provided for in the contract.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What do you understand by "28 cents for all kinds of composition," and then charging double price for other work? Answer—If I gave a man a plain piece of composition, he would be paid 28 cents; if I gave him tabular work, he would be paid a double price.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Will you inform the committee what work is done for the 28 or 40 cents? Answer—I will illustrate. At the present time we pay a man 32 cents for setting one thousand ems. There are 18,000 ems of long primer in a form, for the setting of which we pay \$5 76. We allow two cents per thousand ems for making up the pages, or 36 cents; imposing 3 cents per page, or 24 cents for the eight pages; making up furniture 36 cents; thus raising the price of a form to \$6 72. We have also to pay for proof reading; and to charge to the form a proportion for salaries of the foreman and clerks who are non-producers, the interest on capital, wear and tear, gas, fuel, insurance and all expenses of the office. For this we reckon fully fifty per cent over the price we paid to the men who set up the eight pages of type. This would make an additional \$3 36 or a total of \$10 08 per form. Allowing the contract price to be 40 cents per thousand ems we receive \$7 20 per form, or a deficit to us of \$2 88. This is not only my experience, but the experience of every man, who has made it the problem of his life to make a printing office pay. In small printing offices the relative expenses are not so great as in the case of parliamentary printing offices, for the latter have to purchase an unusually large quantity of type and additional presses for emergencies. We cannot do this for nothing. During the session of Parliament we have to pay advanced prices for night work, and have the expense of lighting. We have also to pay double prices for Sunday work. We are compelled as a matter of necessity to work on Sundays at times, although I do not believe in Sunday work. We get no advanced prices for such work; but in making our tender we have to take such contingencies into account. I have been very much disappointed in this work, for I had reckoned on my experience with Dominion Parliamentary work. The nature of the work there was entirely different, and we supposed it would be the same here. In Toronto the same quantities are not ordered, therefore we lose on the receipts for binding, press work, etc. It was in that respect we made our great mistake. However that is the position we are in.

Mr. Creighton.—As a matter of fact does not Mr. Notman do the proof reading? Answer—Mr. Notman does a part of the proof reading. We pull a first proof and correct it; and send a copy down to Mr. Notman or to the departmental officer to whom it belongs. The proof is then sent back, and before the "matter" goes to press, it is read by us twice and sometimes three times. It would not be safe if we did not do so.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What price were you paying for composition at the time you made the requisition to the Government for an increase? Answer—We were paying 30 cents per thousand ems.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was the strike in 1872? Answer—It was in 1872 or 1873.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—It was in 1872.

Mr. Rose.—It might have been.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What was the cause of that strike? Answer—I do not know. There was a general ferment throughout the country.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What was the cause of the strike in your office? Answer—I never could make it out. So far as our men were concerned, I had always treated them well. Shortly after I came here from Ottawa, I found that there was considerable discontent among working men. I had been a practical printer myself, and I knew their weaknesses. I also knew that when strikes were resorted to, the men always came out second best. I had been for forty years a printer and my sympathies were with them; and I did not wish our men to go out. It came to such a pass at last, that we lost entire control of our office; and we did not dare to employ any man whom we wished to. One day, a man came to me, in a starving

condition, and asked me for "God's sake" to give him employment. I did so, and consequently a deputation came down, and demanded that the man should be paid off. The excuse was that the man did not belong to their society. I asked him what was the matter, and he told me that he had years ago taken an oath that he never would belong to a trades union. He then gave me a sketch of his life, and I felt indignant that I could not keep him in the office. Another case occurred of a compositor who came to me and said that he would have to leave the office. He said that eight years before he had left the Union, and the men demanded that he should pay up his eight years' dues. In this manner we found that the control of the office had passed from our hands. I then called down sixteen men, and told them that I would give them an interest in the work in addition to their wages. The agreement should be drawn up by outside parties. I gave them one day for an answer, but no answer came. I sent up for an answer, and the men asked what about the losses. I replied, "Those who share in the profits must share in the losses." That the men would not do. I then said that I would guarantee their wages; and if at the end of the year there were any profits they should have twenty per cent of them. At the end of an hour the men announced that they could not accept my offer, because the society would not permit them to enter on such an agreement. I then told the foreman that we must close, as the men no longer had any sympathy with us. Our work was parliamentary and we could not be placed in such a position.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall.—Was there any demand made for an increase of wages in your office? Answer—No. The strike came on and then the demand was made.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was your office closed before the strike took place? Answer—I gave the foreman permission to discharge every man on the following Saturday night; but afterwards I told him to keep them on another week as the strike would be declared the week after. The question of wages had not come up at that time. The society then discriminated against our office. Ours was a day office, yet they wished us to pay as much as night offices. We fixed our rate of wages at 32 cents per thousand ems, and have paid that price up to the present time.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Are you prepared to say on your oath, that the society demanded that you should pay for day work, the same as newspapers paid for night work? Answer—I am.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Will you swear that you could not afford to do the work after the strike for the price you were then getting from the Government? Answer—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall.—When you say "then getting," to what time do you refer? Answer—Previous to the strike. We offered to relinquish our contract.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Have you paid the additional price since 1872? Answer—We have paid the additional price (32 cents) since the strike. I think we are paying two cents more than society rates now. Recently, I have been told, the Union has reduced the rates, and declared our office "open."

Hon. Mr. Macdougall.—What is the scale you have been paying for the last year? Answer—Thirty-two cents. Previous to the strike it was thirty-cents. The society has reduced the scale, but we are paying the same as in 1872.

Mr. Creighton.—Although the society has reduced the price of composition to thirty cents, you in your benevolence are paying your men 32 cents? Answer—I am paying them 32 cents.

Mr. Creighton.—There is a difference between the prices paid for day and night work? Answer—There always has been.

Mr. Creighton.—Then 30 cents is the price for night work now? Answer—I have heard that the rate has been reduced; but I do not know positively as to society rates. I believe that work is done even cheaper than that in some offices.

Mr. Grange.—Is it demanded by your employees that they shall all belong to the Union? Answer—Our office is supposed to be a non-union office, although I know there are Union men employed in it. We discharged a man the other day, for misconduct. Although he was a Union man he wrote a letter to me, giving the names of Union men working in the office.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall.—Have the rates mentioned prevailed in your officesince the strike? Answer—Yes. We have had a uniform price. Up to 1872 we paid \$10 00 (the society price) per week for weekly employees, and 30 cents per thousand ems for composition. Since the strike we have paid 32 cents for composition, and ten, eleven and twelve dollars per week for regular employees. We grade the men according to their qualities now. One of the objec

tions I had against the union was, that whether a man was worth more or less he had to be paid the one price.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You say that the Union compelled you to pay \$10 per week to every man? Answer.—The Union did not compel me to do so; but after we gained control of our office we graded the men.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—The Union did not prevent you from grading your men before the strike? Answer.—They did not consult me in the matter. The Union laid down a scale of prices.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You sought to convey the impression that you could not pay ten dollars per week? Answer.—Not less than ten dollars. That was the regular price when in Ottawa. I think you came to me for a raise of wages, and I agreed to do so *sub-rosa*.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—That was a private agreement. Will you state on your oath that the Union demanded that you should pay ten dollars all round, and there should be no raise? Answer.—I did not say so. We paid some men higher wages than others.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Do I understand you to mean, that if a man is not worth ten dollars per week, the Society compelled you to pay him that amount? Answer.—That is what I mean.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was there any difficulty at that time, between yourself and the men, relative to your paying less than the minimum price? Answer.—Not that I know of.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Then the difficulty was because you employed non-union men? Answer.—No.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Was it because there was going to be a strike, and you locked out the Union men, as you would not have your office ruled by them? Answer.—Yes. We could not employ whom we chose, as the office was then ruled by the Union men.

Mr. Deroche.—You offered the men better terms, but the Union prevented their accepting them? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Would you have thrown up your contract, had you not got an increase from the Government? Answer.—We would have done so. I had great trouble with Mr. Hunter about it; and one night he went so far as to refuse to light up after six o'clock at night.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you ever allow your men any holiday? Answer.—We allow them three hours on Saturday.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—If you were so badly off as you state, and your contract was pinching you so hard, why did you give your men so much time? Answer.—Because it was a fancy of mine. Our rule was for the men to work sixty hours a week. I thought I had a right to be generous towards my men, and I proposed to give them three hours every Saturday.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—How many men did you employ? Answer.—We employed in the composing Department, 33 men in 1871, 38 in 1872; 53 in 1873; 48 in 1874; 52 in 1875; 60 in 1876, and 60 in 1877.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What did you allow them per hour? Answer.—Some of the men were paid by the piece, and some by the week. Of course the "week" men would lose nothing by the holiday; but the piece men would lose three hours. As this would be unjust, I told the piece men that they would be paid for the three hours. Our men were then working 60 hours per week, and the holiday reduced the time to 57 hours.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you lose these three hours altogether, or did you make it up on the increase for composition allowed you by the Government? Answer.—You must be aware that we have other business than the Government work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you know what the Ottawa rates are? Answer.—I do not know now.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you know what Messrs. McLean, Rogers & Co.'s rates were? Answer.—I do not.

Mr. Creighton.—They were for *Gazette* work 20 cents per thousand ems; Statutes, 50 cents per page of 2,126 ems.

Mr. Grange.—When you take in other work what do you charge per thousand ems? Answer.—The lowest price is fifty cents. We do a great deal of work for Belford Bros., also print Campbell's books, and many for Maclear & Co. Sometimes we charge more than fifty cents for manuscript.

Mr. Deroche.—Is that class of work worth more? Answer.—It is for composition, and

the same labour is used in both cases. The only difference would be on printing and binding. The composition would be the same.

Mr. Deroche.—Do you use a more expensive kind of type in the latter case? Answer.—Precisely the same type is used.

Mr. Deroche.—Then in every respect the cost of setting up the type for Government work is the same as that for which you charge 50 cents? Answer.—The same.

The Chairman.—How much more do you charge for manuscript? Answer.—Our standard price is sixty cents for manuscript.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—The Government work is nearly all manuscript? Answer.—Yes. There is scarcely any reprint. That is the difficulty with the work. We can set reprint cheaper because boys can be used. Mr Robertson, for instance, is getting his reprints set at a very low price on that very account. He gets it set at seven cents per thousand ems less than we do.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—How many boys did you employ prior to the strike? Answer.—Not many, because I am not enamoured of boys.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—How many now? Answer.—I do not think we have half a dozen now; nor more than that prior to the strike. You know that in Ottawa we scarcely employed any boys.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You have men working by the piece and week? Answer.—We have.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do the piece men get tabular work? Answer.—It all depends upon a man's ability. The foreman has never received instructions to discriminate against men.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Prior to 1872, did the men working on piece work make as much as they make now on the increased wages? Answer.—I cannot answer that question because I have never gone into the details. I presume that the Society which made the rule knows as to that.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—I asked you if you thought the piece hands made as much before 1872 as they make now? Answer.—I cannot tell you. The price for composition is more now than then.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Does any portion of the two cents increase go to the piece hands? Answer.—It goes to the piece hands because their wages have been increased that much.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What were the week hands paid prior to the strike? Answer.—\$10.00 per week. We pay our men \$10.00 and upwards now.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is there any change as a matter of fact between the weekly payments then and now? Answer.—I can not tell without comparing my figures.

Mr. Grange.—It has been remarked that you employed women as printers. Do you employ any now? Answer.—We have two women at present setting type. At the time of the strike we took on three or four, because we could not get the men we wanted.

Mr. Deroche.—Have you made it a habit to employ women? Answer.—No; we had no girls before the strike.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you pay them the same rate of wages as the week hands? Answer.—No; they are on "piece work," and get 32 cents per thousand ems. Women are very erratic in their habits, and it is difficult to employ them by the week. Since the strike we have never employed more than three girls at one time.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you employ them because you could not get men? Answer.—Yes; we had to get men out from the old country. Men were willing to come into the office on their own terms, but having gained possession of the fort we were determined to hold it.

Mr. Deroche.—Were all the men willing to come back? if so, on what terms? Answer.—They wished to discriminate against our office, and to charge night work prices for day work. Many of the Union men would have come back, but we would not allow them. Our new employees were non-union men, and to admit the union men would have broken our unity. We regretted to lose some of the union men, because they were trained hands. At the present moment union men have no objection to entering our office, as the office has been declared "open."

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you ever issue an order that your employees should be non-union men? Answer.—No. For some time after the strike I used to ask men who came for work, if they belonged to the union.

Mr. Creighton.—You said that in 1873, the total amount under the contract was less paper \$35,568.52. The composition and binding amounted to \$9,502.08, leaving \$26,066.24

for other work, of what did that other work consist? Answer.—Folding, stitching, press-work and departmental binding, made up the greater portion.

Mr. Creighton.—The folding is not usually done by men? Answer.—Always by girls.

Mr. Creighton.—At the time of the strike was there a strike by the girls? Answer.—I cannot say that there was then. There have been two or three strikes by the girls engaged on that work.

Mr. Creighton.—Did you pay an advance to the girls? Answer.—I think their work was advanced at that time, and their hours lessened. The shortening of time was virtually an advance.

Mr. Creighton.—Mr. Notman stated that compositors at the case were now paid 33 and 35 cents for setting type; while at the time the contract was made in 1868, good compositors were paid twenty-five cents. Is that so? Answer.—I think that Mr. Notman is mainly correct. His information came from the newspaper offices.

Mr. Creighton.—In 1868, was the class of work raised to 33½ cents at the time of the strike, paid for at 25 cents? Answer.—I was not in Toronto then, so I cannot speak from actual knowledge.

Mr. Creighton.—Mr. Notman mentions 33 and 35 cents. As a matter of fact do printers ever receive 35 cents per thousand ems? Answer.—Not that I am aware of, except for special work.

Mr. Creighton.—Do I understand you to say that they would receive that price for night work? Answer.—I am not familiar with newspaper work.

Mr. Creighton.—You say that men make 35 cents for special work? Answer.—Yes, when Greek and Latin is introduced.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—As a matter of fact have you ever paid 35 cents for composition on Government work? Answer.—I have never done so.

Mr. Creighton.—Can you tell me what proportion of the Legislative and Departmental printing goes to the week hands? Answer.—I cannot tell you the exact proportion. There are a class of men employed by the week to make up. We have as many type setters by the piece as possible. It takes a good many thousand ems to make up ten dollars. A man would have to distribute and set up 31,000 ems per week before he could make that sum.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—The two cents per thousand for making up; does that go to the compositor? Answer.—No; because he does not make up. That man is paid by galley measurement. No allowance is made to him for the "headings."

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is not the maker-up entitled to the headings? Answer.—A week hand makes up, not the man working by the piece. How is he to earn his wages unless by these means?

Mr. Creighton.—You place the total cost of getting ready a form of 18,000 ems at \$10.08, but at the contract price of 40 cents per thousand ems, you only receive \$7.20, sustaining an actual loss of \$2.88 on each form. How do you account for going on with the work if that is really the case? Answer.—Our office is divided into branches, and each branch bears its own proportion of the capital expenditure. Last year we lost in the composing department, after every legitimate charge had been made against it, about \$1,200 00. I knew that we were losing that money. We had perpetual night work. Men who are employed night and day cannot work with the same vim as those who put in only ten hours of day time. We have also to pay the men extra prices, and defray the expense of gas, fuel, etc. We lose on that branch, but we have other branches. Last year we did no more than pay our legitimate expenses; the same for the two years previous. We lose on one branch and make up on another.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you refer to parliamentary printing? Answer.—We are obliged during the Session of Parliament to abandon some of our regular customers' work, because we cannot attend to both.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—In making your contract you speculated upon that? Answer.—I did not consider that. I speculated wrongly in regard to Government work, for it has not come up to my anticipations.

Mr. Creighton.—You lose on night work, because men cannot work so well who work night and day? Answer.—Yes, that tells against us.

Mr. Creighton.—How do you lose on the man who sets by piece work? Answer.—In that case it is a loss to both.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—He has to provide the men with gas, fuel, etc.

Mr. Creighton.—As a matter of fact you spoke more particularly of the week hands?

Answer.—No, I spoke of the men generally.

Mr. Creighton.—You pay the men 32 cents for setting the solid work, and you make your profit on the other part of the work. Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—I hold in my hand the Votes and Proceedings of last year. These Votes and Proceedings are printed one by one, from day to day. In this page (the indorse) the type does not cover one-third of its surface. Do you get paid as if it were a full page of solid matter? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—Turn to the next day, and you have a similar page, the only alteration being in the date line. You are paid for that again? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—For setting up the full page? Answer.—Yes, but such pages are few.

Mr. Creighton.—A greater part of the first page of the Votes and Proceedings is occupied with head lines, in each number. Are you paid as if you set them up from day to day? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—Will the man working by the piece be paid for setting up these “indorse” pages, or will another workman simply alter the one end? Answer.—Of course not, the work is done by a week hand.

Mr. Creighton.—I desire to show that there is a chance on the Votes and Proceedings to make up the loss pointed out. Mr. Rose.—I do not think that Mr. Creighton is giving me fair play. This is a peculiar case, and the Votes and Proceedings are done at a different time from other work and under different conditions.

Mr. Deroche.—What proportion does the composition for the Votes and Proceedings bear to your contract work? Answer.—A very small proportion, a mere bagatelle.

Mr. Deroche.—What would the “fat” amount to? Answer.—About five or ten dollars during the session.

Mr. Grange.—In the Orders of the Day, where there is a whole page of Notices of Motions, standing from day to day, do you get paid for setting them over? Answer.—We try to get paid for them if possible. Mr. Notman allows us what he thinks is right under the contract.

Mr. Deroche.—Do you keep that type set up? Answer.—Yes; it is our duty whenever we can to save; and if we can keep the type standing we do so.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You are obliged to keep one thousand pages of type standing? Answer.—Yes, but it is done for the convenience of the Government, and not for our benefit.

Mr. Creighton.—In 1874, another contract was let in Ottawa, to Messrs. McLean, Roger & Co., for Departmental and other work. I hold in my hand a copy of the contract for the *Gazette*, Statutes, and Departmental printing. I find that the composition there, per thousand ems for the *Gazette*, is 20 cents, I suppose you are aware of this. Answer.—I presume it is so. I am not familiar with the fact.

Mr. Creighton.—The rate for composition on the statutes is 50 cents per page of 2,126 ems; for composition on Departmental work 16 cents. Now, if the contractors at Ottawa, who have tendered at these low rates, make it pay, how is it you are losing at forty cents per thousand ems for composition? How do you account for the difference between the two tenders? Answer.—In the first place they get more than 25 cents for their laws, as the matter is standing. They take the Statutes at 25 cents per thousand ems and we take ours at 14 cents counting in the same way, as we only get half composition for our Statutes. The contract price here is 28 cents, and half of 28 cents is 14 cents. According to our contract we are supposed to keep the matter standing, and if we do not do so it is our loss. When we make up the Statutes, we charge half composition rates; and the same with the Journals of the House.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you receive nothing for keeping the type standing? Answer.—No. We are not allowed extras. At Ottawa they receive 25 cents in the case when we receive only 14 cents.

Mr. Creighton.—Do you know as a positive fact that in Ottawa they receive full prices for Statute work?

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—That is the contract price.

After a brief discussion between Hon. Mr. Fraser and Mr. Creighton relative to the answer given;

Mr. Creighton read from Sessional Papers No. 9, A. 1875 of the House of Commons: "The term statutes shall include such Imperial Acts as may be printed and bound with those of the Dominion."

Mr. Creighton.—In Toronto by the contract we pay 28 cents per 1000 ems for the first composition, and 14 cents for turning the same into the Statutes, making a total of 42 cents. Answer.—Yes. At Ottawa the same work costs 50 cents.

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE.

Fur her examination of the witness was adjourned until Thursday, February 21st.

The Committee adjourned at one o'clock till half-past ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, February 21st, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

Present:

Mr. Clarke, (Wellington), in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Fraser,

" " McDougall,

" " Boulter,

" " Creighton,

Mr. Deroche,

" " Grange,

" " Miller,

" " O'Donoghue.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read and adopted.

The examination of Mr. G. M. Rose, of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., relative to the cost of Printing, Bookbinding, paper, etc., supplied to the Government of Ontario during the years 1873-4-5-6-7, was continued.

Mr. Creighton.—Is the per centage of the increase furnished in the statement you filed yesterday the percentage on the whole work, including the paper? Answer.—My statement included the paper.

Mr. Creighton.—In 1873, the total for printing, exclusive of the paper, was \$35,568.52, and in that sum is included \$4,417.10 the difference between the contract price of composition and the advanced price? Answer.—It is but fair that I should state that the total of \$35,568.52 includes the binding of ledgers, blank books, and other furnishings.

Mr. Creighton.—I notice in the contract let at Ottawa in 1874, to Messrs. McLean, Roger & Co., the price of composition per 1,000 ems (departmental printing), is 16 cents, what is the price (advanced rates) which you are claiming? Answer.—Forty cents.

Mr. Creighton.—How do you account for the difference? Answer.—There is a way of doing so. I account for the difference in this way. The work there is different from the class of work done here. In Toronto there is only one edition of the work, and in Ottawa there are two—English and French. The latter is simply the composition of the former, with headings, etc., changed, to meet the requirements of the French. For these changes, full composition prices are paid.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—In departmental work? Answer.—Yes. With regard to departmental work at Ottawa, I may mention that there are a great number of blanks to be printed for the Customs, Post Office, and Revenue departments. These orders are given two or three times a year, and the forms are never changed. If these forms were set up and kept standing, they would not cost one dollar for composition to supply the order, and full prices would be paid. I do not know how the present contractors manage, but that is what I would do.

Mr. Creighton.—I think there is a stipulation that they shall only charge once for composition in such a case? Answer.—It may be so. Yet 16 cents per thousand ems on one of these forms would pay well. A man or a boy would earn good wages on them.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—No, that work is never given out on "piece"? Answer.—That is

what I mean. The man who has the office would make good profit on the labour used. We did the Post Office work for years, and kept the forms standing. We knew the order would have to come and were prepared for it. Too much importance at present should not be paid to the Maclean-Roger contract, for those gentlemen have not yet worked out the problem. Mr. I. B. Taylor, who succeeded us, took the contract at so low a figure that he lost heavily by it.

Mr. Creighton.—He received $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand ems for composition? Answer. The price was increased to 20 cents.

Mr. Creighton.—As to the French editions that have been spoken of, is there not usually reading matter to be altered? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—So it would not be fair to say that they get double prices: that is a clear profit on the French? Answer.—I did not say that they did; but a very large proportion of the matter is saved.

Mr. Creighton.—You are aware there is a rule (I do not know that it is invariable), when a document simply requires an alteration of heading to change it into French, that the double heading is put on at the time of the composition, and double prices are not allowed? Answer.—I never knew but one case of the kind. This list of Bank shareholders (exhibiting the list) is a specimen of the work I refer to.

Mr. Creighton.—Have you ever seen the Census returns for Canada? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—Have you ever seen the Election returns? Answer.—They were not printed in that manner in our time.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Was not the Census returns a special publication, and not included in the contract? Answer.—Yes. It only occurs once in ten years, and our contract covered a less period of time. In the Trade and Navigation returns for instance, the name of a town has only to be changed into French. See how profitable the work is taking the French and English editions together. The French edition does not cost the printers one fifth of the sum paid for composition on the English edition. There are also some 782 pages in last year's volume.

Mr. Creighton.—Mr. Hartney says that this style of work (tabular) comprises about two-thirds of the whole. Now, if the regular price for departmental work is 16 cents, and they receive double prices for this portion of the whole work, would not the average price of the whole be nearly 27 cents? Answer.—Yes. However, the class of work alluded to by Mr. Hartney is not departmental work, but parliamentary; and is paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents per thousand ems. The Ottawa contractors would receive 50 cents for the English Edition (tabular work), and the same for the French edition—making a total of one dollar. Deducting ten cents for changing English into French gives them ninety cents for work we only receive eighty cents for. The reason of this is that double rates are charged for tabular work.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—What is catalogue work? Answer.—That is a term not borrowed from our vocabulary. "Catalogue work to be composed of all matter which requires two rules across and two rules down the page, and to be charged one price and-a-half. Tabular work to be composed of all matter which requires at least two rules across and at least three rules down the page, and to be charged two prices."

Mr. Creighton.—In Ottawa they receive five cents per thousand ems for standing matter (departmental work). What do you receive? Answer.—We get quarter price (7 cents per thousand ems) for *Gazette* matter and 14 cents per thousand ems for the Journals of the Legislature, the latter sum covering corrections, overrunning, making up, &c., but we have no departmental standing matter. In the case of the Revised Statutes we received no pay for standing matter, as the type when in use virtually belonged to the Government.

Mr. Creighton.—At Ottawa, for composition on the *Gazette*, they receive 20 cents per thousand ems. What do you receive? Answer. We claim 40 cents, but only receive 28 under the contract.

Mr. Creighton.—They also receive five cents per thousand ems for inserting old matter. What do you receive? Answer.—The contract price—seven cents.

Mr. Creighton.—What is there at Ottawa, which should make the cost of composition on the *Gazette* to be less there than here? Answer.—I do not know the rates of wages there.

Mr. Creighton.—Is there anything in the nature of the work which should make this

difference? Answer.—There are several things in favour of the Ottawa contractors. In the *Canada Gazette* large tabular forms (bank statements) are kept standing, the figures of which alone are changed.

Mr. Creighton.—Is there any advantage in regard to the French? Answer.—Yes; when there is a French edition.

Mr. Creighton.—Is there any material fact, which should make the cost of composition for the *Ontario Gazette* double that for the *Canada Gazette*? Answer.—No more than I have stated. The contractors at Ottawa must lose money.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Do they distribute to each member of the House copies of both the French and English editions? Answer.—I think the practice is to send a French copy to the French members; and an English copy to the English members.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Then they must tabulate in French some of the returns in that case, which would give the printers a chance for profit.

Mr. Creighton.—The other large item is for presswork. Allow me to explain to the Committee that a statement was presented yesterday, showing the percentage of increase on the whole work, as if the whole work had been taken so low that it was necessary to have an increase. In Ottawa the contractors receive per token of 250 impressions, when the order contains less than 500 impressions, twenty cents per token for departmental and other work. How much do you receive in Toronto? Answer.—Thirty cents per token.

Mr. Creighton.—At Ottawa when for departmental work only, the number of impressions is over 2,000, they receive 15 cents per token. What is your price? Answer.—We receive for all work thirty cents.

Mr. Creighton.—By the Ottawa contract a token comprises 250 impressions of 16 pages royal octavo. What constitutes a token in Toronto? Answer.—Two hundred and fifty impressions from a form of eight pages.

Mr. Creighton.—A form in Ottawa is 16 pages? Answer.—The same labour is necessary to print a form of one or even eight pages, as a form of sixteen pages.

Mr. Creighton.—At Ottawa they receive 20 cents for printing 250 impressions of a form of 16 pages of Statutes. What would you receive for a form of 16 pages? Answer.—I would receive sixty cents; but you must take into account the immense quantities printed at Ottawa.

Mr. Creighton.—The quantities are considered in the provision that for less than 500 impressions the price shall be 20 cents per token, and 15 cents for over that number. Answer.—The sliding scale at Ottawa relates to departmental printing only; our quantities are very small comparatively; I speak from my own experience in regard to our contract, when I say I am losing money by it. Possibly when Messrs. Maclean, Roger & Co. have completed their contract and compares notes with G. M. Rose, they will learn who were the wiser.

Mr. Creighton.—You received the increased rates for 1873 and 1874. Did you receive the increased rates for 1875? Answer.—No.

Mr. Creighton.—Then what did you mean when writing to the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney General of Ontario, a letter dated 26th February, 1876, by the following words:—

“It is understood by us that the slight advance we received two years ago, and which has been paid to us *until lately*.”

Mr. Rose.—We settled our accounts at stated periods, and feeling that a sufficiently lengthened period of time had elapsed without a settlement, I went to Mr. Notman, and told him that it was about time to settle up. He said he had received no instructions for the year 1875.

Mr. Creighton.—Are you positive about that? Answer.—Yes, because the balance is there yet.

Mr. Creighton.—You further said in your letter that you were “informed by the Queen’s printer, that his last instructions with regard to this matter only covered the year 1875, and that from January 1st, he could only pay us our original contract rates.” Answer.—We were paid the advanced rates for 1873 and 1874, and the year 1875 went on without any settlement of our account. I hoped that the instructions would come, so that the matter could be closed. Finding that such was not the case, I wrote to the Hon. Mr. Mowat, informing him that I could not get paid.

Mr. Deroche.—And further on in the letter you expressed the hope that he would “or-

der the Queen's Printer to continue to pay us at the same rate in the future, as he has done for the past two years." Answer—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—Then you mean to tell us that your recollection two years after the event is more to be relied upon than your written statement at the time? Answer—If I said at the time that he paid us for 1875 I did not mean it.

Mr. Creighton.—What then did you mean by the expression in the letter that the rate had been paid you "until lately," and that the Queen's Printer's last instructions "only covered the year 1875, and that from January 1st he could only pay us our original contract rates"? Answer—It was a mistake in the year or a mistake of the printer, because my letter proves the fact to be otherwise. It refers to my having been paid the advanced rates "for the past two years."

Mr. Deroche.—What did you mean by the past two years? Answer—The years that I was paid for.

Mr. Deroche.—What years were those? Answer—I meant that we only had been paid for 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Creighton.—If this was a slip of the pen or a typographical error, then that error must have been repeated three separate times in that one sentence. The words "until lately" I understand to mean the year previous? Answer—"Until lately" referred to the time when we received the information from Mr. Notman.

Mr. Creighton.—It meant also that the Queen's Printer's last instructions "covered the year 1875?" Answer.—It was the year 1874.

Mr. Creighton.—"And that from January 1st, (1876), he could only pay us our original contract rates." By this part of your letter you meant January 1st, the year previous (1875)? Answer.—Mr. Hunter, my deceased partner was in the habit of attending to this part of the business. I, during his illness, wrote the letter and made the mistake, because I was not correctly informed as to the state of our accounts. The balance retained in the year 1875, was \$3,082, and a similar sum was kept in 1876, making a total of over \$6,000.

Mr. Creighton.—Your contract agrees that the accounts for Departmental work should be rendered monthly. Were you in the habit of doing so? Answer.—We were.

Mr. Creighton.—Did you do so in 1875? Answer.—We did.

Mr. Creighton.—If during the year 1875, you claimed the increased rates and presented your accounts monthly; how comes it you made no complaint about non-payment until February, 1876? Answer.—We were not refused payment. Every month we sent in our account and received payment; but Mr. Notman kept back a sum of money sufficiently large to cover the difference between the advanced rates and the contract price.

Mr. Creighton.—By the contract he is allowed to retain 20 per cent. on the Legislative printing, until the completion of the work? Answer.—Yes. But the year for the Legislative printing may close in May, and then we get the whole of our money.

Mr. Creighton.—During the year 1875, the Departmental printing accounts were rendered monthly, and no demur made to paying them at the advanced rates? Answer.—There was a demur made, as I have previously explained. The Queen's Printer considers himself safe, because he holds our "past due" money.

Mr. Creighton.—It was the Legislative printing on which he holds the draw back? Answer.—I do not care what you call it, but I know that he holds our money.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—He holds enough to cover the increased prices on all the printing? Answer.—Yes, that is his idea. In regard to the Legislative printing, I may say that we are compelled to complete the work within two months after the close of the Session. In 1876, that particular account was closed in February.

Mr. Creighton.—Why did you not complain until February, 1876, that you had not received the advanced rates for 1875? Answer.—Because I was hoping against hope.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—The Departmental printing accounts were at the advanced rates for 1875? Answer.—Yes, but subject to the protest of the Queen's Printer.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you receive full pay? Answer.—I did not. He kept back an equivalent for the increase; and told me that he could not allow me the advanced rates. I informed the Government that I wanted my money, and that there was a balance in their hands in my favour.

Mr. Miller.—Were your receipts for the full amount? Answer.—I was never paid in full for that year.

Mr. Creighton. — In your letter previously quoted, you refer to the advance given “two years ago,” meaning as you claim the year 1873. In May of that year, an Order in Council was issued, which, after reciting the nature of the complaint made by yourself, and reviewing the whole circumstances of the case says :—

“That although strongly impressed with the inadvisability of varying or changing contracts made by the Government, with a view of releasing the contractors from their obligations, as is proposed in the present instance, the Secretary believes this to be a case of special hardship, and one that ought to be favourably considered, inasmuch as it appears that the work proposed to be increased, cannot be procured to be done at any of the jobbing offices in the city, even at the proposed increased rates, and he, therefore, recommends that the said Hunter, Rose & Co., be paid the following prices for the following work :—

Composition	40 cents per 1,000 ems.
Binding.....	22 cents per vol.

“The Secretary states that although the rates for presswork have increased, he is of opinion that no change should be made in the contract price.

“The Secretary recommends that the said increased payments should be made for work done on and since the first day of January last, and should continue during the present year unless the Legislature sooner determine the same.”

That raise was only given for the year 1873. In 1874, in a letter dated March 10th, you claimed a like increase that year, which was granted. So that when in your letter dated February, 1876, you refer to the increase given you “two years ago” you meant this last increase. Answer.—I do not think you do me justice, for I have already explained that I made a mistake in the date, and that until during the illness of Mr. Hunter I was not accustomed to look after the accounts.

Mr. Creighton.—Now with regard to printing the *Gazette*. You print the *Gazette* and get paid for doing so by the Government. You also collect all moneys received for advertisements on account of the *Gazette*, and hand the same over to the Government? Answer.—That is the arrangement.

Mr. Creighton.—There is usually a considerable profit on the *Gazette*? Answer.—Yes; about \$8,000 per annum to the Government.

Mr. Creighton.—What was the amount for 1875? Answer.—The receipts were for 1875, the sum of \$13,817, and the expenditure \$4,916; leaving a surplus of \$8,901.

Mr. Creighton.—What were they for 1876? Answer.—Receipts \$12,345; expenditure \$5,271; balance \$7,573.

Mr. Creighton.—In the Public Accounts for 1876, I only see \$3,500 entered as receipts?

Mr. Rose.—Mr. Chairman, is it necessary that I shall go into the financial details of the *Gazette* here?

The Chairman.—If the Committee so desire.

Mr. Rose.—When consulted by the Government with regard to bringing out the Revised Statutes of Ontario I explained the hardship it would entail upon us as contractors. An immense quantity of new type and material, amounting to upwards of \$9000, would require to be purchased so that the work could be kept standing for the convenience of the Commissioners. That we did not feel ourselves in a position to spend the money, but that if the Government made the purchase, as had been done by the Government of Canada on a similar occasion, the type, after it had performed its work, could be sold at a fair valuation, when possibly we would become its purchasers. This plan was agreed to, and I was instructed to procure the necessary material. The type was bought from Messrs. Miller & Richard, whose type we use, and which we consider to be the best made and most durable. When the account amounted to about \$4,000 or \$5,000 it was sent to the Queen's Printer for examination, but he, not knowing the motives by which I was governed, reported to the Government that cheaper material could have been procured. Of course I could have told him, had he consulted me, that less costly material could have been procured, but such would not have been repurchased by us when the work was finished. When the transaction was explained to the Hon. the Attorney-General he urged, “Why not say now that you will purchase the type, and we will loan you \$7000 to meet the accounts coming in.” The eloquence of the Attorney-General was too much for the simple printer, and a bargain was struck. When money was required there was none to be had, and could not be got until Parliament

met and passed the vote. In the meantime I explained to the Hon. the Treasurer, Mr. Crooks, the position of affairs, when he kindly agreed to allow me to use the moneys of the *Gazette* coming into my hands until the Parliament met. When the item passed the House the money was paid into the Treasury on account of *Gazette*.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall.—According to your statement it was Government money coming into your hands, and which you were permitted to use? Answer.—Yes; the permission was granted, and I used the money. As soon as I received my cheque I handed it over to the Treasurer on account of the *Gazette*. That explains the small sum in the Public Accounts of 1876 received on account of the *Gazette*.

Mr. Creighton.—The total amount received was \$12,000; and previously you had paid in \$3,500, leaving a balance of \$8,500, which you used? Answer.—Supposing we had not borrowed the \$7,000, we might have paid in \$10,000 that year, leaving the remainder uncollected. There are always arrears due on the *Gazette*. We are supposed to give very little credit, and are responsible for all moneys outstanding.

Mr. Grange.—You sometimes insert advertisements without getting the money immediately? Answer.—We do; but in all cases of loss we are responsible unless we can prove to the Government that we are not to blame. I am glad to have had the opportunity of making the explanations relative to the *Gazette*, for there has been an impression that the Government gave us the \$7,000. There was also an impression that we were making money out of the *Gazette*, but we are not. The Government have received \$40,000 profit on it since we took charge of its financial management in 1873.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall.—How much do you get from the Government? Answer.—It all depends upon the number of advertisements. In 1876 the receipts were \$12,845, and the expenditure \$4,758.33. The expenditure is the cost of printing. We receive a commission of 4 per cent. for collections, book-keeping, payment of clerks' proportion, and other incidental expenses.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall.—I saw from the figures that there was a lesser income and a greater cost some years than in others; whereas I thought it should have been a greater income? Answer.—In some years there are more land sales than in others, and the advertisements of land sales are charged at increased rates. We receive 60 cents a lot for such advertisements.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—On what grounds was the increase discontinued? Answer.—It has never been discontinued; the Government has not settled our account and we still make the claim. We base our claim on the argument which we used at the start.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Who instructed you as to the disallowance of the increase? Answer.—We were never instructed that the increase had been disallowed. The Queen's Printer simply informed us that he had not been authorized to pay us the increase. The Government has never said "You shall not get it," but the matter has been held in abeyance.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was there an Order in Council issued, as far as you know? Answer.—I suppose the increase was not paid because there was no Order in Council.

Mr. Grange.—Are the prices for Legislative and Departmental printing less than they were in 1873 and 1874? Answer.—No.

Mr. Miller.—How many times have you received the advanced rates? Answer.—Only in the payments for 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Boulter.—Have you retained out of the profits of the *Gazette* a sum sufficiently large to cover the advanced price for 1875? Answer.—No; we retain no money from the Government.

Mr. Deroche.—As you collect, you pay the money over? Answer.—Yes; the only money we ever retained was the loan of \$7,000.

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall requested the witness to prepare to answer at the continued examination on the next day (Friday,) certain questions relative to the annual cost, which would be entailed upon the Government, if it should determine to establish and conduct a printing office for the printing of Government work; also, as to the best means of conducting such an office, and to give his individual opinion as an experienced man as to the practical success of such an office.

The Committee adjourned at 12.30 P.M., until half-past ten o'clock on Friday morning.

CHARLES CLARKE, *Chairman*.

FRIDAY, February 22nd, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held at half-past ten o'clock this morning

Present :

Mr. Clarke, (Wellington), in the chair,	Messieurs Creighton,
Hon. Mr. Fraser,	" Deroche,
" " McDougall,	" Grange,
Messieurs Boulter,	" O'Donoghue.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted,
The examination of Mr. G. M. Rose, of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., was further continued.

Mr. G. M. Rose was again called for examination. He said:—

In accordance with my instructions I have prepared a "memorandum, showing the advances on work supplied to the Ontario Government, less the paper."

MEMORANDUM.

Advances on Work supplied the Ontario Government, less Paper, etc.

1873.—Total composition, press-work, and binding	\$35,568.52
Advance on original contract prices, $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	
" Composition, 28c. to 40c., 30 per cent.	
" Binding, 18c. to 22c., $18\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.	
1874.—Total composition, press-work, and binding	\$30,410.99
Advance on original contract prices, $13\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	
1875.—Total composition, press-work, and binding	\$22,056.97
Advance on original contract prices, 14 per cent.	
1876.—Total composition, press-work, and binding	\$25,914.04
Advance on original contract prices, $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	
1877.—Total composition, press-work, and binding	\$28,065.64
Advance on original contract prices, $14\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.	

Mr. Creighton.—In order to get at the percentage of increase properly, you should give the total at original rates and then the amount at the increased prices.

Mr. Rose.—By deducting the advance from the \$35,568.52 you can get the cost at the original price. I have furnished the percentage I was requested to give yesterday.

Hon Mr. Fraser.—What is that $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. calculated on. Answer.—On the \$35,568.52, and that includes the advanced price. In 1873, the advance on original contract prices was $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. In 1874, the total was \$30,410.99; total advance $13\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. In 1875, the total work was \$22,056.97; total advance 14 per cent. In 1876, the total work was \$25,914.04; total advance $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In 1877, the total work was \$28,065.64; total advance $14\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. The returns for 1877 are exclusive of the Revised Statutes printing.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You have already in your previous statements furnished the gross amount of increase in each year? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Would it be possible for you to lay before the Committee a statement, showing the amounts paid respectively to the "piece" and "week" hands in any given month? Answer.—It could be prepared, but it would be a matter of time.

Mr. Creighton.—Showing the number employed on the Government printing? Answer.—That cannot be furnished.

The Chairman.—The Committee has nothing to do with that matter, as it only affects the internal economy of the office.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—I wish to know the proportion of those paid by the "piece," and those paid by the "week," working on the parliamentary work.

Hon. Mr. Fraser objected to the statement being asked for, because it was useless to the Committee, even if it were possible of being answered.

Mr. Rose.—I cannot supply the information. My books are not in such a position as to permit me to do so.

Mr. Grange.—You utilize your men in such a way as to be remunerative to yourself? Answer.—We try our best to make money.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You give your men their choice as to whether they will work by the "week" or by "piece"? Answer.—Not in all cases.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I am only alluding to the composing room, and to the ordinary compositor. If you required a man for the ordinary run of work, would you not as soon put him on piece work as employ him by the week? Answer.—Yes. It makes no difference to us. In an office like ours a man working at piece work is liable to make less money than the man earning \$10 per week. We select our best men for particular kinds of work. A newspaper compositor would be ignorant of how to make up a book form. He has no knowledge of the matter, and is what we call in printer's parlance a mere "type sticker." Book hands as a rule are not such quick setters as newspaper hands. We have had men in our office who have made good wages by setting up type, but they knew nothing about making up a book form. In such an office as ours where there is such a variety of work, it is against a man to work on "piece."

Mr. O'Donoghue.—When he does not get any "fat"? Answer.—Unfortunately for us there is not much fat under our contract. With us tabular work stands as one-seventh to the whole work; whereas in Ottawa, according to Mr. Hartney (who has been supervising the Ottawa printing accounts for about nineteen years), it stands in the proportion of two-thirds to the whole.

Mr. Creighton.—I suppose there is other work in which there is fat besides tabular work? Answer.—No. There are not many blank pages in our work. You as a printer know that where there is a blank page we have to fill that blank up with furniture; but we under our contract, get nothing for that, although we pay the printer for making up, and furnish the material.

Mr. Boulter.—Mr. Hardy, or some one else, said in the House that unless there was half a page printed there was nothing paid for it? Answer.—The statement was incorrect. There was a confusion with another rule. To the book printer a page with two or three lines is an abomination; and sometimes a great deal of trouble is taken to get one or two additional lines into a page in order to prevent "turning over."

The Chairman.—What is the rule regarding tabular work? Answer.—The Specifications of our contract provide that "any tabular or catalogue work under half a page is to be counted as plain matter; over half a page to be counted as a full page of rule or catalogue work, as the case may be."

Mr. Creighton.—When you have less than half a page of tabular work, how much does it count for? Answer.—It counts under our contract as a page of plain matter.

The Chairman.—Are you positive as to that? Answer.—I am. Our contract does not permit us to count it as tabular matter. Mr. Creighton stated yesterday that the Maclean-Roger contract, at Ottawa, provided that a sixteen page octavo form was printed at so much per token. At that time I had not consulted their contract, but I examined a copy of it last evening. I find that he merely quoted the Departmental contract, and not the Parliamentary, which makes the form eight pages. The rule is that a token shall be 250 impressions from a form of four pages of foolscap, or eight pages of royal octavo, the rule in the Ottawa parliamentary contract is the condition in our specification. He also said that the Maclean-Roger contractors get 20 cents per token for a form of 16 pages, whereas we would get 60 cents. He represents us as receiving three times as much as they receive at Ottawa.

Mr. Creighton.—Correct.

Mr. Rose.—He is not correct. Here is their specifications: Parliamentary printing—press work, per token of two hundred and fifty impressions of eight pages royal or four pages foolscap—eighteen cents.

Mr. Creighton.—That is for Parliamentary printing. One class of work is called Parliamentary and the other Departmental.

Mr. Rose.—That was not stated yesterday. If the Government makes a contract with me that I shall print a form of eight pages, it is nothing to the Government if I print sixteen

or even thirty-two pages. If I only printed one page at a time, it would make no difference to the Government.

The Chairman.—During the investigation a comparison between the Ontario contract and the Dominion printing contract has been made. Was that a fair comparison? Answer.—No. The comparison is against us.

The Chairman.—Why? Answer.—Because of the large quantities they supply; but if the whole of their work is considered, and the large proportion of tabular work at increased rates taken into account, they receive at Ottawa an average of 65 cents per thousand ems, whereas we on the same principle only receive 45 cents.

Mr. Creighton.—How do you show that? Answer.—I do it by a comparison. For instance, take their composition at 45 cents—

Mr. Creighton.—They do not receive that.

Mr. Rose.—They do, taking into consideration the French and English editions. Under their contract rates they receive fifteen cents an hour for corrections; now if a man is paid ten dollars a week he cannot earn his wages. Sixty hours a week at fifteen cents an hour would be nine dollars, and one dollar of a deficit has to be made up. This is a comparative statement of the printing and binding done for the Ontario and Dominion Governments in 1877. I have placed our composition at the advanced rate of 40 cents and Maclean, Roger & Co.'s at 45 cents. The binding is entered in this statement as if Maclean, Roger & Co. were performing that portion of the work. Mr. Roger's contract was 25 cents, but I have entered binding at 23 cents. The latter price was tendered by Mr. Mortimer, who got the contract for that part of the work. He was third on the list, but the others fell off. I have brought samples of the binding at Ottawa and at Toronto (producing samples), and I claim that ours is a superior class of work. If this statement of the figures of Maclean, Roger & Co. for binding, folding, stitching and press work are examined they will be found to be lower than ours; but if the whole service is taken, and the quantity of work done at Ottawa and Toronto is assumed as identical, it will be found that in Toronto it will amount to \$24,091.86; and in Ottawa to \$24,496.49, or a difference of over \$400 in our favour.

Mr. Creighton.—You are estimating Maclean, Roger & Co.'s work on the same basis as your own? Answer.—I am taking our measurement for last year and the whole quantities for the same year, which we cannot go outside of; and then give the cost at our own rates and then the cost for the same quantity of work at the Ottawa rates, and strike the comparison.

Mr. Creighton.—If their prices, are less how can you get the same returns? Answer.—Their prices on the whole are practically not less; but I will show you how I get at these figures. Folding and stitching is one-fifth of a cent per sheet in our office, and one fourth of a cent at Ottawa; now the same quantity folded and stitched in both offices would cost more at Ottawa than with us.

Mr. Creighton.—That is a minor item. Answer.—Not so. Our bill for that work was about \$4,000 last year, and the same quantity at Ottawa would be nearly \$5,000.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—How do you account for such a slight difference, when previously you argued that you lost on your contract, because your quantities were so small compared with those of Ottawa. Answer.—I am merely, for the sake of a fair comparison, contrasting the cost of a certain quantity in our office, with the cost of a like quantity at Ottawa.

Mr. Grange.—For which they receive \$5,000 and you receive \$4,000? Answer.—Yes. Our lower rates for folding and stitching is a set-off for their lower rates for press-work.

Mr. Creighton.—Where do you find one-fourth of a cent for folding and stitching in their contract? Answer.—It is for Parliamentary work, the same as ours.

Mr. Creighton.—You said that for folding and stitching, Maclean, Roger & Co. receive one-fourth of a cent per sheet, where you only receive one-fifth of a cent. I find that for folding alone they receive one-tenth of a cent per sheet, and you get one eighth; for covering pamphlets they receive half a cent and you get one cent. Answer.—Yes; but our figures are practically lower on the whole.

The Chairman.—You have stated that it is unfair to contrast the Dominion and Ontario contracts; what do you say as to Quebec? Answer.—It would not be fair even in that case, as the work is both in French and English; but they should on the other hand have higher prices because the editions are smaller.

The Chairman.—What were the prices paid in 1868, when your contract was made?

Answer.—The Minutes of the Legislative Council and the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly were each printed at 40 cents per thousand ems for composition and 40 cents per token.

The Chairman.—Is that a lower rate than yours? Answer.—No, it is a higher rate, especially as they are paid for both French and English editions.

Hon Mr. Fraser.—Will you kindly read the whole of the rates, and contrast them with your rates at the same time? Mr. Rose.—The rates were:

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

	QUEBEC. cents.	ONTARIO. cents.
Bills, type kept standing, per 1,000 ems	40	14
Statutes per 1,000 ems	20	20
Votes and Proceedings, per 1,000 ems.....	40	28
Other printing	33	28
Press-work, per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages royal octavo or 4 pp. foolscap.....	20	30
Alterations per hour	20	25
Alteration of headings for sheet of eight pages.....	50	40
Changing the Minutes of both houses into Journal form, per 1,000 ems	5	14
Folding, per sheet	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
Folding and stitching (including inserting tables) per sheet, <i>i.e.</i> , each table counted as a sheet.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
Covering pamphlets in paper covers	1	1

It is but fair to say that our rates at the advance now claimed by us would make our prices for Bills and Votes and Proceedings, the same as those for Quebec; and our rates for "other printing" higher.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—They were receiving 40 cents per thousand ems at that time, and you were only receiving 28 cents? Answer.—Yes, and they also had the advantage of French and English editions.

The Chairman (handing Quebec Sessional Papers for 1872), will you read what was done in November, 1872.

Mr. Rose.—On November 26th, 1872, Mr. Langlois wrote as follows to the Chairman and members of the joint Committee on Printing for both Houses:—

"I cannot, according to the rule of your Honourable Committee, submit at your first meeting the accounts on printing; they are not complete.

"During the recess Messrs. A. Côte and J. J. Foote have informed the Government that it was impossible to continue the printing, according to their contract, owing to the advanced price of the paper, labour, &c., &c. I was ordered to impose, under the direction of Messrs. Chauveau and Robertson, in conformity to a resolution of your Honourable Committee, bearing date the 22nd December, 1870, and adopted by both Houses, a list of the prices, according to which the printers agree to continue their contract; this increase is about twenty per cent:

	Cts.
Bills, composition per 1000 ems.....	45
Sessional documents.....	40
Journal and Appendix.....	40
Press work per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages royal or foolscap	24
Alteration of headings per form of 8 pages.....	60
Folding per sheet	$\frac{1}{10}$
Folding and stitching per sheet	$\frac{1}{8}$
Folding and stitching, insertion of tables, per sheet	$\frac{1}{8}$
Covering pamphlets, per copy.....	1

The Chairman —Please read the prices for Votes and Proceedings and Orders of the Day?

	Cts.
Mr. Rose.—Composition per 1000 ems	48
Press work, per token of 250 impressions of 8 pages	48
Alterations, per hour	24

They will do well at those rates, and the work in both French and English.

Mr. Grange.—Do you know anything about the relative prices of labour in Ontario and Quebec? Answer.—Labour is cheaper there. When we were there carrying out a contract, we could get labour at six dollars a week.

Mr. Grange.—Have you any idea as to the quantity of work done at Ottawa and that done here? Answer.—There is an immense difference.

Mr. Grange.—The office at Ottawa is exclusively devoted to Government work? Answer.—I think they take in other work at certain periods. We used to do so.

Mr. Grange.—Owing to the increased quantities, they can afford to do the work cheaper than you can? Answer.—Decidedly so. If we were engaged exclusively in Parliamentary work, we would not use our machinery more than three months in the year, and it would be idle the remainder of the season.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You remember when the contract at Ottawa of I. B. Taylor ran out? It was the time you asked for an increase. Answer.—About that time.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You remember the wages you were paying at that time? Answer.—I think the wages were about the same as we are paying now.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—About the time you asked for the increase, did you not telegraph to some member of the Government at Ottawa, saying that you would take Mr. Taylor's contract at the price then paid? Answer.—I will tell you that little story. I did send the telegram. Mr. Taylor succeeded us as contractor, his tender being some \$1,700.00 less than ours. I was in Ottawa for about two years after that, and frequently met Mr. Taylor. He always said that he was making a good thing out of the contract, but from my long experience with Government work, I could not see how he could do so. Two or three years afterwards, Mr. Taylor went to the Government, and said that he was losing money by his contract. Having friends in power they said they would allow Mr. Taylor \$23,000.00 for the past, and increase his rates for the future. I said why pay him for the past more than the difference between his contract and ours. It was unfair to us. I met Taylor one day, and asked him why it was he was so suddenly losing money. He could only tell me that it was a fact, but would not explain the reason why. I told him I thought it was unfair that the Government should vote him the back money, and that I would take the whole thing off his hands. This story got circulated among the members, and when I got back to Toronto, a member telegraphed to me asking me if I had said so. I was not going back on my word, so I replied in the affirmative. He telegraphed to me again, saying "What security can you offer?" Things were beginning to look serious. I turned to Mr. Hunter, and he said "Rose, you have got us into a nice scrape!" I replied that I would do a great deal more than that to prevent Taylor from getting back money. I then requested him to go and see what security he could get. He went out and saw Mr. Bethune of the Dominion Bank, and that gentleman agreed to become security. We telegraphed back "The Dominion Bank." You can imagine their consternation. A few days after I received a despatch, "Keep quiet." In two or three weeks' time the matter came up in the House. The friends of Taylor made out that he was a perfect martyr, when suddenly up jumped the hon. member who had telegraphed to me, and said, "The old contractors, Hunter, Rose & Co., who know something about this matter, say that they will take the contract at Mr. Taylor's rates." John A. abused me and said that I was not a Christian. Perhaps I am not in the sense he is. The Government then put up one of their supporters to move an amendment, which was carried, and that was the end of the vote of \$23,000.00, but his rates were advanced from that date.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You became serious when the Bank became security? The joke ceased then? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What year was that in? Answer.—In 1873. There was nothing binding us but we were determined to carry out the offer. The serious part of the business would have been signing the contract.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You would have taken it? Answer.—I suppose I would have done so, for I was determined to quash the motion.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—But Mr. Taylor had really lost? Answer.—Yes, he had to abandon his contract rates, for they ruined him. The next time the tenders were submitted he increased his rates; and Maclean, Roger & Co. were below him.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You stated yesterday in effect that Maclean, Roger & Co., when they were through with their contract, would discover that they had not made so much as they had anticipated? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Yet you say that with your prices you anticipate a loss? Answer.—On the whole contract at the advanced rates, we hope not to have a loss; but we do not anticipate realizing a single penny out of it.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—A little while ago you said that Maclean, Roger & Co. received 65 cents for composition for which you receive 40 cents? Answer.—That was taking the average.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—How do you arrive at that information? Answer.—The price of composition at Ottawa is 25 cents per thousand ems. Two-thirds of the work is tabular work, for which two prices are paid, and the French and English editions make the rate virtually four prices, one dollar. Two-thirds of one dollar would be about 65 cents.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—On what branches did you advance? Answer.—Only on composition and binding.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—There is more than parliamentary work in the contract? Answer.—There are three distinct contracts.

Mr. Grange.—I suppose this is tabular work (pointing to a specimen). At Ottawa, on account of the French and English editions they receive one dollar per thousand; whereas under the advanced rates you only receive eighty cents. Answer.—Yes, I will show you a few specimens of tabular work and plain setting (showing specimens). I ask you whether you do not think that a printer would sooner set 45 pages of tabular work than 30 pages of plain setting. If Mr. Langton (presumed to be a printer) sets up 45 pages of tabular work, I get double prices and make 50 per cent on his wages. In regard to the French, I may say, that in our office at Ottawa, I have seen a form of eight pages in English changed to suit the French edition in less than seven hours. For that work, the same price is paid as if it were newly set.

The Chairman.—That is the meaning, when Mr. Hartney says that at Ottawa they receive four prices for tabular work? Answer.—Yes. He writes. "I will now explain the difference between the work of the Dominion Parliament and that of the Local. In the former everything is printed in the two languages, English and French. It has been estimated that two-thirds of the Dominion work is tabular, that is, composed of rules and figures. For the composition of this style of work, by custom of the trade, and confirmed in the contract, double price, or, as it is called, two prices are paid. In printing the English and French editions, the same rules and figures answer for each, the French merely requiring the alteration of the headings, &c., into French, thus four prices are paid to the contractor, he reaping the profit on the two languages, minus the alteration of the headings, &c., this is the only justification for the apparently low prices paid here. Were the money saved by the contractor on the French edition added to his apparent tender for the work, a fairer estimate could be had of its value."

Mr. Creighton.—Can you explain why the Departmental work at Ottawa is put down at sixteen cents? Answer.—Because Departmental work is principally tabular work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—When you do work of that kind, do you not "measure by measurement?" Answer.—We do. But our proportion of that class of work is small. We have comparatively very few tables.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—At Ottawa, a number of tables are kept standing? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you not state yesterday, that you have departmental forms which are kept standing? Answer.—We have no standing forms of any kind. I will mention a fact in connection with the Education Department. They have certain standing forms which they had had electrotyped. We only get paid for printing from the electrotypes and not for composition. That is not fair to us printers. They have also stopped the *Journal of Edu-*

cation, and that is against us. They have appointed a confidential printer, but of that we do not complain so much; and he prints circulars and sends them out.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Have you prepared the memorandum respecting the cost of establishing a Government printing bureau, which I requested you to prepare? Answer.—I have prepared a statement based upon the cost of our own office. The total cost would be \$42,500, as follows:

ESTIMATED COST OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Book and job type	\$18,000 00
Presses, etc.	12,000 00
Hydraulic presses, boards, etc.	1,500 00
Bindery	6,000 00
Steam-power	3,000 00
General fittings, say	1,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$42,500 00

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Would that purchase sufficient type and plant? Answer.—Yes. Also presses. The great difficulty would be that you could not keep the presses employed the whole year. The interest on wear and tear and on capital would be \$7,000 per annum, even if the work was done at the same rates as we are doing it. Therefore the cost will be \$7,000 more per annum than at present.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—I would like to hear your opinion as to the difficulties in the way of working such an office; supposing the superintendent was a good man like yourself, possessed of a thorough knowledge of printing, would it be practicable for him to supply men, whenever required to expedite the work? I mean, men, in addition to the regular staff and to be temporarily employed? Answer.—Men can always be hired. A small staff would have to be permanently employed.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Have you ever experienced any difficulty in hiring a reasonable number of men, on giving proper notice? Answer.—No.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Would there be any difficulty in getting hands when the Session commenced? Answer.—We have never experienced any difficulty in that respect. Printers generally seem to gravitate towards the cities at particular times. In the beginning of the Session, we sometimes wonder where we are to get the men; but before long we can get any number.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Is there any difficulty on your part, in keeping up with the demand for legislative printing? Answer.—Last year we were much pressed. Many jobs came in that might have been sent in a month previous; but this year all has been serene. Last Session a great many railway papers were simultaneously brought down, but the House was not delayed in consequence.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—We have experienced delays, but I do not say it was the printers' fault? Answer.—The printer frequently gets the blame, when others should bear it.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—The new rule relating to private bills, expedites matters? Mr. Rose.—It does.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—You make out that it would cost more to run a Government printing bureau than the present cost of printing. Leaving that element out of consideration, do you know any reason of a practical nature, which should prevent the Government from (with the aid of a good superintendent, and a facility for employing efficient men) performing the work as cheap as you can do it? Answer.—I do not think it could be done.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—State your reason? Answer.—Suppose the Legislature should start an office. You are all politicians and have forty-second cousins, and other friends. You would desire to get them employment; and the office would become filled (perhaps temporarily) with incompetent men. Look at the Civil Service in Ottawa—it is said one half of the clerks they have there are incompetent. It cannot be prevented.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Are you acquainted with the system at Washington?—Answer.—No.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—The defects in the system which you point out have not been experienced there. The Superintendent was appointed by Congress and only competent men are employed. Assume that only competent men are employed, can you show a reason why the work could not be done as cheap as you can do it? Answer.—The Superintendent would not have any object in looking after things. He would be in receipt of an annual salary, and it would not matter to him if the office paid or not.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—He would be under the supervision of the Legislature? Answer.—Then there would be no reason why he could not do the work as cheaply.

Hon. M. Fraser.—Your calculations are based upon using the machinery only during a part of the year; which makes the expense proportionally larger? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Do you reduce your hands or dismiss your employees when work falls slack? In such a case would you experience any other loss than the interest on the capital? Answer.—I would lose the profit on the men's labour. Every man is expected to produce so much over and above his wages.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—When you entered into the contract did you have any other business in this city? Answer.—We had not. We came here exclusively for the Government work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—If you had not entered into other branches of business you would have lost money? Answer.—We could not have gone on. We have lost on the whole contract.

Mr. Deroche.—By entering into other business you have paid your way? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Deroche.—When you came here first did you not take into consideration the fact that you probably would get other work? Answer.—No. We were brought here under very peculiar circumstances. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had a contract with the *Leader* to do the Government work. That paper had taken the work at a ridiculously low figure, and could not give satisfaction. It was 20 cents per thousand for composition. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald made up his mind that it was not desirable to have the Government printing (which was sometimes of a confidential nature) done in an ordinary newspaper office. He went to Ottawa, and knowing our reputation, and that we had a favourable record, he appointed Mr. Hartney, the Clerk of the Printing Committee; and said "I wish you could arrange with Hunter, Rose & Co., to open a branch office in Toronto." Mr. Hartney arranged with us, and we came to Toronto.

Mr. Deroche.—Did you still keep on at Ottawa. Answer.—We did for a year or two to run out our contract. I came here to start the office and then returned to Ottawa to complete our term there.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—At Washington I found that the Superintendent, who was a sort of autocrat in his department, employed a number of girls as compositors, and for binding, and stitching. Their wages were lower than the men's wages. If a Government office were established here, would it not be practicable for the Superintendent to reduce the cost of labour by employing persons of that class and sex? Answer.—The American women make better printers than ours. Our Canadian women do not enter into that class of business. A great number of the weekly papers in New York are set up by girls. For Government printers and book work, a woman would have to be just as competent as a man.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Are their wages as high? Answer.—The two women whom we keep, to keep the men in order, are paid the same wages as the men, but they do not do as much work.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Is it not the rule to engage them for less wages than men receive? Answer.—That is the rule.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do they earn as much as men in your office? Answer.—They work by "piece," and earn as much as men.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What do they make on the average? Answer.—If they worked full time, they would average ten dollars. However, they do not come very early in the morning, and we have to relax our rules for them. In a regular organized office with women employed, and a woman overseer, it would be better; as a woman would be more likely to be severe with them than a man.

Mr. Grange.—You employ females in the binding department? Answer.—That is particularly their work; and in tendering for binding we base our calculations on the cheapness of their labour.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Supposing that the Government employed a good Superintendent, and he controlled his own department, could the work be performed as cheaply as now, excepting the interest on the capital? Answer.—Provided you paid the men the same as we do.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Suppose the Government was not under the control of trades unions? Answer.—You might do it very low. If our office were turned into a Government office, and I was appointed Superintendent, larger salaries would have to be paid than now.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Why do you estimate larger salaries? Answer.—Because Government offices as a rule, get larger salaries than ordinary printers.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Leave the interest out of the calculations? Answer.—Then there is no reason why that office should not be run as cheap as we do ours.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You would be sure of having an annual profit then, in your salary? Answer.—Yes, I should incur no risk on that account.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I suppose that in making their contract at Ottawa, they take into consideration the fact that the office will be run with Government printing nearly all the year. They have a cash customer and incur no bad debts. But you are only engaged for a few months in Government printing, and the rest of the year on custom work, in which you incur some bad debts? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—If you were supplied with Government printing all the year round, and had no bad debts, could you lessen your rates? Answer.—I could make them a little less than the ordinary customers' prices, but not less than our advanced prices. I do not think that any contractor would be safe to take the printing at a lower price than ours.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Did you do the binding of the Statutes? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—When does your contract close? Answer.—In September next.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—That contract was not accepted under a public tender? Answer.—No. It was a contract entered into without tender with the John Sandfield Macdonald Government.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Did you bind the report of Mr. Mill on the Boundary Question? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Is that style of binding which is more showy than the ordinary binding, the more expensive of the two? Answer.—Those reports were bound in blue cloth, and have a fancy appearance. They cost about twenty-five cents a volume, and the ordinary bound volume costs twenty-two cents. There is not the wear in the books bound in that style there is in those with the less pretentious binding.

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE.

The Committee adjourned at one o'clock, until half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

Present :

Mr. Clarke, (Wellington), in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Fraser,

“ Creighton,

“ Deroche,

Mr. Grange,

“ O'Donoghue,

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted,

The examination of Mr. G. M. Rose, of the firm of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., was further continued.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you place before the Committee the percentage on composition, as from 28 cents to 40 cents? Answer.—It is in the statement I presented on Friday, in reference to the year 1873.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—(Having examined the statement) When you give the advance on the original contract price, do you mean on the whole work? Answer.—Yes. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If you look below that item you will notice the increases on composition and on binding.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You said that at Ottawa, the contractors changed a large proportion of their departmental work from English into French? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Does the same rule apply there now? Answer.—There has been no change. The Government did not take advantage of the French edition, and the English and French editions are paid for separately. Under the contract they receive fifty cents per thousand ems for tabular work, and fifty cents for changing it into French. Suppose it cost fifty cents to produce the English composition, to produce the French would cost them ten cents per thousand ems, giving them a clear profit of 40 cents per thousand ems on the French edition.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You say that the contractors receive fifty cents for tabular work; what do you get for the same work here? Answer.—Eighty cents.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—But at Ottawa they actually receive four prices or one dollar? Answer.—Yes. We get two prices 80 cents; they get four prices, one dollar. I have prepared a memorandum (see statement J.) showing the quantities of work executed by us in 1877, at our contract and advanced rates, contrasted with rates paid by the Government at Quebec and Ottawa; taking into account the profitableness of turning English into French. Take our rate for composition at 40 cents, and our measurement 28,823 ems, that will amount to \$11,529 20; the same quantity in Quebec at $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents would be \$12,248 78; and in Ottawa at 25 cents would be \$7,205 75. On one-quarter of 28,823 ems equal to 7,206 ems, tabular matter, turned into French, Quebec apparently gets 90 cents per thousand ems more than we do, but allowing ten cents for changing into French, Quebec still gets 80 cents per thousand ems extra, equalling \$5,764 80. We do not get this extra as we have no French. At Ottawa two-thirds of the measurement is tabular work, which would be equal to 19,215 ems, turned into French, Ottawa apparently gets 50 cents per thousand ems more than we do, but allowing 10 cents for changing into French, Ottawa still gets 40 cents per thousand ems extra, equalling \$7,686 00.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—I asked you the other day, if the Government had not given you an increase when you asked for it, would you have given up your contract? Answer.—We offered to do so, and to pay our forfeit \$4,000; but the Government refused our offer.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Who was your security? Answer.—I think it was Mr. W. C. Campbell and Mr. A. Mortimer.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—On what ground do you state that McLean, Roger & Co., make more money out of their contract than you do out of yours? Answer.—They make \$7,686 on the French alone. That is assuming the quantities in the two offices to be identical.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Could you not do the work for forty cents? Answer.—No. We require to make fifty per cent. on our men's wages. If we paid the type-setters thirty cents per thousand ems, the proportion for use of office, wages of foremen, proof-readers, etc., will bring the cost up to 45 cents.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—When you took this contract did you not have that in view? Answer.—No.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You have learned by experience? Answer.—Yes. Our previous experience was with the Government at Ottawa; and we supposed that the quantities here would be about the same as there.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you have no idea as to the printing? Answer.—No. The Government was newly started.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—There was the Beaty contract? Answer.—That did not matter. The whole thing was in a state of chaos.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was it not possible under the Beaty contract, to find a basis for the quantities? Answer.—Mr. Beaty did not know what he was doing. Mr. Macdonald

saw that he was falling into another York road business, and that the sooner he got out of it the better. Mr. Beaty took the contract at about one-fourth of the cost—at some ridiculously low figure. Twelve and a half cents, I think.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Twenty cents? Answer.—That may be so. At any rate it was too low. Mr. Macdonald knew the man he was dealing with, for this York Road business had been well ventilated; and that being a newspaper office, he thought that Mr. Beaty should come no York Road business over him.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What was the rate of wages about that time? Answer.—I know that when we came here we paid ten dollars per week and upwards. I had charge of an office (Thompson's) in 1859, and the men were paid nine dollars and upwards. I, as foreman, received twelve dollars. There was no piece work in that office.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did the Government by letter or by an official, state why the increase had been discontinued? Answer.—We have not been informed yet that the increase was discontinued. Mr. Notman merely stated that he had received no instructions to pay us the advanced rates for 1875.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Are wages lower now than when the increase was made? Answer.—We pay the same wages now as when the increase was made.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you consider that the increase made the contract null and void? No. The Government refused to accept our offer to give up the contract and pay the forfeit. They gave us a slight raise. I wrote to the Government offering to give up the contract. That offer has been acknowledged although not formally. At the time referred to, we shut down on night work, as we could not afford to pay the increased prices.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—A good deal has been said about this night work. Were you not aware when you made the agreement that the expediting of the work at times would require night work? Answer.—We considered there would be very little of the class of work here, as compared with Ottawa, requiring little night work. We, of course, did not expect that the Session would be so long as at Ottawa. Last year we had our whole force engaged every night during the Session. The reports came down late; an immense quantity of railway correspondence, and considerable work connected with the Statutes. We had to work through Sunday and Monday. I admit that we made a mistake, and it is no use rubbing a mistake in when a man admits it.

The witness presented a memorandum showing the profitableness of turning English into French printed matter, namely:—

MEMO.—Quantities of work executed by Hunter, Rose & Co. in 1877, at their *contract rates*, contrasted with rates paid by the Governments at Quebec and at Ottawa; taking into account the profitableness of turning English into French.

	Rate.	Toronto.	Rate.	Quebec.	Rate.	Ottawa.
Composition, 28,823 ems, at.....	40	11,529 20	42½	12,249 78	25	7,205 75
Advantage of turning into French.....				5,764 80		+7,686 00
Press-work, 17,795 tokens.....	30	5,338 50	24	4,270 80	18	3,203 10
Corrections, 1,105 hours.....	25	276 25	24	265 20	15	165 75
Altering to "Sessional Paper" Headings, 437 forms.....	40	174 80	60	262 20	50	218 50
Changing Minutes, 563,000 ems.....	20	112 60	40	225 20	1½	8 45
Folding only, 92,000 sheets.....	1-8	115 00	1-10	92 00	1-10	92 00
Folding and stitching, 1,908,156 sheets per sheet.....	1-5	3,816 31	1-8	2,385 20	1-4	4,770 39
Covering pamphlets, 28,300 copies, each.....	1	285 00	1	285 00	1-2	142 50
Statutes, composition per 1000 ems, 764,000.....	14	106 96	24	183 36	25	191 00
Binding Sessional volumes, etc., 9,100.....	22	2,002 00	30	2,730 00	23	2,093 00
		23,756 62		28,713 54		25,776 44

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE.

Advantages:—

On ¼ of 28,823 equal to 7,296 m. ems tab. matter turned into French, Quebec apparently gets 90 cents,

Mr. O'Donoghue moved that the Committee meet at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning.

After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and

Mr. O'Donoghue, seconded by Mr. Creighton, moved that the Committee meet at ten o'clock.

Mr. Deroche, seconded by Hon. Mr. Fraser moved in amendment, that the Committee meet at half-past ten o'clock.

Only the movers and seconders of the motion and amendment being present, the motion was declared carried by the casting vote of the chair.

The Committee adjourned at 11.15 A. M., till Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27th, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held at ten o'clock this morning.

Present :

Mr. Clarke, (Wellington), *in the Chair.*

Hon. Mr. Fraser,

“ “ McDougall,

“ “ Boulter,

“ “ Creighton,

Mr. Deroche,

“ Grange,

“ Miller,

“ O'Donoghue.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The examination of Mr. G. M. Rose, of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., was concluded :

Mr. Creighton.—With reference to your letter dated Feb. 26, 1876, something was said about a mistake as to the date. Does that mean that the letter was not written on the day on which it was dated? Answer.—The letter was written on the day mentioned in the date; but a mistake was made as to the year in which the advanced prices had been paid.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—When you entered into the original contract with the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, were any tenders asked for by public advertisement? Answer.—There were none. Mr. Macdonald communicated with us through Mr. Hartney, the Clerk of the Printing Committee at Ottawa. At that time we were doing the Government printing there.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—What year were these negotiations in? Answer.—In 1868, the year the present contract with the Ontario Government was made.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Were you asked to submit a schedule of prices at which you would do the work? Answer.—Yes. We negotiated a schedule with Mr. Hartney, which was submitted to the Ontario Government.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was Mr. Hartney acting for Sandfield Macdonald then? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—When the schedule of prices were submitted, were the prices refused or accepted by the Government? Answer.—The schedule as agreed upon between Mr. Hartney and myself was accepted by the Ontario Government and founded the basis of our contract. Mr. Hartney in the correspondence describes the method by which he determined the scale.

per 1000 ems more than H., R. & Co., but allowing 10 cents for changing into French, Quebec still gets 80 cents per 1000 extra.

+ On $\frac{3}{4}$ of 28,823, equal to 19,215m. ems tab. matter turned into French, Ottawa apparently gets 50 cents per 1,000 ems more than H., R. & Co.; but allowing 10 cents for changing into French, Ottawa still gets 40 cents per 1,000 extra, \$7,686.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Were you the only firm communicated with? Answer.—We were. We did not enter into competition with any other firm. Mr. Macdonald knew us personally; and our connection with the Government of Canada influenced him.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Was the schedule of prices regulated by the then price of labour? Answer.—It was regulated by the prices then paid to master printers, with a slight reduction. Employers were charging 35 and 40 cents per thousand ems to the ordinary customer. We determined the regular rate, and then deducted a small percentage.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Was there any other understanding? Answer.—There was an understanding that when the prices went up for the regular custom work, we were to have a corresponding increase.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Then your understanding was, that the prices in the schedule were only to be enforced so long as the custom prices remained as they were? Answer.—Yes. If labour went up in value, our prices were to be proportionately increased. We agreed to do the Government work at so much less than the price of custom work, no matter what the price of the latter might be. That was our verbal understanding. We could arrive at no correct knowledge as to the prices here, because the Government printing in Ontario was in a perfect muddle at that time. Besides the work performed by Mr. Beaty at the *Leader* office; the *Gazette* was published in the *Telegraph* office. Mr. Macdonald could not get his work done, and consequently desired to cancel the contracts. He came to Ottawa, and wished us to open an office in Toronto, and to do the Government printing.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—As a matter of fact this contract between yourself and the Government was not a contract at all? Answer.—The only weak point was that the verbal arrangement should have been expressed in the contract.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Was it distinctly understood that the prices were to be at a certain percentage less than the ordinary customers' prices? Answer.—It was. That was why we asked the Government for the slight increase when we did.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—If the custom prices were reduced, you were to reduce the contract prices? Answer.—Yes; but unfortunately the prices did not decrease.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You had never had any previous contract with a Provincial Government; and were entirely without any previous knowledge of such work on which to base your calculations? Answer.—Not any.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—How does your contract compare with the one at Ottawa? Answer.—At Ottawa the face of the contract prices appears to be lower than here; but the prices are more profitable to the contractors.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Although the price per thousand ems appears to be cheaper there than here? Answer.—Yes. (See statement "J.")

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You were aware that there was no French work to be done here? Answer.—We did not know the precise character of the work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you not know that no man ever enters into a contract with a verbal stipulation, that it should be affected by a rise or fall in prices? Answer.—We took the contract in that way, having implicit confidence in the parties treating with us.

Mr. Creighton.—In your memorandum comparing Ottawa, Quebec and Ontario prices, you place the parliamentary printing at twenty-five cents; and you also state that two-thirds of the work is tabular? Answer.—Yes. They receive two prices for it, which would be fifty cents; and the same for turning it into French—making in all one dollar. This would be fifty cents more than we would receive, if we were paid at the same price as they are for departmental work. In the comparison, I have assumed the quantities at each place to be the same.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Why do you use the word "apparently" in the statement, when you mean "in effect?" Answer.—Apparently they receive fifty cents, and in reality they only receive forty cents; ten cents being deducted as the cost of changing the English into French.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Are there any departmental forms kept standing in your office? Answer.—Very rarely. The only "fat" work we ever get in connection with this Government is in the Education Department. The forms which were sufficiently profitable to cause us to keep them standing, have in consequence of an economical turn, been electrotyped. We were only paid for the first composition and the electrotyping, and every time we print the form we lose the price of the composition. Neither do we receive anything for keeping the

forms standing. There was more tabular work in connection with the Education Department than all the other departments combined.

Mr. Deroche.—Do you not have any other forms for that department? Answer.—When there are, they are electrotyped.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is there anything in the contract which permits them to take those forms from you? Answer.—No. It is a great grievance that they should do so.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Has the Education Department established a small office? Answer.—Yes. The examination papers are printed there.

Mr. Deroche.—What do you lose by that? Answer.—I cannot exactly say. I have been told that other work than merely printing the examination papers, is performed.

Mr. Deroche.—It is a source of loss to you? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Deroche.—Have you made any claim upon the Government in consequence? Answer.—No.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What work is done there? Answer.—The examination papers alone, so far as my personal knowledge is concerned.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you lose anything through the existence of this office? Answer.—I do not know the exact loss; but, it is in violation of the contract and deprives our men of their work, and us of the profit on their labour.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—As a matter of fact since you entered into this contract with the Sandfield Macdonald Government, have your custom prices increased or decreased? Answer.—We get from our customers fifty cents per thousand ems. At the time of the contract we did no custom work.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You scarcely do yourself justice. What was the regular price, charged to the ordinary customer in 1868? Or I will put the question in another form:—Have the prices increased or decreased since 1868? Answer.—They have increased.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Has there been a general increase since 1868? Answer.—Yes. I speak more particularly of our rates. "Boss" printers seem to charge various prices—some less, some more, than others.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Why should the prices be so high now? Is not labour cheaper? Answer.—Not cheaper so far as I am aware; and the hours are shorter. That means that the wages are higher.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You did not call upon the Government to pay the increased rates, did you, because you gave your men a part holiday once a week? Answer.—I simply called upon the Government to carry out an agreement which had been entered into by their predecessors.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is it a standing rule in the office that the men shall work 57 hours a week all the year round? Answer.—No. During the Session of Parliament we keep open the usual hours, but as many are allowed to have the holiday as we can spare. Sometimes we are compelled to keep men on the *Gazette*, because pressing advertisements come in late. Sixty hours a week is supposed to be our working time.

Mr. Deroche.—If you make the working week less, it is at your own loss? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You did not claim the increase in prices on account of the holiday? Answer.—No. I simply said to the Government that our prices are not remunerative enough over and above the men's wages to warrant us keeping up such a large establishment.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Has the increase been caused by the increase of wages? Answer.—We claim that prices generally have risen; the cost of materials and machinery have increased, and our prices have to be raised correspondingly.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you think that the contract was binding when the prices were to fluctuate? Answer.—I looked upon the contract as a mere simple agreement between man and man; we understood that we were to be treated in a fair and square manner.

Mr. Deroche.—Did you understand from the verbal agreement that the prices would be increased at any time during the ten years if necessary? Answer.—I did.

Mr. Deroche.—If the custom prices had decreased instead of increased would your prices have decreased? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Was that increase due to an increase in the price of labour, or

machinery, or material, or in the cost of running your establishment? Answer.—An increase on every particular referred to.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Since the time you speak of or the time of the “strike” (1872) you have been paying increased wages to both your week and piece hands? Answer.—To both classes of employees; and a reduction of the hours of labour has been a second virtual increase.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I wish to know whether or not, considering the increased prices you have been paying, if the advanced rates allowed you in 1873 and 1874, were allowed to you for the years subsequent, and up to the present time, would you have an actual profit in the contract? Answer.—At present we contend that we have no profit on the work.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You had an increase in the years 1873 and 1874; supposing the Government were to allow you the same increase for the years 1875–6–7; would you have an actual profit on the contract? Answer.—I only think the increase would meet the wages and expenses; we would no more than come out even.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—If you do not get the advanced prices for these years, the same as you received in 1873 and 1874, will Hunter, Rose & Co. lose upon this work? Answer.—They will lose.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was there a strike in your office? Answer.—There was a demand made for nine hours labour; an increase of wages was not demanded.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was it a request or a demand? Answer.—Certainly there was a demand. They put it in the form of a request, but if I did not grant it, they would do the other thing.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you not issue a manifesto prior to that, declaring your office to be a non-union office. Answer.—I never took the union into consideration; our office was decidedly a union office, as I knew to my sorrow, as we had lost control over it.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Then you did not lock the men out? Answer.—I did not wish to do so. The men refused to accept the offers I made them, and I told them that since they had no sympathy with us they had better go.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Will you lose at the advanced rates of composition? Answer.—About four or five cents per thousand.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Was the firm of Hunter, Rose & Co. Government printers prior to Confederation, and if so, for how many years? Answer.—We became Government printers in 1860, and we continued to be so for the old parliament of Canada until Confederation; and for the Dominion until 1869.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Contrasting the rates at Ottawa and Quebec with your rates, are the former more profitable to those contractors than yours will be to you, even if you receive the advanced prices? Answer.—Yes. At Quebec they would get five or six thousand dollars more than we would for the same quantity of work.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Those contractors would receive a great deal more than that as a matter of fact? Answer.—Yes; they do more work, and there are the French and English editions. At Ottawa, on our basis, they would receive \$2,000 per annum more than we do.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You have put in a comparative statement as a part of your evidence, showing what would be the cost of composition under the printing contracts both at Ottawa and Quebec, and contrasting the same with the cost under your contract? Answer.—Yes; the statement is based upon the assumption that the same amount of work is performed in each place.

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE.

The official report of the evidence given by this witness, marked “C” and “D,” was read to the witness and amended in several particulars.

The Committee adjourned at one o'clock p. m., till Thursday morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28th, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held at a quarter to ten this morning.

Present :

Mr. Clarke, (Wellington) in the chair,	
Hon. Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Deroche,
“ “ McDougall,	“ Grange,
“ Boulter,	“ O'Donoghue.
“ Creighton,	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The official report of the evidence of Mr. G. M. Rose, and marked “E,” “I,” and a part of that marked “K,” was read to the witness and amended in several particulars.

The Committee adjourned till eleven o'clock Friday morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock.

C. F. FRASER,
Chairman, pro tem.

FRIDAY, March 1st, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held at a quarter to ten o'clock this morning.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Deroche,
“ Boulter,	“ Grange,
“ Creighton,	“ O'Donoghue.

(On the motion of Mr. Boulter, the Hon. Mr. Fraser was appointed Chairman, *pro tem.*)

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The confirmation of the official report of Mr. G. M. Rose's evidence was concluded.

Mr. Patrick Langton, foreman in the composing room of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co's printing establishment, was sworn and examined relative to the Ontario Government printing contract, and the prices mentioned in the same.

MR. PATRICK LANGTON, sworn and examined :—I am the general foreman for Hunter, Rose & Co.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—Have you been so during the continuation of the Ontario Government printing contract ? Answer.—I have.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—How many compositors were there employed by that firm prior to the strike in 1872 ? Answer.—From thirty to thirty-five ; sometimes more and sometimes less. That would be for the years 1868 and 1869.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—What is your average now ? Answer.—In the composing-room—about sixty.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is your work now, equal to that in 1872 ? Answer.—It is far more.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—At the increased rates ? Answer.—I am referring to our general work, not exclusively to the Government printing.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—I am only referring to the Government printing in all these questions. Is the amount of printing done for the Government, including both Departmental and Legislative printing, larger now than in 1872 ? Answer.—Not much larger.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—Was the composition on this work paid for by piece at the time the contract was taken? Answer.—No.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is the copy “culled” at the present time? Answer.—It is not.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—It is divided without any regard to fat or lean? Answer.—There is no distinction made; there is some tabular work which all the compositors are not competent to set.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—Are none of the piece hands capable of doing that kind of work? Answer.—I do not think they are.

By Mr. O'Donoghue.—How many boys did you employ prior to the time spoken of as the time of “the strike”? Answer.—I do not think we had more than three.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—How many have you now? Answer.—About seven, some of whom are in their last year, and three apprentices on piece work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you pay the boys on piece work the same rates for composition as the men? Answer.—We pay them twenty-five cents per thousand ems.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Are those boys on piece work actual apprentices? Answer.—They are apprentices, but not indentured. There are very few indentured apprentices at the printing trade in Canada.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—How many men work on piece work? Answer.—Out of sixty compositors, twenty-three or twenty-four are on piece work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Are the men now on “piece” as competent as those employed in 1872? Answer.—No.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Have you not complained that you can scarcely get through with the work, with the hands you have; owing to their not being competent? Answer.—To whom?

Mr. O'Donoghue.—To anybody, since the time of the strike? Answer.—I may have made a casual remark to that effect.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What are the actual rates allowed to those on “piece” for night work? Answer.—They receive no extra price.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Do the week hands working at night get increased wages? Answer.—They get one-third more; we have very few piece hands employed at night.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is it customary in other offices, where men are working on piece, to make distinction in the copy? Answer.—There is no other office similar to ours; it is customary in every office for good hands or week hands to be given selected copy.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you ever take the “fat” from a man, and tell him that he needed a case to set it? Answer.—No.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you believe that the firm were justified in asking from the Government the increased rates, because the work was not paying? Answer.—I do.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Would you take the contract at any less than the contract prices, if you had good security to offer? Answer.—I would not.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Would you do so at the advanced rates? Answer.—Not even at the advanced rates.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you look at the trouble between the firm and the men in 1872, as a strike on the part of the men? Answer.—It was a strike.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You are sure it was not a lock-out? Answer.—Yes; if you understand the matter the same way as I do.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Were the men offered special terms? Answer.—They were.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Mr. Rose said in his evidence that the men were offered a share in the profits, if they shared in the losses. Was that offer made to all the men or only to two or three? Answer.—It was made to about sixteen of them.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do the firm lose on the composition at forty cents? Answer.—I do not think they will lose. This is merely my opinion.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You believe they will lose on the contract rates? Answer.—I firmly believe so.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What is the average weekly bill of those working on “piece”? Answer.—The “piece” hands average from eight to fourteen dollars a week. It all depends upon the regularity of their work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you not think that a fair average would be about nine dollars? Answer.—I should think the average would be about nine or ten dollars.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—How many thousand ems should an average man set on tabular work in a week? Answer.—An average man should set about 102 thousand ems in a week, and distribute his own type. It would be easy to distribute that class of matter.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Would you consider a man a good hand who could only set 32 thousand in a week? Answer.—I would not.

Mr. Grange.—Do I understand you to say that a good man will set 102 thousand ems of tabular work in a week? Answer.—I dare say he would; but he must be a good hand.

Mr. Grange.—Do you mean at the double price? Answer.—I mean at the one price, which would give 51 thousand ems of actual setting.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What was the average quantity set prior to the strike? I mean on piece work in a week? Answer.—There is no difference between then and now.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Have you any departmental work kept standing? Answer.—We keep no forms standing. The only form we ever kept standing was the list of members and their constituencies.

Mr. Grange.—The forms for the Education department are electrotyped? Answer.—Yes; all those there could be any profit on for composition.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you ever ask any of the men who struck to come back again? Answer.—I did not.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you employ any girls prior to the strike? Answer.—We did not.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Were the girls employed then paid the same rates as the men? Answer.—Yes; they worked on piece.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did they average ten dollars a week? Yes; if they worked fifty, fifty-seven or sixty hours a week. They are not very punctual in coming to work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Are any of the men obliged to empty the sticks for the girls? Answer.—They are not.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you ever see any of the men doing so? Answer.—There is no occasion for the men to do so; the girls can empty their "sticks" as well as the men?

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is the composition by the piece hands measured on the "galley"? Answer.—It is measured on the "dupes."

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do the men "make up" themselves? Answer.—They do not.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—They are only paid for the bare composition? Answer.—Yes; according to the face of the type on the "dupe."

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is it customary in the book trade to take the matter away from the piece hands and not allow them to "make up"? In some offices the piece hands are allowed to make up.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Would not the "piece" hands get more "fat" if they "made up" themselves? Answer.—They would if they were capable of "making up."

Mr. Fraser.—A "piece" hand, even if he did "make up," would only be allowed for what the face of the page showed? Answer.—That would be all.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—But he would get the benefit of the headings, guard lines, &c.? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do the "piece" hands get a fair division of the copy—fat and lean? Answer.—They do, and always have.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What is the average number of men working on tabular work by the week? Answer.—We do not keep men working regularly on tabular work; for we have not enough to keep one man steadily employed on it.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—As a general thing are there not three or four men employed on tabular work? Answer.—Yes, for a short time before and during the Session.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is a man who works by the "piece" steadily employed on tabular work? Answer.—There are no men employed steadily on tabular work.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—When tabular work comes in, does a fair proportion go to the "piece" hands? Answer.—If it appears in the copy mixed with plain setting, if it should be all tabular work, it goes to the experienced hands.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—When there are a number of pages of tabular work, are they handed out to the "piece" hands folded up? Answer.—The "piece" hands are not employed on that class of work, for as a rule they are not capable of setting it.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is it not a fact that a large proportion of the men you have are from country towns and villages? Answer.—No; they are from all parts; and among them are several old countrymen. There are not more than seven out of the sixty from country towns and villages.

Mr. Grange.—I should think the men from the country would be just as good as those from the cities? Answer.—Just as capable.

Hon. Mr. Mr. Fraser.—How long have you been in the employ of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co.? Answer.—About sixteen years.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—During that period or any part of that period have they been doing Government printing? Answer.—During the whole of that time.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You were with them then during the time they had the contract at Quebec and the contract at Ottawa, both before and after confederation? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—What is your position with them now? Answer.—That of foreman.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Are you the head foreman? Answer.—I am.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—How long have you been foreman? Answer.—Nearly all that time.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Would it be right to say that you have had considerable experience in Government and Parliamentary printing? Answer.—It would.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Have you heard Mr. Rose's evidence with regard to the comparisons made between the prices paid at Ottawa and Quebec, and those paid here? Answer.—I have.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Are those comparisons, in your opinion, correct? Answer.—They are.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Then you mean to say that taking the prices at Ottawa and Quebec, they are actually higher than they are here? Answer.—Much higher, for the same quantity of work.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Although on the face of the contract the prices appear to be smaller, yet looking at the class of work done, the French and English editions, the large proportion of tabular work, the prices are higher than those here? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—To determine the actual prices paid, it is requisite to know exactly as to the character of the work performed at Ottawa and Quebec? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You have been asked whether or not the prices as determined by the contract of Hunter, Rose & Co. with the Ontario Government, would pay for the composition. Now, please answer, as to whether, in your opinion, Hunter, Rose & Co. would be losers if compelled to continue the work at the contract rates? Answer.—I am quite positive they would lose; for they lost up to the time they asked the increased prices.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—They had better compositors before the strike? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—When you say that they were better compositors before the strike, do you not mean that they were more experienced? Answer.—They were more experienced, and consequently better for that class of work.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Are you comparing the week hands now with the week hands before the strike? Answer.—I am comparing the whole staff.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Although the men are not so experienced, are the weekly wages more? Answer.—The weekly wages are about the same; some of the men get more.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—These are the best men you can get? Answer.—They are the best men we can get.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Have the wages paid by the week increased since the strike? Answer.—No.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—If the week hands work at night they are paid more? Answer.—They receive one third more for night work than the day prices.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—But the man working by piece at night gets so much per thousand ems? Answer.—Yes; but there is very little piece work done at night.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Could you not hire better hands than those you have now, for the same rate of wages? Answer.—I have not tried.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Supposing you did try? Answer.—Then, I suppose I could.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—You have been questioned relative to tabular work ; what proportion does it bear to the whole Government printing in your office ? Answer.—About one-seventh.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—At Ottawa, it is about two-thirds ? Answer.—Yes ; of Parliamentary printing. Of the Departmental it would be more than two-thirds tabular ; it would be about six or seven-eighths of the whole.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—I suppose a much larger plant is required at Ottawa than here, owing to the increased amount of work done there ? Answer.—I do not think it is.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—If the work is so much more, it must require a larger plant ? Answer.—It may.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—At Ottawa, do they work all the year round ? Answer.—They do with some hands, for they have enough Government work to keep all hands going, till two or three months after the House closes.

Mr. Creighton.—I suppose you have more or less Government work all the year round ? Answer.—We have work all the year round.

Mr. Creighton.—I mean of Departmental work ? Answer.—There is very little Departmental work done during the summer months.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You came up here at the time the firm got the contract ; were you disappointed in the character of the work ? Answer.—Yes : I thought it would have been somewhat similar to that at Ottawa and Quebec.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you think there would have been so much work for the single Province of Ontario, as for the whole Dominion of Canada ? Answer.—No ; but I thought Ontario would have had a great deal more than it has.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—What work did you think you were going to receive ? Answer.—I expected the Departmental work would be larger than it has been, and in quantities similar to that at Ottawa.

Mr. Grange.—Excepting the French ? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Grange.—Is the *Ontario Gazette* set solid by the piece hands ? Answer.—It is never set in any other way ; when there are leads to be used in the composition, the piece hands get the use of them.

PATRICK LANGTON.

C. F. FRASER.

Chairman, pro tem.

The Committee adjourned at eleven o'clock a.m., till Saturday morning at a quarter to ten o'clock.

C. F. FRASER,
Chairman, pro tem.

SATURDAY, March 2nd, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held at a quarter to ten o'clock this morning.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Fraser, <i>Chairman, pro tem.</i>	Mr. Deroche,
“ Boulter,	“ Grange,
“ Creighton,	“ O'Donoghue.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. John Notman, Queen's printer, was examined respecting the Government printing contract with Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co.

Mr. JOHN NOTMAN, Queen's Printer sworn :—

Mr. Creighton.—Some days ago I asked you to prepare a statement, showing the percentage of the increase on composition—from 28 to 40 cents ; also to show the percentage of the increase on the whole work, less the paper account ? Answer.—I have not made the calculation for composition, as it was impossible to arrive at the percentage of the

increase at present, because the accounts have not been made up, and every separate voucher would have to be gone through.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Could you not take the payments of one year as a basis? Answer.—At the time I understood the Committee to require information as to the amount due to the printers, in excess of the contract rates for binding and composition, I have a statement to that effect; because last fall the Government were anxious to know what the difference was between the contract prices and the advanced rates. I made out a statement after examining every individual voucher since the beginning of January, 1875.

Mr. Creighton.—That was not what I required, but it will do (looking at the statement). It is for 1875 and 1876? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—Is the work at the advanced rates entered here? Answer.—Yes; the statement shows the difference between the advanced rates and the contract rates.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Each account is for a month, and shows what the advanced rates would be? Answer.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Will you tell the Committee for how long a period this statement covers? Answer.—It shows the printing account from the first of January, 1875, till the first of May, 1877.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Please read the recapitulation you have made up? Answer.—For that period, the total Departmental composition at 40 cents would be \$5,214.60; at 28 cents, \$3,650.22; total Legislative composition at 40 cents, \$10,924.80; at 28 cents, \$7,647.36; total for Consolidated Statutes, at 40 cents, \$4,130.30; at 28 cents, \$2,891.21; total for *Ontario Gazette*, at 40 cents, \$3,940.60; at 28 cents, \$2,758.42. The whole total for that period on Departmental, Legislative, Statutes and *Gazette* work, was at 40 cents \$24,210.30; at 28 cents, 16,947.21; making a difference on the whole of the work of \$7,263.09. The increase on the Departmental composition would be \$1,564.38; Legislative, \$3,277.44; Consolidated Statutes, \$1,239.09; *Gazette*, \$1,182.18.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you know what proportion of that increase was paid for increased wages to the compositor? Answer.—I have no knowledge of the internal economy of the office.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—In measuring the Departmental printing, do you measure a full page for the endorse? Answer.—I do not. A good deal has been said during this examination about "fat"; but I can assure the Committee that ever since I took charge of this work, it has been my care to cut off the fat. Previous to that, it was to the advantage of the printer to print a little on the head of a page, and claim pay for the entire page. I resisted that, and claimed that everything in that shape, such as a double heading on paper from foolscap upwards, should be allowed one dollar and twenty-five cents for; a heading on half a sheet of foolscap, should be charged at fifty cents. In some printing, it had been customary to have type lines, thereby giving the printer a fair claim for charging composition rates. I resisted that claim, and made them rule the paper instead. I have been zealous and careful in this respect, until at last I have got it down to the least show of fat. The only fat they have now, is in the Votes and Proceedings, and Bills. In Departmental work, I never allow more than two thousand ems for an endorse.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—As a matter of fact then, nothing is done except as you order? Answer.—The contract provides that the contractors shall be subject to the Queen's printer in every respect. In the interest of the Government, I deem it to be my duty to act in this manner. The contractors at first would not obey my instructions, and I refused to certify the accounts. I told them that they were at perfect liberty to refer the matter to the Executive Council, whom alone I could recognize as an authority superior to my own.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—How long have you been the Queen's printer? Answer.—Since the fall of 1869.

Mr. Creighton.—You allow two thousand ems for the endorse of a bill? Answer.—No; the Bills and Votes and Proceedings are allowed as ordinary composition. That is the only place where you can possibly place your finger on fat. I think, considering the insignificant number of our Bills which are printed, it would be too bad to cut off the little fat on the work. If a private Bill be amended or re-printed, only one hundred copies are supplied, and all the amendments have to be set in italics. I think it is a small amount of fat, and the work is really considerable.

Mr. Creighton.—They are paid by the hour for alterations? Answer.—The regulation as to “alterations by the hour” does not apply to Votes and Proceedings and Bills. It only applies to departmental work. The Bills after they have gone through Committee are frequently amended.

Mr. Creighton.—The Bill is printed for the first time, and then presented to the House; it goes before the private Bills Committee, amendments are made, and then printing number two. For that second printing they are paid as if the whole Bill was re-set over? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—That is an advantage to them? Answer.—It might not be. Mr. J. Lovell, the printer, at one time made up his mind that it was not advantageous to keep the Bills standing, as there are so many alterations, and it required a large quantity of type, and that every Bill should be put away methodically, carefully numbered and kept clean. The Legislature had to ask him as a favour to allow the Bills to be kept standing. The reason of this was, that every new composition was liable to an inroad of mistakes, and additional labour was entailed to correct the same in every new proof. He was allowed new composition for keeping the Bills standing; and it gave the House the advantage of knowing that the Bills were correct. This is my recollection.

Mr. Creighton.—Do I understand you to say even if there are no amendments in a Bill, it is re-printed every time it is read in the House, and they get new composition for it—that is, on the first, second and third readings? Answer.—On the first and third readings, but never on the second.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Whether there are amendments or not? Answer.—Yes; if the contractors keep the type standing, it is merely a convenience for themselves.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Every time a Bill comes down to the House,—first, second and third readings—it is printed; and the contractors get three clear compositions allowed? Answer.—The Bill would be printed for its first and third readings. If there were no amendments made, the Bill would not require to be re-printed; or if there should only be a slight amendment, the Bill would not be re-printed. Such is only done in the case of amendments of considerable magnitude.

Mr. Granga.—The cost of printing these Bills is comparatively small to the total bill for printing? Answer.—Very small. If an amendment is made, the whole Bill might have to be overrun, and considerable work incurred. The present practice has been uniformly adopted, and I consider that it would be unfair to treat the matter in any other way.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—You can tell the bodies of different types by their faces, pretty well; and distinguish nonpareil from minion? Answer.—Yes; and if I am in doubt, I have a rule.

Mr. Creighton.—It is difficult to tell by the eye in some cases? Answer. Yes.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—In measuring the type, do you require at least one-half of a page of tabular matter to count as a whole page; less than that you count as a page of plain matter? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—Do you keep the printing accounts? Answer.—I do.

Mr. Creighton.—They are presented to you by Hunter, Rose & Co., when you look them over, correct and certify, before they are paid by the proper authority? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—The Legislative printing account does not extend over the whole year? Answer.—Not as a general rule.

Mr. Creighton.—About what time does that special account generally close? Answer.—It is difficult to tell when it commences or closes. There are a great many jobs of departmental work going on all the year; and it is for that work that the thousand pages of type are kept standing.

Mr. Creighton.—Surely you have some book by which you can tell when the Legislative printing account begins and ends? Answer.—(Producing a book) I have a book in which every voucher is entered.

Mr. Creighton.—(Inspecting the book) These vouchers are for the second session of 1874. At what time was that work completed? Answer.—About two months after the close of the session. There is no entry to show that.

Mr. Creighton.—The last session of that year ended in December? Answer.—Then the account closed two months after.

Mr. Creighton.—When the work is finished, you certify to the accounts, the matter is settled and payment made? Answer.—I give them a certificate at various times, but I always retain a draw back. When the work is finished, I give them a certificate for the whole amount.

Mr. Creighton.—About May, 1875, you gave them a certificate for the full amount for the Sessional work of 1874? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—About what time would the Legislative printing for 1875-6 commence; and when would they present their accounts? Answer.—The statement presented this morning shows that the Order in Council given to me stated, that for the year 1874 (and 1874 is from the end of December the year previous) they should be paid the advanced rates. The printers claimed that it referred to the printing year of 1874.

Mr. Creighton.—At what time did the contractors present their first account for the session of 1875-6; after it commenced in November? Answer.—In that session I kept about one hundred vouchers; I gave the contractors a certificate for the amounts mentioned on them.

Mr. Creighton.—You have nothing to show, as to the date on which the first voucher was presented? Answer.—Only the voucher.

Mr. Creighton.—Can you produce the vouchers? Answer.—Yes; (producing vouchers) I put them up in hundreds. The first voucher of the session of 1875-6, was dated on November 6th, 1875.

Mr. Creighton.—I understand that in both branches, the Departmental and Legislative, the vouchers were rendered at the advanced rates? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—During 1875, were the accounts for Departmental printing settled monthly? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—Settled at the advanced rates? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—From May, 1875, till November, 1875, you settled the Departmental accounts at the advanced rates; and there was no drawback in your hands for Legislative printing? Answer.—Yes; there was a drawback.

Mr. Creighton.—After the accounts for 1874 were settled? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Creighton.—In November, 1875? Answer.—Yes; I kept the drawback allowed by the contract.

Mr. Creighton.—In November, 1875, the whole work was completed, and the contractors were actually paid the advanced rates for that year? Answer.—In Departmental work, yes; but they were good enough for the difference.

Mr. Creighton.—You paid them the advanced rates? Answer.—I could do no other.

Mr. Creighton.—Then from November, 1875, the contractors rendered their accounts for Legislative work, at the advanced rate, and you paid them as the work progressed—that is, you gave them the certificates on which they had got paid? Answer.—I just gave certificates for a lump sum, but always kept a draw back. I gave them a certificate for \$1,500 or \$2,000, or as the case might be, always knowing that I held enough back to cover the difference between the contract and advanced rates, if there ever should be a reversion.

Mr. Creighton.—As a matter of fact, the Departmental accounts were paid up in full during 1875, and no draw back kept? Answer.—There was no other way of managing, as the exigencies of the Departments required that the accounts should be closed every session. It would not be desirable that the Departments should ask the House for 28 cents per thousand ems, and find 40 cents allowed. What confusion in the accounts would result. I was, however, careful to hold back on the Legislative printing account, enough to cover the difference for both that branch and the Departmental printing.

The Committee adjourned at eleven o'clock, till a quarter to ten o'clock on Monday morning, March 4th.

C. F. FRASER,
Chairman, pro tem.

MONDAY, March 4th, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held at a quarter to Ten o'clock this morning.

Present :

Hon. Mr. Fraser, <i>Chairman, pro tem.</i>	Mr. Deroche,
“ Boulter,	“ Grange,
“ Creighton,	“ O'Donoghue.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The official report of the evidence of Mr. Patrick Langton was read and confirmed ; and that given by Mr. Notman was also read.

Mr. Notman was further questioned relative to the Government printing contract.

Mr. Creighton.—The Printing Committee have been in the habit of auditing the printing accounts ; last year, we requested you to produce the accounts for auditing ? Answer.—And I said that I could not because they were not in a condition to be audited

Mr. Creighton.—Are they in a condition to be audited at the present time ? Answer.—They are not.

Mr. Creighton.—Last year you said that you had repeatedly asked the Government to settle the accounts ; what answer did you receive ? Answer.—None.

Mr. Creighton.—They have taken no steps to close these accounts, which have been open for two or three years ? Answer.—None.

Mr. Deroche.—What reason have the Government assigned ? Answer.—They could not be expected to give me a reason for their actions.

Mr. Deroche.—You wish to have these accounts closed ? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Deroche.—So as to put your books in order ? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Deroche.—I see that each of the vouchers is numbered ; do you file them with those numbers ? Answer.—Yes ; so that I can find a particular voucher at once.

Mr. Deroche.—They are not in such confusion but what you can trace them out ? Answer.—No.

Mr. Grange.—The confusion is only in regard to the amount claimed by Hunter, Rose & Co., and the amount paid them ? Answer.—Yes ; for my own protection I would like to have the accounts audited.

Mr. Creighton.—You allow the Departmental printing accounts to be closed ? Answer.—Yes ; I retain a draw back of 20 per cent. on the Legislative printing till the completion of the work ; and a draw back sufficient to cover the difference in the prices on the whole contract.

Mr. Deroche.—In all the branches you retain a draw back of 12 cents on the 28 cents ? Answer.—Yes ; the only draw back I hold is the difference between the contract and advanced rates.

Mr. Deroche.—The draw back is the increase of 12 cents on the contract price, or 42½ per cent. ? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Deroche.—You did not keep any draw back on the original contract prices ? Answer.—No.

Mr. Deroche.—How long have you been retaining this draw back ? Answer.—Since the First day of January, 1875.

Mr. Deroche.—During the years 1873 and 1874 ? Answer.—No ; I received an Order in Council to pay it during those years.

Mr. Deroche.—Have your accounts been audited up to January 1st, 1875 ? Answer.—Yes ; they have not been audited since that time.

Mr. Deroche.—How do you account for your accounts not being in a position to be audited ? Answer.—The vouchers are all charged at the advanced rates, and if the Government determine to adhere to the 28 cents, the vouchers will have to be altered.

Mr. Deroche.—The vouchers are paid at 40 cents ? Answer.—No ; for that has been held in abeyance.

Mr. Deroche.—Why then do you pay them at 28 cents ? Answer.—Because that is the contract price.

Mr. Creighton.—On the 6th of November, 1875, you had paid the Departmental printing accounts up to October of that year, at the advanced rates, and at that time you had had no vouchers sent to you for the Legislative printing account; so, at that time, you had actually no draw back in your hands from the Legislative printing account ? Answer.—No; I knew what work was going on, although the vouchers had not been presented; I knew that I held the contractors quite firmly. There was really no commencement or ending with the Legislative printing; it is going on all the year round. So long as I kept back sufficient money belonging to the Government, it did not matter to what department it belonged; and I thought the Government would be safe. My desire is to convince the Committee that I did not work in the dark, or allow the contractors to have the advantage. I always kept the upper hand in one shape or another. These papers (showing papers) furnish a list of every voucher, and the amount of work done.

Mr. Creighton.—If you have retained the difference on the Departmental printing, then the accounts published in the Public Accounts as to the contract, do not really show the amount that the printing costs every year; it leaves in suspense this amount ? Answer.—Now you are correct. If the Government reverts to the contract prices, the printing accounts, as between Departmental and Legislative printing, will have to be re-adjusted. There was no other way of arranging the matter, in order to estimate the departments annual requirements. The full price is paid on that work, and the draw back is held on the Legislative printing.

Mr. Deroche.—Before the present year, who purchased the paper ? Answer.—I purchased it always.

Mr. Deroche.—Did Hunter, Rose & Co. purchase it ? Answer.—I am satisfied if Mr. Rose will look up the accounts, he will find that he purchased very little paper on account of the Government. I purchased the paper for years, direct from the contractors, and it came to me, and was then sent to the printers. This plan was found to be inconvenient, for at times the printers would suddenly (when on the point of using the paper) discover that they had run out. A messenger would be sent to my office, and perhaps I would be absent, engaged elsewhere. This was unsatisfactory; and besides this they complained of the expense attached to hiring an express-man to fetch the paper. It was then agreed with the contractors that the paper should go direct to the printers, and the account be sent to me. I also said it does not signify to us, whether we pay the contractors or you (the printers) for the paper. At that time the contractor was willing to sell them the paper at the same rate as to the Government, but now he is not willing to do so; and consequently the paper comes to me.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.—How long have you been the Queen's Printer ? Answer.—Since the Fall of 1869.

Mr. Fraser.—How long prior to that time did you have experience with Government printing ? Answer.—My first engagement with Government was in 1856 or 1857; and from that day forward I have been connected with the printing business; I was at first in the capacity of an assistant to Mr. Patrick, who was clerk of the Printing Committee, and who had the management of the contract.

Mr. Fraser.—You are acquainted with the manner in which the contracts for printing, both at Ottawa and Quebec, are managed ? Answer.—I am.

Mr. Fraser.—You have seen the contract prices which are paid at those places ? Answer.—I have.

Mr. Fraser.—Comparing all things connected with the contracts in each place, are those prices paid here, the highest ? Answer.—I have very carefully tried to find if it were so. I consider that there is a very great degree of closeness between the prices here and at Ottawa; I should say that the prices at Ottawa are in favour of the contractors there, as against those in Toronto at the advanced rates claimed; but, I am positive that the prices are in favour of the Quebec contractors as against the Ontario contractors, even when paid the advanced rates.

Mr. Fraser.—Did you hear Mr. Rose making the comparative statements ? Answer.—I heard all the evidence which he gave.

Mr. Fraser.—Did you agree with him, as to all the comparisons which he made—that is, as to prices ? Answer.—I agreed more with Mr. Langton than with Mr. Rose; I thought

that Mr. Rose was on the safe side for himself; I think more with Mr. Langton, that the advanced prices, if allowed, will cover the cost of the composition.

Mr. Fraser.—The advanced prices would give them a little profit? Answer.—Yes, a little profit.

Mr. Fraser.—Making up your own mind, independent of the statements by Mr. Rose and Mr. Langton, you are certain that the prices paid to the contractors at Ottawa and Quebec, are more favourable to them, than the prices paid here are to Hunter, Rose & Co. ? Answer.—Yes.

Mr. Fraser.—You inquired into this matter, before the advance was made in 1873, and you made a report to the Government? Answer.—I reported to the Government, and my report was based upon careful enquiry.

Mr. Fraser.—When you used the phrase in that report, that you might be considered as the advocate of the contractors; did you mean that you sympathised with them? Answer.—I meant that if I were to advise, I would in justice to the contractors advise the increased rates to be given.

Mr. Deroche.—As a matter of justice to them? Answer.—Yes. In my published letter at that time, I stated that according to the best of my information, compositors were paid from thirty-two to thirty-five cents per thousand ems, or something about that price. That statement has been referred to during the investigation, as if it were a price which had never been paid. I wish the Committee to understand that I did not make use of that statement without due consideration. I found that where compositors were setting up type, and had to fetch black letter type or some kind of type foreign to that the bulk of the composition was set in, and consequently had to leave their cases, they were allowed thirty-five cents.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—In what offices? Answer.—My information was based on a visit paid to several offices in this city, and by correspondence with other offices outside.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Do you intend to say that you received correspondence showing that if a man went from his own case to pick up a black letter or two, he was allowed thirty-five cents per thousand ems? Answer.—I said that in cases where a considerable amount of foreign matter was in the composition, that price was paid.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Did you refer to italics? Answer.—No more to italics than to type not within the compositor's reach.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Is it possible for you to show that class of work amongst the printing done for the Ontario Government? Answer.—I am perfectly satisfied that my statement is correct; and moreover, I can produce work of that class done for the Ontario Government, and which would deserve the payment of thirty-five cents per thousand ems to the compositors.

JOHN NOTMAN,
Queen's Printer.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Chairman.

The Committee adjourned at eleven o'clock, till a quarter to Ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, 5th March.

C. F. FRASER,
Chairman, pro tem.

TUESDAY, March 5th, 1878.

A meeting of the Printing Committee was held this morning at a quarter to ten o'clock.

Present :

Mr. Clarke, (Wellington) *in the Chair.*
Hon. Mr. Fraser,
 " Boulter,
 " Creighton,

Mr. Deroche,
 " Grange,
 " O' Donohue.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The conclusion of Mr. Notman's evidence was read and the whole confirmed.

Mr. John Carroll, foreman of the *Leader* office, was examined relative to the Government printing contract.

Mr. JOHN CARROLL, sworn:—

Examined by Mr. Creighton. Q. Are you the foreman of the *Leader* Office in this City, and have you had some acquaintance with the rates of wages which have and are being paid to printers? A. Yes.

Q. What was the rate of wages paid to compositors in 1868? A. Thirty cents per thousand ems.

Q. To what sum was it increased at the time of the printers' strike in 1872? A. To 33½ cents.

Q. To what time did that price continue in force? A. To November, 1876.

Q. Since that time there has been a reversion to the original prices? A. Yes.

Q. Did the *Leader* Office have the contract for Government printing the year previous to Hunter, Rose & Co's receiving it? A. Yes.

Q. I learn that you took the contract at twenty cents per thousand ems; when you were at that time paying thirty cents to your men; thus apparently taking the contract at less than the wages paid. In doing so you understood what you were about, and knew you could save money on the whole contract? A. That was our idea.

Q. You were then acquainted with government printing? A. Yes, we had had a contract for from four years to 1859 previous to that.

Q. You asked fifteen cents for press-work? A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware whether the *Leader* lost by that contract, or did you manage to save yourselves? A. I think we saved ourselves on the twenty cents for composition.

Q. Suppose you had received twenty-eight cents as the present contractors do by their contract, and had thirty cents instead of fifteen for press-work? A. We would have made a nice profit of it. I am certain as to that.

Q. That is, the other items in the contract being equal? A. Yes.

Q. You received one-tenth of a cent for folding, while the present contractors receive one-eighth; folding and stitching was about the same; you received one-half of a cent for covering pamphlets, while the present contractors receive one cent? A. The tender for covering the pamphlets was that of a bindery, we did not actually do that work ourselves.

Q. You were paid fifteen cents per hour for alterations; the present contractors receive twenty-five cents. If you had received the advanced prices which the present contractors receive, you would have made a profit? A. Yes. I believe we lost nothing on the composition at twenty cents, considering the whole of the work.

By Mr. O'Donoghue. Q. Please explain how you lost the contract? A. I believe that John Sanfield Macdonald wanted to give the work to a friend and he could not get it. The next year he determined that no newspaper office should have the work, therefore we lost the contract.

By Mr. Deroche. Q. Who owns the *Leader* office? A. Mr. James Beaty.

Q. Did I understand you to say that the *Leader* office had a government contract in 1868? A. Yes.

Q. With whom was the contract made? A. With the Government.

Q. Do you know who Mr. Samuel Beaty is? A. Yes.

Q. Is he connected with the *Leader*? A. Yes.

Q. Did he not get the contract? A. Yes. Mr. James Beaty owned the office, but Mr. Samuel Beaty got the contract.

Q. So the *Leader* office did not actually get the contract? A. Not if you view it in that light.

Q. In what capacity is Mr. Samuel Beaty? A. I think he is the manager.

Q. Was he the manager when the contract was taken? A. I think so. He came to me, and asked me to give him a tender for the work and I did so.

Q. Why did he come to you, to give him a tender? A. Because I was foreman of the office.

Q. Did the *Leader* office do the work for the Government, or did you do it for Mr. Samuel Beaty? A. For Mr. Samuel Beaty.

Q. Then the evidence you have given that Mr. James Beaty had the contract was incorrect? A. Mr. James Beaty owned the plant and office. Mr. Samuel Beaty is employed in the front office, but in what capacity I cannot say.

Q. So the contract was not between Mr. James Beaty and the Government; but between Mr. Samuel Beaty and the Government? A. Yes.

Q. You had nothing to do with Mr. Samuel Beaty's arrangements with the Government? A. No.

Q. To whom did you charge the work? A. I charged it to the Government, for I kept a book in which it was charged to the Legislative Assembly.

Q. Did you enter it to the Government? A. I entered it for Mr. Samuel Beaty, for so far as I was concerned I only had to deal with him.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser. Q. How old was Mr. Samuel Beaty then? Was he not quite a young man? A. He was a young man.

Q. What was he in the office then? A. I cannot tell.

Q. Was he a printer? A. No. He was in the front office. I cannot tell whether he was keeping the books or looking after the office.

Q. Was he paid wages by Mr. James Beaty? I cannot tell whether he was or not.

Q. Was he not his servant at that time? A. I think he was paid wages and was in Mr. James Beaty's service at that time.

Q. Why did not Mr. James Beaty take the contract in his own name? A. I cannot tell.

Q. Why was Mr. Samuel Beaty put forward? A. I cannot tell. Mr. James Beaty would not have anything to do with the contract.

Q. He wanted Mr. Samuel Beaty's name to appear in it? A. I cannot say.

Q. Who received the money for the printing? A. I cannot say.

Q. Did Mr. James Beaty? A. I could not say. I would not like to say so.

Q. What do you believe about it? A. I believe that Mr. Samuel Beaty received the money from the Government; but I do not know what he did with it.

Q. Do you know if Mr. James Beaty received the money? A. I could not swear so.

Q. Do you refuse to answer my question? A. I do not.

Q. I ask you what do you believe to have been the fact? A. I do not know what arrangements Mr. Samuel Beaty made. Mr. Samuel Beaty and Mr. Robert Beaty, alone, had to do with the contract.

Q. You have told this committee, you believe money was made on this contract? A. I heard that we did not lose anything.

Q. You have sworn to what you heard or believed in one case, why not swear to what you believe in another? A. I am swearing to what I heard.

Q. I believe you were one of the sureties of the contract? A. I think I was.

Q. Were you a man of means at that time? A. I was.

Q. Did you share in the profits or receive any advantage from the contract? A. No; excepting my employment.

By Mr. O'Donoghue. Q. According to your knowledge did the contractor—whether James or Samuel Beaty—lose on the contract? A. I heard that they did not lose anything by it.

By Mr. Boulter. Q. Did they call upon you as a surety to pay anything? A. No.

By Mr. Deroche. Q. Did you receive any work from the Government outside of the contract? A. No.

Q. Did you receive any bonus from the Government? A. Not, that I am aware of. I never heard that there was.

By Mr. Creighton. Q. You are the practical man of the office—the foreman—and all the work passes through your hands. You know the wages of the men, the time occupied with the work, and you could form an idea as to whether the work was paying? A. I could.

By Mr. Deroche. Q. What did you pay the compositors? A. We paid them nine dollars a week.

Q. What did you pay per hour for alterations. A. We paid twenty cents.

Q. How much did you receive from the Government ? A. Fifteen cents.

Q. How did you make your money on that ? A. We made on the whole work.

By Mr. O'Donoghue. Q. Did you employ good workmen at that time ? A. The best we could get.

Q. Did you consider them to be good workmen ? A. Yes.

Q. As good as those you employ now. A. Yes.

Q. Could you have made a profit if your contract had been at twenty-eight cents for composition—the present contract rates ? A. We could.

Q. What is the difference between the wages then and now ? A. The week hands receive one dollar a week more now than then.

Q. Was that forced by the Union ? A. I think it was.

Q. At what time was that ? A. I think in 1868 or 1869.

Q. Do you think that the Government printing could be done at the present time for less than the advanced prices claimed by Hunter, Rose & Co. ? A. I do.

Q. And a good profit made out of it ? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Rose stated that he lost at 40 cents per thousand ems ? A. If he pays his men 33 cents a thousand he will receive seven cents a thousand profit.

By Mr. Deroche. Q. Did you include the rent of the office, insurance, gas, water, fuel, wear and tear, proportion of foremen's wages etc., when you said that you got a profit on the composition at twenty cents ? A. No.

By Mr. O'Donoghue. Q. Have you reason as a practical printer to believe that the *Leader* lost on the contract ? A. I should not think so, judging from the quantity of work done.

Q. Are you aware that the present contractor swore that the *Leader* had lost on the contract ? A. I am not.

Q. Did the *Leader* actually lose ? A. I was told by the parties who made it up, that we did not lose anything.

By the Chairman. Q. Who were those parties ? A. Mr. Robert Beaty was the head man then.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser. Q. Supposing a bill was sent down to be printed under your contract, would you have charged full price ? A. Yes ; but not on the second or third readings unless it was printed in the statutes.

Q. Were you not paid for re-setting if there were amendments made ? A. Not for amendments.

Q. Are you sure as to that ? A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure that you did not get full composition on the third reading of the bill ? A. I am quite certain about that.

Q. Would you be surprised if your vouchers proved you to be mistaken ? A. I would.

Q. Were you the person who rendered the accounts ? A. In conjunction with the other foreman I was. I principally went with the accounts.

Q. You still say you did not receive a second composition for bills ? A. Not unless they went into the statutes.

Q. Your recollection is that you were merely paid for alterations ? A. Only for the alterations. We were paid so much per hour for the time occupied.

Q. Supposing the whole body of a bill was struck out, or lines in two or three places ; were you only paid for alterations ? A. In that case we would be paid for setting up ; and we were not paid for the matter already set.

Q. Supposing two or three lines were eliminated at intervals through the bill ? A. In such a case we would charge for the time occupied.

Q. As to the *Journal of the House*, the Votes and Proceedings, did you receive full composition every day ; also for the Orders of the Day ? A. Yes, for the Votes and Proceedings, and for the Orders of the Day, when there were any changes. There might be standing matter and we would not receive full composition rates for that.

Q. Would you receive full rates if the same matter went into the Journals of the House ? A. I am not positive about that.

Q. Were you allowed a full page for a part page of tabular work ? A. Yes.

Q. If there should be only a line or two run over ? A. When there was only a run-

ning heading, we were allowed nothing ; neither were we allowed if there should only be two or three lines run over.

Q. Have you compared your contract with that of Hunter, Rose & Co. A. I have not.

Q. Then you are not able to speak as to the whole contract ? A. No.

Q. Were you not able to use a portion of the composition, by running it over, for the purposes of the newspaper ? A. We never did.

Q. Not any of the parliamentary matter that went into the office, could be used in the newspaper ? A. No ! The parliamentary work was always set in Long Primer and Small Pica.

Q. In making the comparisons you did not consider the various expenses attendant on running an office ? A. I know not what the contractors did, I only made the comparison in the manner stated.

Q. You have not even included your own salary as foreman ? A. That would be included in the expenses.

Q. At the very time you were doing the work, other parliamentary work was being done by another office in this city ? A. Some of the estimates were sent to the *Telegraph* ; but we protested against it.

Q. Did they not print bills there ? A. I am certain they did not. If they did, the Government would have been cheating us on our contract.

Q. As a matter of fact do you know that such was the case ? A. I am only aware of the estimates having been sent to another office.

By Mr. Deroche. Q. Did not the House, at the time you had the contract, have to adjourn because the printing was not ready ? A. That was not our fault. It appeared in the early part of the session, that a number of private bills were sent to Mr. Vance, clerk of the Private Bills Committee, to be printed ; and he neglected to send them to us, when the matter was complained of in the House, and the chairman of the committee put to task, it was stated that the bills were in the hands of the printers. A member of the House came to me complaining about the matter ; but I denied that we had received the bills. He inspected our copy and returned to Mr. Vance. That gentleman re-affirmed that the bills had been sent to us ; but on a search being made in his drawer the bills were found there.

(The evidence of this witness was not completed.)

Mr. G. M. ROSE recalled :—

Examined by Mr. O'Donoghue.—Q. Do you know Belford Brothers ? A. I do.

Q. Have you any interest in their business ? A. No more interest than that they do business with us. There is no co-partnership existing between us.

By Mr. Grange. Q. You have no other interest in their business ; except they are customers of yours ? A. That is all.

Mr. Deroche moved, That in the opinion of this Committee the Government were justified in paying the advanced rates to Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., during the years 1873 and 1874.

The Motion was put and declared carried by the Chairman's casting vote.

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.
“ Deroche,
“ Grange,—3.

NAYS.

Mr. Boulter,
“ Creighton,
“ O'Donoghue.—3.

Mr. Creighton moved, That this Committee recommend to the House, that on the expiration of the present printing contract for Government work, that it be let by public tender, and that the same be publicly advertised for.

The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved, That the evidence be reported to the House, with a state-

ment that that of Mr. Carroll was incomplete, and that several other witnesses were called but time did not permit of their being examined.

The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved, That in the opinion of this committee those witnesses who have been examined, and those who have attended and were not examined, ought to receive a per diem allowance : and further recommend that the Chairman and the Accountant determine the amount which ought to be paid ; also that the Chairman be authorized to see that the services of the short-hand reporter be remunerated.

The motion was carried.

The Committee concluded its proceedings at one o'clock.

REPORT

OF

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

The Select Committee appointed to consider and take evidence on the subject of Municipal Taxation and Exemptions, beg leave to present the following report.

That under the resolution appointing your Committee, the first meeting was held on the 1st day of February, and that since then twelve meetings have been held.

That the Committee proceeded to determine what exemptions should, in the opinion of your Committee, remain upon the statutes as they now stand, and upon what others evidence should be taken and enquiry made, and to that end have framed questions to be submitted to the following persons and corporations, viz:—

Municipal Corporations,

Banks,

Building Societies,

Loan Companies,

Insurance Companies,

Commercial Agencies,

Boards of Trade,

Agricultural Societies,

Editors of Newspapers,

Heads of every Church organization, and to such Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional and Business men as may be deemed competent to furnish information on the subject of Exemption.

That your Committee have received delegations of prominent and influential men from the City of Toronto and elsewhere, and have heard the statements of these delegations upon different subjects of exemptions, among others the following:—

Of the delegation of the Toronto City Council—the Assessment Commissioner, the City Treasurer and others—upon the exemptions now existing under subsections 3, 17, 22, and 23, of section 6, Chap. 180 of the Revised Statutes, also upon sections 24, 25, 29 and 34, of said Chap., and the exemptions existing thereunder as well as upon the assessments of personal property generally.

Of the delegation of certain Insurance Companies of the City of Toronto, praying that an alteration be made in the Assessment Law so as to exempt the capital stock of Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Companies whose head offices are in this Province.

Of the delegation of the Town of Petrolia, the Mayor of Petrolia and the Warden of the County of Lambton, praying that a change may be made in the assessment law so as to permit the taxing of personal property of Joint Stock Companies.

Your Committee have also summoned before them several witnesses, who have given evidence upon the Exemption of Lawns and Farm property, situated within cities, towns and villages. The statements submitted by the several deputations and the evidence of the witnesses called by the Committee, are herewith submitted. See Appendix "A."

An amount of information collected and compiled by the Attorney-General's Department embracing an epitome of certain of the laws relating to exemptions in Great Britain, the United States of America, and several of the States thereof, and the Dominion of Canada and the several Provinces thereof, has been laid before your Committee and will be found in Appendix "B." herewith submitted.

That inasmuch as your Committee have been unable to procure replies to the questions which have been prepared, they are not able during the present Session of your Honourable House, to make a complete and final report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Committee Room,
March, 1878.

J. M. FERRIS,
Chairman.

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED TO, AND EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE TAXATION AND EXEMPTION COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, February 1st, 1878.

The Committee appointed to consider and take evidence on the subject of Municipal Taxation and Exemptions, met in the library at 11 o'clock a.m. There were present the Hon. Mr. Hardy, the Hon. Mr. Wood, and Messrs. Bell, Deacon, Ferris, Graham, Harkin, Hay, Hodgins, Lauder, McMahon, Meredith, Miller, O'Donoghue, Patterson (Essex), Robinson, Wills, Williams.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Wood, that Mr. Ferris be appointed Chairman of the Committee.—Carried.

Mr. Meredith moved that the Attorney-General be requested to attend the committee, and give such information as he may possess on the subject of tax exemptions.

Hon. Mr. Hardy—I think that the better plan will be to appoint a sub-committee, to draft a series of questions, so that we may have the replies sent back in time. If we delay the sending out of these questions until we have entered upon *viva voce* examination the replies will be too late for our purpose. I will move an amendment to that effect if necessary.

Mr. Meredith.—I don't think the plan you suggest would result in any new information on the subject being laid before the committee. I remember last session, that the Attorney-General in answering an inquiry addressed to the Government, said that they were not able to take the matter up that session; but that they thought they would be able to bring forward a scheme this session.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I don't think the question to be considered by the committee is as to what opinion may be held by the Government on the subject.

Mr. Meredith.—But we should like to know if Mr. Mowat has any information which he can lay before us.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I suppose he has a good deal in reference to the laws of England on the subject and other matters of that kind; but the facts in regard to the operation of our own assessment laws, and as to exemptions, can be sent in without calling the Attorney-General. I think the first thing we should do is to draft the preliminary questions to be sent out to the country—and of course to the cities and towns as well—so that we may be able to get the answers in time to consider them.

Mr. Meredith.—Wouldn't it be well to examine upon the points upon which it is suggested that changes should be made. There are some points of course upon which the whole committee would be likely to agree, that no delay should be made.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—I suppose the enquiry would not be confined to existing exemptions, but would include our Assessment Act generally, or taxation for local purposes.

Mr. Hodgins.—I think it would be well to take the statute, and look over all the

exemptions and determine what we shall do with each. That seems to me to be the substratum of the whole enquiry.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—But if we undertook a revision of the Assessment Act, we would require to examine it as thoroughly as possible.

Mr. Meredith.—The statute says that all lands and personal property shall be subject to taxation, with the exception of the exemptions mentioned in the Act.

Mr. Hay.—I think it is scarcely necessary to adopt Mr. Hardy's suggestion, that a sub-committee be appointed to draft a series of questions; for if the object of these questions would be to get the feeling of the country on the subject, we can get all the information we require on that point from members of the House. We have had a large number of petitions sent in from the towns, villages and other municipalities of the Province, asking that all exemptions be done away with. The Attorney-General stated, and I think he stated correctly, that though there were these petitions to that effect, they did not express the sense of the country. It is an easy matter to find out the real sense of the country by consulting the country members.

Mr. Lauder.—The proper place for that is on the floor of the house.

Mr. Meredith.—I should be sorry to think that members of the House represent the feeling of the country in that respect.

Mr. Hay.—I think, however, that what I have stated will be found to be the case. At all events, it was the case in my county, for after the question involved in the petitions had been considered, instead of sending them back, they sent petitions to an entirely different effect. The same was the case in the town where I live.

Mr. Lauder.—I think very little can be done, for every member of the Committee knows as much on the subject now as if we sat and took evidence for a month. Who is likely to tell us anything new on the subject? How will you decide who should be summoned and who should not? I would suggest that the Committee report at once, recommending Government to bring in a bill on the question of exemptions.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I suppose we will have to consider the question at any rate.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—For instance, there is the question of a frontage tax. We might get information on that point.

Mr. Deacon.—I think what we have to deal with are the different clauses of exemptions, as they stand in the statute. For instance, we might go on and consider whether real estate should be the only basis of taxation; but it seems to me that we have nothing to do with the general question of the taxation of real property.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—But if you decide to assess real property alone, then all other property is exempt.

Mr. Meredith.—I think the committee would pronounce against anything of the kind at once.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—I don't by any means say it would be the proper course; I only made the remark in reply to Mr. Deacon's argument.

Mr. Hodgins.—The reference to the Committee is "to consider and take evidence on the subject of municipal taxation and exemptions." I shall move that we take up the statute and go through *seriatim* the different exemptions which the law provides for, and come to a conclusion as to the ones we will discuss, and those we will allow to stand as they are.

Mr. Lauder.—There is a motion before the Committee that the Attorney-General be summoned, and that he lay before the Committee all papers and other information he may have on the subject.

Mr. Meredith.—I did not mean that he should be summoned to give evidence, but simply that he be requested to appear before us.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I think we should first resolve what the committee shall inquire into. There is, for instance, Government property, and it will be for this Committee to say whether we shall inquire further into that. We could then go on to the other clauses of exempt property, and decide upon whether any particular item shall be made the subject of further inquiry, or whether the Committee agrees that that particular class of property should continue to be exempt. In that way we will merge the general question in a few items. And a question which has at present forty different branches may be compressed into one of twenty branches, by getting rid of a certain number of items which other

wise we would be discussing in a miscellaneous way all through. Then I propose that we should go on to consider the various questions we may reserve. For instance, there is the item of lawns, upon which I should be disposed to call some gentlemen here in Toronto who have that kind of property to the extent of \$20,000 or \$30,000. I will second Mr. Hodgins's motion.

Mr. Meredith.—What information can we require, say on the subject of lawns? Are not the members of the Committee as competent to judge of whether lawns should be exempt as any person we may call?

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—You might as well say that it would be useless to call witnesses on a question of trade, on the ground that every member of the House knew as much about it as any one outside.

Mr. Meredith.—The cases are not at all alike. That is a special matter.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—Take any particular class of exemptions. I think we should hear in a concise form, in the nature of evidence, the reasons that can be given for that particular class.

Mr. Hodgins.—In order to put the matter fairly before the Committee, I move, in amendment to Mr. Meredith's motion, seconded by the Hon Mr. Hardy, "That the different classes of exemptions provided by Statute be first considered by this Committee, and that it be determined what classes of exemptions shall be allowed to stand as now fixed by Statute, and as to what exemptions further inquiry shall be made by this Committee."

Mr. Meredith withdrew the original motion.

Mr. Robinson.—I think the motion of Mr. Hodgins expresses the proper mode of conducting the inquiry.

Mr. Deacon.—I think the motion goes too far. I have no objection to the part that says that the different classes of exemptions provided by the Statute be first considered; but I think we should then go on and hear evidence.

Mr. Meredith.—That is what is meant by the motion as I understand it.

Mr. Miller.—The object of the motion, as I take it, is to go into a general discussion upon what items shall and what items shall not be taken up by this Committee, so that we may limit the scope of the inquiry as much as possible.

The motion was carried.

The Chairman then read from the Statute the first class of exemptions which it provides for.

Mr. Meredith.—I would like to hear the views of the Government as to the taxation of Provincial property.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—I have no hesitation in saying that the Government take the ground that Provincial property ought not to be taxed.

Mr. Meredith.—It has been stated very decidedly that the Confederation Act does not allow such property to be taxed. I dissent entirely from that view. It was stated by the Attorney General in the House; but having the opinion that the Province has the power to tax its own property as it chooses, I don't think the Committee should shelter itself behind the British North America Act.

Mr. Robinson.—I don't think we came here to find out what was the opinion of the Government on certain points, or the opinion of members of the Committee. I notice that some members here, are trying to saddle the whole thing on the Government, and thus avoid any responsibility themselves. *I move*, seconded by *Mr. Graham*, that the clause first read be allowed to stand as it is.

Mr. Hodgins.—It seems to me that there is no doubt that the British North America Act deprives us of the power of taxing Provincial property. The 125th clause reads: "No lands or property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable to taxation." That seems to be clear on that point.

Mr. Meredith.—The object of that clause was to prevent the Dominion from taxing Provincial property, and the Provinces from taxing the property of Canada; it does not mean, I think, that the Provinces should not have the right of taxing their own property. I think it unfair that the inquiry should be limited by any such provision as that.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—There is a great difference between the Province taxing its own property for Provincial purposes, and the Municipalities taxing Provincial property for their own purposes.

Mr. Meredith.—What I say, is, that the Provincial Parliament cannot itself tax, or give authority to tax, Dominion Property ; nor can the Parliament of Canada tax, or give authority to tax Provincial Property for the purposes of raising Dominion taxes. But each can tax, or give authority to tax, its own property.

Mr. Hodgins.—It is undoubtedly one of the first principles of constitutional government, that we can appropriate our own money as we see fit. That was the argument used in the Dominion Parliament at the time that the Nova Scotia Subsidy was added—that the money belonged to the Parliament of Canada, and that it could do what it pleased with its own.

Mr. Meredith.—Then I think that this class of exemptions should be discussed on its merits, as a matter of fairness to the City of Toronto. I don't think it is fair that because there are eighty-six members from other parts of the Province against two from Toronto, we should pass by this clause. If there is an injustice to Toronto, let us discover it and suggest a remedy.

Mr. Miller.—I approve of what the last speaker has said on this point. I am not so certain that the rule we have adopted is going to act very well. I think after all, it will lead into a long discussion of whether these exemptions should or should not be considered. With regard to this particular class, even if the British North America Act does prevent us from imposing taxes on our own property, I think the Government might fairly answer any petitions from the City of Toronto with regard to a frontage tax. Suppose that the City of Toronto wishes to pave Simcoe Street, or Wellington Street, or Front Street, or suppose that they wished to lay a sewer along those streets,—one that would be to the advantage of the House from a sanitary point of view—I think that it would be fair for the Government to consider whether they should not pay a portion of the cost. They need not pay it in the shape of a tax, but they could put a sum in the estimates for the purpose. Though the British North America Act precludes us from giving a general power to tax Provincial property, I don't think it prevents us from spending a sum of money in that way for a specific purpose. I don't think the question is one that should be thrown out without further consideration by the Committee.

Mr. Meredith.—I move in amendment to Mr. Robinson's motion, that this clause be allowed to stand for further inquiry.

Mr. Miller.—Seconded the amendment.

Mr. Robinson.—I have no objection to withdraw my motion, and allow the clause to stand for further consideration. My object in moving it was simply that we might come to a conclusion one way or the other.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I don't think that the question raised by Mr. Miller is one that comes within the province of the Committee at all ; for it would amount simply to an instruction to the Government as to what they shall bring down in the Budget or put in the Estimates. It seems to me that the Committee has been appointed to consider the question of taxation, and exemptions, and that the question of what arrangements might be come to hereafter, entirely unconnected with the assessment law, is entirely apart from the functions of the Committee. I do not assent to the proposition that it is open to us in considering the assessment law, to decide what particular form any change shall take when it comes down to the House. We have now the power to do with our own money as we please, and there is nothing in the Assessment Act or any other act, to prevent us bringing down an appropriation such as Mr. Miller mentions. With regard to paying a frontage tax, that power is denied us. In answer to what has been said by Mr. Meredith, it seems to me that the language of the British North America Act is perfectly clear as to our not having the power to allow taxation of Provincial property : "No land or property belonging to Canada or any of the Provinces, shall be liable to taxation." It appears to me to be put in such a broad way that there can be no mistake about its meaning. And that we should not have the power to tax our own property and yet should be able to delegate this power to an inferior body, seems to me to be a solicism. We surely cannot confer a power upon others which we do not possess ourselves.

Mr. Meredith.—I desire to enter my protest against the course which was pursued by the Attorney-General in the House, and which has been followed by the gentleman who has last spoken. An attempt was made, an unfair attempt, I think, to induce the rural Municipalities—because it was a question of taxing the Government or the Province—to

do an injustice to Toronto by appealing to sectional prejudices. I think the attempt was unfair, unjust, and not creditable to the Government.

Mr. Miller.—Though I have seconded the resolution, I wish to say that in the House I endorsed every word that was said by the leader of the Government. My views on that point are as strong as they can possibly be. It will be found that the rural Municipalities will assent to no such proposition as that the cities in which Government property is situated, should have the general power of taxing such property. Still, I disagree with some of the remarks first made by the Provincial Secretary. If we have the power to do anything, I think we have the power to consider this matter and make a recommendation to the House. I was going to move a resolution something to the effect, that while the Committee oppose the giving any power to municipal authorities—even if we have the right to give such power—to impose a general tax on such property, we think the Government and the House should fairly consider any requisition from the City of Toronto for such purposes as I have named. That is my view, and it seems to me it would be competent for the Committee to make such a recommendation. It would, at least, show the City of Toronto and other cities so situated in regard to this question that we do not desire to shut them out of consideration.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—But it is not only cities that are affected by the question. In the Township of London there is one Government institution which cost about three quarters of a million; and if it is to be assessed simply because a township road runs in front of it, we will be paying a very large amount of the township taxes.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—All that Mr. Miller suggests can be taken up and considered as a separate matter hereafter; but I don't think it can be considered as a matter in connection with the Assessment Law. But when we are considering the Assessment Act, we are bound by the terms of reference to the Committee. But to recommend that the Government shall bring down an appropriation from year to year, to pay for streets and bridges—not as a tax, but as a matter of payment—is an entirely different proposition.

Mr. Hodgins.—I quite agree that the terms of the British North America Act, deprive us of the power of taxing Provincial property.

Mr. Meredith.—Do you give your professional opinion that under that Act it is not competent for the Province to give the municipalities the right of taxing its property, or to exercise that right itself.

Mr. Hodgins.—I do. I say that we cannot delegate to the municipal corporations the right to tax the property of the Province; we cannot as the Provincial Secretary has stated.

Mr. Lauder.—We can sell it.

Mr. Hodgins.—There is no doubt of that. But we have to deal with the statute whatever may be the political inclinations of Hon. gentlemen in favour of, or against the Government, we must deal with the matter according to the cold lines of the statute and not according to the impassioned feelings we may have as politicians. I say that if the Constitution has declared that the lands and property of the Province shall not be liable to taxation, we cannot override that statute. But the Government can of course do what they please with their own money. If the House should declare that, in justice to a municipality which had carried on drainage or such other improvements as are for the sanitary advantage of our public buildings, an appropriation should be made to the municipality from the public treasury, it would have a perfect right to do so. That would simply be a question of the constitutional right of the Government to come down and make an appropriation to assist a municipality, and not a question as to the right of assisting certain kinds of property.

Mr. Deacon.—It appears to me from the arguments of the Provincial Secretary and the member for Elgin, that the motion of the member for Kingston, should be worded differently. His motion is that the clause stand; and that shuts out all consideration of the propriety of its standing. If there is anything in the arguments of Mr. Hodgins, the motion should be rather that the 125th clause of the British North America Act shuts out from our consideration the exemptions set forth in section 1, of section 6 of the Assessment Act. The motion should rather be that the clause stand as it was determined that the British North America Act had nothing to do with it. I think the question

should be left in that way if that is the effect of the Act ; if in the opinion of the committee the subject is excluded from our consideration.

Mr. Robinson.—That was my meaning when I moved the resolution. I think the Government buildings situated in the city are of far more benefit than expense to the city. I wish to say this, that if new buildings are going up, you can get cities, perhaps as healthy as any in the Province, to give you the land and exempt the whole property from taxation. Kingston will do that and it is one of the healthiest cities in the Dominion. It is the opinion of at least nine-tenths of the people of the country, that such buildings are a greater benefit than all the expenses that are incurred through them. What expense has the city gone to for these buildings every year ? Perhaps for a few drains and footpaths, and that is a mere item compared with the advantage the city reaps from their location here.

Mr. Bell.—I may say in answer to that, that the City of Kingston is all at once becoming very liberal ; we never heard of their offer before. However, there is a case at point at present in connection with the Government buildings in Toronto. The city desires to lay down a sewer on Queen Street, and for months they have been trying to get the Government to make an appropriation towards the cost of laying it. It runs for a long distance—something like three-quarters of a mile—past the Lunatic Asylum grounds, and it seems a little hard that the inhabitants on the other side of the street should have to pay for what is in reality a Government property, especially as the Asylum is not, as regards its drainage, in a good sanitary condition. They require this drainage as much as the private citizens do.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—Thousands of pounds are spent on drainage for the Asylum, and the city has the benefit of it.

Mr. Bell.—That may be, but what, after all, is the result ? They simply carry their drainage down to the lake, within a few yards of where the water supply is taken for the use of the Asylum.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I apprehend that that statement will be found to be very much modified in fact.

Mr. Bell.—The consequence is that there is fever and other sickness in the Asylum very frequently. I think it would be an advantage for the Government to contribute thousands of pounds and secure the drainage that is in accordance with the desires of the city. It matters little to me personally, or to the corporation, whether the Government contributes in the shape of a tax, or a bonus, or makes a contribution of some other kind as they may think proper ; but I think it is very desirable on the part of the Government that they should take what I think is the correct view of the matter—viz., that they should contribute a fair share of the expense connected with drainage, keeping up roads, &c.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—In reply to what has been said by Mr. Bell, I may state, in the first place, that the Asylum grounds are well drained, and that the sewer he speaks of is not required for Asylum purposes. The Province has, at its own expense, constructed sewers in different parts of the grounds. It was stated by the Commissioner, to a deputation who called upon him, that the Government had all the sewerage they required upon the grounds, but if at any future time the Government required the use of the sewer, he felt—and I think the Government would endorse the view—that they would help the city in reference to the sewer. With regard to the Asylum drain entering the lake within a short distance of the source of the water supply, if the hon. gentleman will state that he has himself seen that it is so, of course I will accept his statement ; but if he has not, until we get information from Mr. Langmuir, or from Dr. Clark, the superintendent, I would be inclined to doubt the correctness of the statement. With regard to their being cases of sickness in the Asylum, it would be rather strange, considering that it has between 600 and 700 inmates, if we had not some sickness in the institution.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—I would like to ask if the improvements along the three-quarters of a mile mentioned by Mr. Bell are made under a local improvement by-law ?

Mr. Bell.—The people along the street are assessed locally for a portion of it.

Mr. Hay.—I think it would be a pity for the Committee to take refuge behind the Act. If the present state of affairs is wrong, surely it is competent for us to make a recommendation to the House. There is another reason why I think it would be a pity—

why the subject should not be discussed on its merits. There has been a great agitation on the subject of taxing Government property, and that agitation has been renewed here, and has received the co-operation of nearly every municipality in the Province. If what is contended for is right, it ought to be conceded; if wrong, the reasons should be put forth, so that the public may have all the information on the subject. I have very decided opinions on the question, considering it on its merits. I think there are certain classes of Government property that ought to be taxed. For instance, supposing the Government held in this city a valuable property, which was rented for a large sum of money, or kept for the purpose of bringing in a large revenue, and that that property was becoming enhanced in value from year to year, I think that such a property would be a fair subject for taxation.

Mr. Meredith.—That would not be exempt now.

Mr. Hay.—I was going to say further, that it does seem to me that it is fairly the duty of the Committee, whatever conclusion they may arrive at, to state their reasons very fully for arriving at that conclusion, so that at all events, the agitation in relation to the taxation of this class of property may be ended. I think it would be a great mistake if we did not do this, for otherwise the effect will be simply to continue the agitation which has begun and extended so widely. At the same time my own opinion is that Toronto, London, Brantford, Belleville and the other cities where those large Government institutions are, get full value for all they expend. That at least is my impression, and I believe it is the impression of the country. We expend large sums of money here in Toronto every year, one hundred fold, yes, perhaps a thousand fold of any return we get. Many places would be glad not only to exempt them from taxation, but to give them bonuses as well, if they were removed within their bounds. I think London for instance would be glad to do that. I think for my own part that it is a fair reply to those who contend that these buildings ought to be taxed to say to them: "True, we admit that the Government property is much advantaged by the money you expend for streets, drains, and so on; but we claim as an offset that people outside of your city, from year to year, contribute large sums of money which enhances the value of your city property, increases the volume of trade in your city, and which would not be expended in your city only for the fact that these buildings are located there."

Mr. Meredith.—Mr. Hay, the proprietor of the Furniture factory, might say the same thing.

Mr. Hay.—But you will observe that he has located here for his own private advantage, and that cannot be said of these buildings. They belong to the general public, and the general public outside of the city, who, by virtue of the location of these buildings here, spend large sums of money from year to year in the city, feel that this is more than an offset for all the benefit they get. I think Mr. Bell and the public of Toronto will see that the city would lose vastly more by the removal of these buildings elsewhere, than the mere trifle of taxes which they could secure from the Government if they had the right of taxing the property for municipal purposes.

Mr. Hodgins.—There is another aspect of the question. If we were to tax Government property, we must tax the Crown Lands throughout the country. The people in the rural districts would ask, if we taxed Government property in Toronto for the benefit of the city, why we did not tax it throughout the Province.

An Hon. Member.—We are compensating the country districts by the construction of colonisation roads.

Mr. Hodgins.—Well we are paying the Toronto people by virtue of the location of the public buildings here. Taking all the figures into account, I am prepared to say to the country that in the shape of grants to colonisation roads we are giving as much to the country as it would receive if Government property was taxed. This is just as applicable to one class of property as to another. The same principle applies to county property as I propose to show. In the County Council of Perth a petition was brought before us, and with the usual haste and the usual want of consideration the members were going to authorise the signing of that petition, but I said, "gentlemen, let us look at this proposition, let us see how it affects the property in this county. If we were to tax the Government property in Toronto for city purposes, then, according to the same principle, we would have to tax our county property for town purposes." The members said that would be absurd, and finally saw the correctness of the proposition I put before them. Well, the same principle applies everywhere; it applies

to other cities besides Toronto. Take for instance the City of London. That city has an asylum, and I hold that that city ought to pay the taxes on that institution, because the inhabitants derive the benefit from it.

Mr. Lauder.—The asylum is outside the city.

Mr. Hodgins.—Well, the citizens get the benefit of the travel to and from it. Then take the City of Brantford.

Mr. Lauder.—The Institution there is outside the city.

Mr. Hodgins.—Then Belleville. Is that outside too.

Mr. Lauder.—Yes.

Mr. Hodgins.—Well, then the illustration would not be applicable. But supposing the Institutions were inside the cities the same principles would apply.

Mr. Meredith.—Then you hold that if we tax Government property at all we would have to tax Institutions of the class you refer to.

Mr. Hodgins.—Certainly. And we would soon be without a surplus if that principle was applied. If you carry it out in this respect you must carry it out in the outlying districts. The districts of Algoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound would have a perfect right to tax Crown Lands, and our surplus of five millions would not last five months.

Mr. Wood.—It is very important that every statement made here should be taken down correctly, and I wish to correct a remark made by Mr. Bell. Since that gentleman made his statement in regard to the water supply of the Asylum, I have consulted Mr. Langmuir, who tells me that, instead of a few yards, the sewage is emptied a quarter of a mile from where the water supply is obtained.

Mr. Bell.—I wish to say, in answer to Mr. Wood, that the water pipe and the sewage pipe come very nearly together, but the water pipe runs out a couple of hundred yards or perhaps more into the lake.

Mr. Wood.—But, of course they don't leak into each other.

Mr. Deacon.—In order to bring this matter squarely before the people, I will move the following amendment: "That in the opinion of the Committee section 125 of the British North America Act excludes from the consideration of this Committee the subject of exemptions, set forth in sub-section 1 of section 6 of the Act Respecting the Assessment of Property, and that in the opinion of the committee the Legislature of Ontario has no authority to repeal the said section of the British North America Act."

Mr. Lauder.—All the members of the Committee are not lawyers, and I object to the committee expressing an opinion on a legal point.

Mr. Wood.—I feel that I am not prepared to give an opinion on a legal question of this kind. But I wish to bring this view under the notice of the committee: that the very fact that we passed the Revised Statutes, in which it is set forth that certain property shall not be taxed, leads laymen like myself to suppose that it was necessary to say that, or that otherwise it would not be untaxed.

Mr. Meredith.—I will move an amendment: "That the question of the exemption of Government property for municipal taxation, shall be the subject of further enquiry and evidence before this committee with a view to the determining the propriety of continuing such exemption in whole or in part."

Mr. Graham.—I was a little surprised, Mr. Chairman, at the reflection of the Hon. member for London on the Attorney-General. He intimated as much as that the Attorney-General had not acted fairly or honestly in appointing certain members for rural constituencies, members of this committee. Allow me to inform the Hon. member for London, that the members of the rural constituencies——

Mr. Lauder.—You misunderstood Mr. Meredith.

Mr. Meredith.—Oh, let him go on.

Mr. Lauder.—The Hon. member for London said the Attorney-General intended to raise a feeling in the minds of the country people against the cities.

Mr. Graham.—Well, I can tell the committee that the country members will not do injustice either to the City of London or the City of Toronto. We have grievances in our own sections, and I am prepared to do justice both to the City of Toronto and the City of London. I quite agree with the Hon. member for Elgin, that it would be out of place entirely to tax Government property in cities, because we would have to follow out the system in townships, and consequently all property would have to be taxed.

Mr. Hardy.—Would it not be better, Mr. Chairman, to pronounce an opinion on the policy of taxing Government property at all. The statement of figures which Mr. Miller made in the House would, I think, be startling to the country, and I think it just as well for the Committee to pronounce on the whole policy. Instead of taking Mr. Deacon's amendment, we might adopt Mr. Robinson's resolution as it is, that the item stands, which would be a verdict for the entire policy. But I am quite prepared to vote on both, as both answer the same purpose.

Mr. Miller.—I wish it distinctly understood that I am opposed *in toto* to giving Municipalities the power to tax Government property.

Mr. Meredith.—The hon. member for Lambton was in error in regard to the observations that I made. What I objected to was to the tendency of the remarks of the Attorney-General and the Provincial Secretary, which were intended, or at all events would have the effect of creating a sectional feeling on the part of the representatives of the rural districts against the city. I maintain that proposition. I do not think either of those hon. gentlemen have done justice in the way they put this question before the House and before the Committee. In view of the agitation which has taken place on this subject it would be uncourteous to the City of Toronto, which had taken a great deal of trouble in regard to this question, to dispose of it in the manner suggested. It would be saying: "We will listen to no arguments on the subject, but we will just shut the door and not consider the question." Such a course would be unreasonable and unfair. I am not, myself, in favour of taxing Government property, at all events, not for ordinary purposes, but I think it would be an unjust thing to the city to say, "we will shut the doors and not hear what you have to say on the question."

Mr. Hardy.—I do not think there was anything in the remarks of the hon. Attorney-General calculated to act in the manner suggested by the member for London. He pointed out who would bear the burden and brunt if Government property were taxed—nothing more. You will not find any persons who look at the question from an impartial stand-point who will not say that it was a fair and legitimate argument to point out, if there is a tax, how much it will be and who will have to pay it.

Mr. Hay.—I may add, Mr. Chairman, that I did not hear any man, either on one side of the House or the other, make such reflections on the Attorney-General's speech. On the contrary, there was a general feeling that all he stated was correct.

Mr. Deacon.—I am satisfied that the majority of the Committee and of the House are in favour of exempting from taxation the subject under discussion—that is Government property, and it is no matter if the Attorney General offered an argument which would present the question properly to the representatives of the rural constituencies so that they might see whom the tax would fall upon. But I think they were quite able to see that for themselves. I don't wish to say anything on the question of the agitation; I really place little or no value on it. I know how the printed petitions are sent out to the councils and how they are signed. At the close of business, the clerk is formally directed to sign the petition, and no one takes the trouble to consider it. Would it not be a nice thing if every road, public way and square were to be taxed, as they would have to be if we abolished the exemption of Government property? When one comes to examine this question carefully, as I venture to say not a single council has done, he will see that there are very few exemptions which can be swept away at all. I really don't think there is any use in keeping up the agitation any longer. The arguments of the Toronto people we have seen in every shape and form. I do not see that much more light can be thrown on the question, and I think, seeing the strong feeling of the Committee, that it would be well to settle this point at once. There are twenty-five heads of exempted subjects, which will take up considerable time of the Committee.

Mr. Meredith.—Would it not be competent for us to take evidence?

Mr. Deacon.—Yes; and we will take evidence wherever it is required. But I suppose the only way in which we could deal with this particular matter would be for the Committee, after carefully considering it, to make a recommendation to the House, and the House could then memorialize the Governor-General.

Mr. Hardy.—Yes, and the Governor-General could then memorialise the Government at home. Mr. Robinson's motion and the amendment of Mr. Deacon might very well go together. I think we could vote on both without the slightest difficulty.

Hon. Members.—Question, question.

The Chairman.—The question is on the amendment to the amendment. Mr. Robinson moved that sub-section one of section six stand as it is. Mr. Deacon moved, seconded by Mr. Hodgins, "That, in the opinion of the Committee, section 125 of the British North America Act excludes from the consideration of this Committee the subject of exemptions set forth in sub-section one of section six of the Act respecting the assessment of property, and that in the opinion of the Committee the Legislature of Ontario has no jurisdiction to repeal the said section of the British North America Act." Does Mr. Robinson accept this amendment?

Mr. Robinson.—I press my own motion.

The Chairman.—Then the Committee will vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Meredith: "That the question of exemption of Government property for municipal taxation shall be the subject of further inquiry by this Committee, with a view of determining the propriety of continuing the exemptions in whole or in part."

The vote stood as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell, Hay, Lauder, Meredith, Miller, Wills—6.

Nays.—Messrs. Hardy, Wood, Deacon, Graham, Harkin, Hodgins, McMahon, O'Donoghue, Robinson, Williams—10.

The Chairman accordingly declared the amendment lost.

The Chairman.—The question is now on the amendment of Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Bell wished to offer an amendment to the amendment, but he was ruled out of order, and the vote on Mr. Deacon's motion was taken, resulting as follows:

Yeas.—Hardy, Wood, Deacon, Hodgins, McMahon, Williams, O'Donoghue—7.

Nays.—Bell, Graham, Hay, Wells, Meredith, Miller—6.

The motion was declared carried.

Mr. Meredith.—Several members of the Committee have not voted. It should be decided whether members can be present and refuse to vote.

The Chairman.—I do not think we have any power to compel them to vote.

Mr. Meredith.—We can compel them to vote in the House.

The Chairman.—Yes, but the rule does not apply to Committees.

Mr. Meredith.—I should like the names of those members who have not voted entered on the minutes.

The Clerk was ordered to record the fact, that Messrs. Lauder, Harkin and Robinson had declined to vote on the question.

The Chairman.—The Committee will now vote on the original motion as amended.

Mr. Hodgins.—I think the matter is at an end now that the amendment is carried.

Mr. Robinson.—I do not think the matter is at an end.

Mr. Hodgins.—With all due deference to the hon. gentleman, I may say that when an amendment to an original motion is carried, it displaces the original resolution.

The Chairman.—I think it is in order to put the original motion now as amended by Mr. Deacon's resolution.

Mr. Meredith.—I will appeal to the Committee on the Chairman's ruling. It is common sense that when an amendment is put and carried, it displaces the original motion, and the original motion cannot be put.

Mr. Hardy.—I submit that the amendment has not the same power as the original motion; it is merely a supplementary declaration to the declaration of Mr. Robinson's motion. The amendment conveys the statutory reason for not dealing with this question, but Mr. Robinson's motion goes to the question of policy. I think they can be added together and both carried.

Mr. Miller.—If Mr. Deacon had put his resolution as a rider, it could be done in that way, but not otherwise, I think.

Mr. Hardy.—It was not carried as an amendment in the ordinary sense, and I think it is perfectly proper now to put the original motion as amended.

Mr. Lauder.—This is merely the A B C of matters connected with public proceedings. A motion is made and then an amendment is introduced, which, if carried, is a substitute for the first motion, the original motion is then negatived.

Mr. Robinson.—I asked the question, if the amendment would exclude my motion if it were carried, and I understood the Chairman and Mr. Hodgins to agree that it did not.

The Chairman.—That is quite right. As I understand the question, it is this : Mr. Robinson's motion was, that sub-section one of section six stand as it is. That motion has been amended by Mr. Deacon's amendment, as follows : " That in the opinion of the Committee section one hundred and twenty-five of the British North America Act excludes from the consideration of this Committee the subject of exemptions set forth in sub-section one of section six of the Act respecting the assessment of property, and that in the opinion of the Committee the Legislature of Ontario has no jurisdiction to repeal the said section of the British North America Act."

Mr. Lauder.—When that was carried it put an end to the whole question.

Mr. Wood.—There is no doubt that if an amendment is moved to a motion and the amendment is carried, the main motion falls to the ground. But, on the other hand, where there is an understanding in the Committee,—when Mr. Robinson understood, and the Chairman understood, and I understood that Mr. Robinson's motion was to be voted on. I think it is hardly fair to fall back upon the rule and not to carry out what was understood by the Committee.

Mr. Robinson.—I will move the reconsideration of the last motion.

Mr. Meredith.—The amendment we have just carried declares that we cannot consider the question of policy at all by reasons of the provisions of the British North America Act, and yet it is proposed that the Committee shall stultify itself by pronouncing an opinion on that point.

The Chairman.—What I told is that the motion now to be submitted to the Committee will read as follows : " Mr. Robinson moves that sub-section one of section six stand as it is," and this is amended by the following words : " That in the opinion of this Committee section one hundred and twenty-five of the British North America Act excludes from the consideration of this Committee the subject of exemptions set forth in sub-section one of section six of the act respecting the assessment of property, and that in the opinion of the Committee the Legislature of Ontario has no jurisdiction to repeal the said section of the British North America Act."

Mr. Meredith.—I appeal from your decision.

Mr. Deacon.—I thought that Mr. Robinson's motion ought not to be made, because it discussed the policy of the British North America Act. I certainly intended my motion to take the place of that of the hon. gentleman. It is quite manifest that if those two resolutions go on the minutes it will involve an absurdity of opinion.

Mr. Hardy.—No, no.

Mr. Deacon.—I think it will. One says the British North America Act excludes this question from our consideration.

Mr. Hardy.—And that therefore it stands.

Mr. Deacon.—I think if Mr. Robinson's motion could be put in connection with mine, it would be as a rider, and that mine could not be put as a rider to his. It would then come more in accordance with common sense. The object of Mr. Robinson's resolution is to obtain a declaration as to policy. I, therefore, submitted my motion, which I certainly think displaces the other.

Mr. Hodgins.—Let us look at this matter from a practical standpoint. Mr. Robinson's resolution was to exclude the further consideration of the matter. Mr. Deacon has put the same principle in more elaborate work. We have voted on that principle, and we have carried it ; and it is in my opinion mere playing upon words to contend whether the principle shall be set forth in the words of Mr. Robinson's motion, or, in the words of Mr. Deacon's amendment. Mr. Deacon's resolution has been declared carried, and, according to all rules of parliamentary practice, that puts an end to the question.

The Chairman.—I still think that the original motion should be put as amended.

Mr. Robinson.—I think my motion could be put with the words of Mr. Deacon's added.

Mr. Meredith.—If the Chairman has ruled that the original motion can yet be put, I appeal from his ruling.

The Chairman.—I hold that the motion as amended can be put. As amended it reads as follows : " Mr. Robinson moves that sub-section one of section six stand as it is, and that in the opinion of this Committee, section 125 of the British North America Act excludes from the consideration of this Committee the subject of exemption set forth in sub-section one of section six of the Act respecting the Assessment of Property, and that in the opinion

ion of this Committee the Legislature of Ontario has no jurisdiction to repeal the said section of the British North America Act."

Mr. Deacon.—If that is your ruling, I suppose we must vote upon it.

Mr. Meredith.—I insist upon the question of the appeal from the chair being put to the Committee. I appeal on the ground, that the amendment displaces the original motion, and that the original motion cannot be put.

Mr. Hodgins.—I would like to have this point settled; did Mr. Deacon move to add his amendment to Mr. Robinson's motion.

Mr. Meredith.—No.

Mr. Deacon.—I offered the amendment, because I was of opinion that the motion was not the correct one to make.

Hon. Members.—Question.

An Hon. Member.—Perhaps the Chairman has changed his ruling after hearing those objections.

The Chairman.—I have not changed my opinion on the matter.

An Hon. Member.—Will Mr. Robinson withdraw his motion.

Mr. Robinson.—I will not withdraw it. I will move, however, to add my motion to Mr. Deacon's.

Mr. Lauder.—That will not do at all. This matter is not yet disposed of. The object of the appeal is to decide whether the amendment displaces the original motion. The Chairman has taken a very singular position, and I think he now finds that he was wrong.

The Chairman.—I do not think so.

Mr. Hodgins.—If the appeal from the decision of the chair is pressed, then we must have a vote on it. But if Mr. Robinson withdraws his resolution—

Mr. Robinson.—I do not withdraw it.

The Chairman.—I do not think it would be competent for Mr. Robinson to withdraw his resolution at all. We better have a vote on the appeal to ascertain whether the Committee agrees with the ruling of the chair. The question now is, shall the ruling of the chair be sustained?

The motion was lost on the following vote:

Yeas.—Hardy, Wood, Graham—3.

Nays.—Bell, Deacon, Harkin, Hay, Hodgins, Lauder, McMahon, Meredith Miller, O'Donoghue, Patterson (Essex), Robinson, Wills, Williams—14.

The Chairman.—The ruling of the Committee is, that the amendment displaces the original motion.

Mr. Robinson.—I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Miller, that the resolution of Mr. Deacon be reconsidered.

The motion was carried on the following vote:

Yeas.—Hardy, Wood, Bell, Deacon, Graham, Hay, McMahon, Meredith, Miller, O'Donoghue, Robinson, Wills—12.

Nays.—Hodgins, Patterson (Essex), Williams—3.

Mr. Robinson.—I will now move that Mr. Deacon's motion be amended by adding mine thereto.

Mr. Hodgins.—May I ask my hon. friend if he understood me to say that his motion could be put after Mr. Deacon's had been noted upon?

Mr. Robinson.—Yes.

Mr. Hodgins.—Then I was certainly not attending to the hon. gentlemen when I gave that answer. Some one was asking me a question at the time and I replied "Yes." But I must say that I did not hear Mr. Robinson's question. The hon. gentleman evidently mistook my answer to another question as an answer to his.

Mr. Miller.—We have passed a motion to reconsider Mr. Deacon's resolution, and I think the question must now be put on Mr. Robinson's motion as it originally stood. I do not think we can add them together until we vote on the original question.

Hon. Members.—No, no.

The Chairman.—I think the motion should now stand: "Moved by Mr. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Robinson, That in the opinion of this Committee, section 125 of the British North America Act excludes from the consideration of this Committee the subject of exemptions, set forth in sub-section one of section six of the Act respecting the assessment of pro-

perty, and that, in the opinion of this Committee, the Legislature of Ontario has no jurisdiction to repeal the said section of the British North America Act, and that said sub-section one of section 6, stand as it is at present."

Mr. Robinson.—I agree to that form.

Mr. Meredith.—I want to understand from the mover, whether he intends to commit the Committee by vote to opposing the consideration of this question, or whether he simply means that by reason of the British North America Act, we are prevented from considering this question.

Mr. Deacon.—I really mean both. I am in favour of the section standing as it is.

Mr. Meredith.—On its merits?

Mr. Miller.—Yes, on its merits. I am not in favour of having that subject discussed.

Mr. Hay.—I may suggest to Mr. Deacon, that this way of blocking the Committee will not stop the agitation.

The question was then voted on, and Mr. Deacon's motion, as amended, was carried as follows :—

Yeas.—Hardy, Wood, Deacon, Graham, Hodgins, McMahon, O'Donoghue, Robinson, Williams,—9.

Nays.—Bell, Hay, Meredith, Miller, Patterson, Wills,—6.

Mr. Deacon.—I ask that the names of hon. members who have declined to vote be entered on the minutes.

The Chairman.—I don't suppose we have the power to compel voting. The reporter is taking notes of the proceedings, and the fact that certain members have not voted will appear from his report.

Mr. Lauder.—I move that the Committee do now adjourn.

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 11 a. m.

TORONTO, Feb. 6th, 1878.

The Committee met this morning at eleven o'clock. Mr. Ferris in the Chair. Present : Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Bell, Calvin, Chisholm, Deacon, Graham, Hargraft, Harkin, Hay, Meredith, Miller, McMahon, O'Donoghue, Patterson (Essex), Robinson and Wills.

It was agreed that the minutes should stand over till next meeting for final revision.

Mr. Deacon moved that all motions, except motions to adjourn, be put in writing.

The motion was seconded by Mr. McMahon and carried.

Mr. Meredith moved that sub-section 3 of section 6 stand for further inquiry and consideration by the Committee. He said this sub-section provided for the exemption of "every place of worship, and land used in connection therewith, church-yard or burying-ground." Instead of discussing matters like this, on which there was a great difference of opinion, he thought the Committee should adopt the rule that even when a respectable minority desired any item to be left over for further inquiry, that course should be taken. It seemed to him is very important that full inquiry should be made as to the effect of the present system of exempting houses of worship and other church property. It had been said that church property was held about in proportion to the number of adherents of the different denominations, and if that were so, there was no doubt that it would considerably affect the Committee in determining the course they should take. He thought it would be well, therefore, to procure a statement of the value of the property, owned by the different religious denominations in Toronto, and the census returns would show the number of citizens belonging to these denominations. In that way, they could see whether the burden of taxation was borne equally or not.

The Chairman.—And you would take the City of Toronto as a general index.

Mr. Meredith.—I do not desire to limit the inquiry to the City of Toronto.

Mr. Patterson seconded Mr. Meredith's motion. He did not think it was ever intended that the Committee should dogmatically decide the various subjects which came before them. Petitions had been sent to the House from various municipalities in the Province, and they should be met in a fair and proper manner. In seconding Mr. Meredith's resolution, he did not wish to be considered as in any way bound by that gentleman's views ; but he only

desired that the question should be fully discussed, so that the people of the country might understand from an intelligent report of the Committee how this matter really stood.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Bell suggested that some of the petitions presented to the House should be read before the Committee, in order that they might see exactly what the different municipalities asked for. So far as the City of Toronto was concerned, he did not think the people asked for the taxation of all the property they mentioned in their petitions as exempt.

It was ordered that the petition from the corporation of the City of Toronto and some others, should be laid before the Committee.

Mr. Miller moved, seconded by *Mr. Hay*, "That sub-section 4 of section 6 stand as at present, and be not a subject of inquiry by the Committee."

Hon. Mr. Hardy read the sub-section, which provided for the exemption of "the buildings and grounds of and attached to every University, College, incorporated Grammar School, or other incorporated Seminary of learning, whether vested in a trustee or otherwise, so long as such buildings or grounds are actually used and occupied by such institution, or if unoccupied, but not if otherwise occupied."

Mr. Meredith.—That is broad enough to cover any private speculation or joint-stock company.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—How many such are there in the country?

Mr. Meredith did not think it was desirable to exempt all "incorporated Seminaries of learning."

Hon. Mr. Hardy mentioned the Brantford Presbyterian College and the Ladies' College at Whitby, as coming under this head.

Mr. Calvin did not believe there were three men on the Committee who were in favor of imposing a tax either on a school or on a church. He certainly was not.

Mr. Meredith admitted that public educational institutions should not be taxed, but he thought it was never intended that those established for the purpose of making money should be exempt.

Mr. Calvin.—What educational institutions are established for making money?

Mr. Meredith.—Day's Commercial College, for instance.

The Chairman.—That is not incorporated.

Mr. Meredith.—But it might be.

Mr. Deacon thought the words "other incorporated Seminaries of learning" covered such wide ground that the clause should be considered. The Ladies' College at Whitby and a vast number of other such institutions would be found to come under this head, and some of them should probably be taxed.

Mr. Miller thought it was not advisable to put a tax on educational institutions in this country, but that they should be encouraged and open to all classes. There might perhaps be a few schools which should be taxed, but their number was so infinitesimal that it would be much better to leave the clause of the Act as it stood than to attempt to improve it.

Mr. Deacon mentioned an institution owned by the Grey Nuns at Pembroke, to which was attached a very large amount of property, which was exempt under this sub section, but which ought to be paying taxes. There might be a great many more such institutions in the country, and no harm could be done by the Committee making further inquiry with reference to them.

Mr. Calvin contended that if institutions like the Whitby Ladies' College were taxed they would be driven out of existence.

Mr. Bell.—I think it would be going too far to allow the clause to stand as it is. If we assessed schools and colleges that are supported by fun is procured from the pupils, and allowed the Universities and of course our public schools to escape, that, I think, would be a just and fair thing. But there are many private institutions of learning that should be taxed just as other businesses are. With regard to the University of Toronto, it holds 80 or 90 acres of land, and I think it is too much that it should be exempt because the University stands in one corner of it. I think we should limit the amount of land held by any University or public institution of learning.

Mr. Meredith.—Is it a park?

Mr. Bell.—There are about 50 acres used as a park, but the University holds 80 or 90 acres on speculation, or in other words, for lease, and if they cannot get persons to accept their

terms, they wait. I think it should be taxed, so that they would be obliged to put it into the market.

Mr. Patterson.—Would the people like to have this placed on the market?

Mr. Bell.—The property I refer to is outside the park, and is preventing the city growing in that direction.

Mr. Miller said that if the University were forced to put that property on the market it might be taken up by persons who would build second-class houses.

Mr. Robinson concurred in the remarks of *Mr. Bell*. So long as the University kept that property on lease all neighboring property would remain low. No University or College should be permitted to possess more than a certain amount of land.

Hon. Mr. Hardy said there were not many institutions in Toronto exempted by the clause. There was Knox College and the University itself, as well as a few institutions belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. He apprehended no one would think of taxing public schools.

Mr. Ross thought the sub-section did not go far enough; it should include all schools, whether public or private. The existence of private schools was a cause of saving in the maintenance of public schools. If all pupils who went to private schools were forced to attend public schools, more teachers for the latter would have to be employed.

Mr. Deacon held a different opinion. Everybody was made to contribute to the maintenance of public schools, which were required to have only efficient teachers, while there was nothing to prevent private schools being conducted by inferior and unauthorized teachers. If they went so far as to exempt private schools, he saw no reason why they should not go a little farther and vote them an appropriation.

Mr. Calvin thought the clause was a little too wide. A church or an institution of learning might possess a large amount of land, while it stood on only two or three acres. That seemed to be hardly right.

Mr. Harkin opposed the taxation of Educational Institutions in any form or shape. They should be left as free and unrestricted as possible.

Several hon. gentlemen expressed the opinion that most of the property about which they were discussing was included in the first clause, being vested in Her Majesty.

Mr. Patterson thought the Committee should send for persons and papers with respect to the Institutions to which clause 4 referred. He believed it would be found that all private schools in the Province were taxed.

Mr. Meredith moved, seconded by *Mr. Harkin*, that sub-section 4 form a subject of further inquiry by the Committee. He said any private institution, by becoming incorporated, could claim exemption under this clause.

Mr. O'Donoghue said the Committee was not appointed by the House to settle these questions by discussing them, but to obtain information, by means of persons and papers, on which to base an intelligent opinion. The appointment of the Committee was an indication in itself of the desire of the House for further information on this important question than it was in possession of. He thought persons and papers should be sent for from different localities in the Province.

Mr. Miller thought persons and papers should be sent for on every subject, and that the motion passed at the last meeting should be rescinded. If, however, any subject should be eliminated in addition, it should be that of schools. So far as the University of Toronto was concerned, he thought it was included in the resolution passed on the previous day of meeting, and therefore, could not now be taken into consideration unless that resolution were rescinded.

Hon. Mr. Hardy was very strongly of the opinion that if inquiry were made no very great grievances would be found to exist by virtue of the sub-section in question. He did not desire, however, that the inquiries of the Committee should be limited, either as respected Toronto or elsewhere.

Mr. Hargrave moved, seconded by *Hon. Mr. Hardy*, that the following be added to the amendment of *Mr. Meredith*: "And that a statement be made before the Committee of the quantity of land attached to each University, College or other incorporated Seminary of learning in this Province, showing the quantity actually occupied, and the quantity not occupied but exempt from taxation, and in whose name the said land is held."

Mr. Meredith's amendment was then put and carried on the following division:—

Yeas.—Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Bell, Deacon, Graham, Hargraft, Hay, Meredith, Patterson and Wills—9.

Nays.—Calvin, Chisholm, Harkin, McMahon, Miller and O'Donoghue—6.

Mr. Hargraft's amendment was carried on the same division.

Sub-section 5 of section 6, exempting "Every Public School-house, Town or City or Township Hall, Court House, Gaol, House of Correction, Lock-up House, and Public Hospital, with the land attached thereto, and the personal property belonging to each of them," was next considered.

Mr. Miller moved that sub-section 5 of section 6, relating to County Buildings, &c., be not the subject for further inquiry.

Mr. Meredith, after reading the clause said that in the case of a town or city separated from a county for municipal purposes, and sharing in the use of the county buildings, the town or city had to contribute a proportionate share of the expenses. If justice were done such a principle should not prevail when the city or town in which such buildings were situated did not receive any contributions for local improvements made in connection with such property, as a large majority of the members of the Committee represented rural constituencies, they might not see the justice of the plea; but it was only necessary to illustrate the operation of the exemption to disclose its unfairness.

Mr. O'Donoghue agreed with the remarks of the hon. member for London, not because the abolition of this particular exemption would benefit Ottawa, but as a matter of justice. He illustrated the injustice by supposing county buildings to be located in a city, to the revenue of which they contributed nothing, and yet received the benefits of the water system, fire and police protection, and frontage improvements. County buildings, therefore, ought to contribute directly to the revenue of the municipality in which they are situated; as the municipality in reality derived no benefit from their location in its midst.

Mr. Hargraft asked if it were just, that municipalities should advance large bonuses to railways, and then expect the county to bear a share of the expense. If county buildings were to be taxed, due consideration should be had to the proper distribution of the taxes, and taxes should only be imposed for improvements and expenses actually entailed upon the municipality by the location of the buildings in such municipality. In his opinion, cities and towns were benefited by the location of the buildings in their midst, to a greater extent than they were put to expense.

Mr. Miller differed from the hon. members for London and Ottawa, and believed that municipalities were benefited by having the county buildings located in their midst. In many instances the buildings were situated at the extreme end or a corner of the county; and those who were compelled to attend the courts or visit the buildings, had to travel a great distance and temporarily lodge near the buildings. Thus the municipality in which the buildings were situated reaped a direct benefit from their location. The City of Toronto was an undeniable proof of this statement. Independent of that the County officials were compelled to live in the municipality.

Mr. Meredith.—Not necessarily so.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—They are not compelled to live there by law.

Mr. Miller.—I think they are.

Mr. Meredith.—They must live within two miles of the county buildings.

Mr. Miller knew, however, that in nineteen out of twenty cases, they live within the municipality where the buildings are situated.

Mr. Hay was prepared to vote for the taxation of County property, if it could be fairly shown, that the city or town in which it was situated, did not receive a fair equivalent for any expenses through the location of such property, to which they might be subjected. That appeared to him to be a fair proposition, but he did not believe it could be shown.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—Thought it did not matter to the county whether the County buildings were increased in value by local improvements, provided they were still used for their original purpose.

Mr. Wills pointed out the advantages which accrued to a municipality by the location of County buildings in its midst. Municipalities were too ready to get the County buildings, when they did not have the buildings. Coburg, for instance, expended from twenty to thirty thousand dollars to get the County buildings. If the County Court House was

removed from a particular locality, the lawyers and the business would follow the buildings to its new site, and the municipality would suffer that much.

Hon. Mr. Hardy pointed out that Mr. Wills and himself were in a position different from the hon. members for Ottawa and London—the latter represented purely City constituencies, whereas Mr. Wills and himself represented both city and country. It was said that in both Brantford and Belleville people frequently used the term “in this city.” Without casting any reflection upon those hon. gentlemen who represented city constituencies, he had no hesitation in saying, that never was a more unjust demand made on the part of the cities, than that they should be permitted to tax the County buildings, even after they had by their own votes and influence assisted in placing them where they were. As an illustration of the readiness with which municipalities bid for the County buildings he referred to an arbitration between the County of Brant and the City of Brantford, in which the former felt itself aggrieved. The Town of Paris offered to give the site for the County buildings, and thirty thousand dollars towards their erection; with a promise to free the buildings from taxes forever, if the county seat was removed to that town. While, he intended, that his vote should be given against any proposition to tax County property, yet he would not refuse to hear or receive any information on the matter which could be furnished to the Committee.

Mr. Meredith said that an *ad captundum* argument had been used. His hon. friend stated that the Town of Paris was willing to pay a large bonus and guarantee the exemption of the County buildings from taxation, if they were erected in that municipality.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—The County Council passed a resolution to that effect, but no further action had been taken.

Mr. Meredith thought that if the Provincial Secretary even put his office up for the bids of the different cities or towns, he would receive similar offers.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I think I know one. The Commissioner of Crown Land's Office is now vacant.

Mr. Meredith believed that since it was an argument that public buildings should be exempted from taxation because they benefited a municipality, it might equally be contended that every additional inhabitant in a municipality conferred a benefit upon it, and he should not be taxed. It was an advantage to both sides. It was a benefit to the County that the County buildings should be located in the centres of population, and it was a like benefit to the cities and towns. The injustice of the exemption would be evident when the principle of local taxation was applied. Suppose that a sewer was required in front of a Court-house, the people residing on the other side of the road would have to bear nine-tenths of the burden. Take John street in this city. The people desire to have a sewer constructed; but, in consequence of the greater portion of one side of the street being exempt from taxation, the people on the other side of the street would have to bear nine-tenths of the expense. Railway bonuses, assisting in the construction of railways, contributed largely to increase the value of property in the centres of population. As for the construction of sewers, the benefits of fire and police protection, those were direct benefits to the County property, and should be paid for. The majority of the Committee would not favour this view because it was not in their interest to do so or in the interest of their constituencies. He might be open to a similar objection, that he was actuated by a desire to benefit the cities, but he endeavoured to free himself from such motives and endeavoured to act upon principle and hoped that other representatives would do the same.

The Chairman favoured the section remaining as it was.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) pointed out that the cities and towns separated from the counties for municipal purposes did not contribute anything for the maintenance of roads and bridges, which were a benefit to all. The hon. member for London had not produced any good or strong argument for further inquiry upon the matter; and nothing further could be learned upon the question. He argued that it would be unjust to tax County property, as the interested municipalities received a fair equivalent for any expenditure they might be put to.

Mr. Wills thought the argument of the hon. member for London would not appear so reasonable if carried out to its logical issue. After asserting that each municipality

should pay its own taxes, he mentioned that not only did the City of Belleville exempt the County buildings from taxation, but paid for decorating the gardens and grounds in connection with the same.

The Chairman.—And spends a good deal of money on them too.

Mr. Meredith moved in amendment to the motion of Mr. Miller: "That it is expedient for the Committee to inquire as to the propriety of the exemption of Court Houses, Gaols, and other County Property, situated within the limits of Cities and Towns, separated from Counties for Municipal purposes, at all events so far as relates to improvements to be paid for by local taxes."

Mr. Hay.—What do you propose to do by way of inquiry?

Mr. Meredith.—The same as in other cases.

Mr. Hay.—Send for persons and papers?

Mr. Meredith.—Yes, to a limited extent.

Mr. Hay denied that he viewed the matter with any sectional bias; he desired to protect the cities and towns as well as the rural districts. If it could be shown that the cities and towns did not receive a fair equivalent through the location of the County buildings in their midst, he was willing the property should be taxed.

Mr. Calvin referred to the readiness with which cities contributed largely to the funds for Agricultural Shows to be held in their midst; and in return people visited the cities and spent large sums of money. The City of Kingston received on the occasion of every Exhibition held within its limits, ten times the amount contributed in prizes.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—They contribute expecting to receive it all again.

Mr. Calvin.—Yes, it is a benefit to the city.

Mr. Meredith.—It shows public spirit.

Mr. Calvin thought it proved that County buildings should not be taxed, as the municipality in which they were situated derived a benefit. If it had not been for the City of Kingston, Frontenac would only have expended \$45,000 in erecting a Court-house, whereas \$125,000 were expended.

Mr. Chisholm agreed with Mr. Calvin in regard to the question at issue. When the people of Peel desired to have their own Court-house, instead of coming to this city, the people of Toronto not only opposed the proposition by their influence, but contributed something else.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—The sinews of war.

Mr. Chisholm thought this was proof that the City was benefited by the County buildings.

Mr. Bell said it was the same feeling of objecting to contribute to Toronto their just dues, that caused the people of Peel to agitate for separate County buildings. Now, the buildings were situated out of the way in the little Town of Brampton, and to get to them, one had to wade up to his knees in mud. There was scarcely a four foot side walk in the place.

Mr. Chisholm contended that these statements were not correct. If Mr. Bell visited Brampton to-day, he would find that it had grown largely, and was well supplied with side walks. In fact there was scarcely a town of its size with more side walks.

Mr. Bell believed it was a fair proposition, that everything which was assessable, should bear its fair share of taxation.

The amendment of Mr. Meredith was then put, and declared lost on the following division:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell, Deacon, Hargraft, Meredith and O'Donoghue.—5.

Nays.—Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Calvin, Chisholm, Graham, Harkin, Hay, McMahon, Miller, Patterson (Essex), and Wills.—10.

The amendment of Mr. Miller was then carried, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TORONTO, February 7th, 1878.

The Committee met this morning at eleven o'clock, Mr. Ferris in the Chair. Present—Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Bell, Calvin, Chisholm, Deacon, Graham, Hargraft, Harkin, McMahon, Meredith, Miller, O'Donoghue, Patterson (Essex), Robinson, Sexton and Wills.

The Minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved that the petitions sent out by Toronto for County Councils to sign, be read.

Mr. Miller—Is it a fact that all these petitions were printed in, and sent out from Toronto?

Several Hon. Members.—Yes.

Mr. Sexton.—Then I understand that the City of Toronto asked other Municipalities to petition differently from itself.

Mr. Bell.—No, the principle was the same, only the details were a little different.

The motion was carried, and

The Chairman read the petition from rate-payers of the City of Belleville, and also that from the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved, seconded by Mr. Miller, "That the Clerk be instructed to compile a list of the Statutory Exemptions, and that 500 copies be printed for the use of the Committee.

Mr. Meredith.—My idea is, that there is an attempt to burk the objects of this Committee, and to prevent our getting a report made this Session. We have really done nothing at all yet, and if we are going to adjourn from day to day, I venture to say the result will be, that nothing will be done this Session.

Hon. Mr. Hardy denied that there was any such desire. He was quite willing that the work of the Committee should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, consistent with the public interest.

On sub-section 6, exempting "every public road and way, or public square."

Mr. Meredith said—this section has been held to exempt from taxation, gas companies, water companies, and street railway companies, while making free use of the public streets for their own private purposes. Now, I don't think there is a member of this Committee who will say that ought to continue to exist. A gas company for instance, can claim the right to have its pipes which are laid in the public streets exempt from municipal taxation. A water company can make the same claim with respect to its pipes, or a street railway company with respect to its rails. That is a great injustice, and I think there can be no possible argument in favour of continuing it. I move, "that sub-section 6 of section 6, stand for further consideration and inquiry."

Mr. Bell seconded the motion, which was carried.

On sub-section 7, which exempts "the property belonging to any county or local municipality, whether occupied for the purposes thereof or unoccupied; but not when occupied by any person as tenant or lessee, or otherwise than as a servant or officer of the Corporation for the purposes thereof."

Hon. Mr. Hardy asked, if any one knew, of any county property unoccupied, and therefore exempt under this clause.

Mr. Bell mentioned the old County Jail in Toronto, which he said was not taxed, although the County had rented it to the proprietor of a foundry.

Several Hon. Members said that was the fault of the assessors, for the property could be assessed under this very clause.

Mr. Bell said the property had not been taxed for several years, being unoccupied, and there was still a portion of the ground and of the building unoccupied, but held by the County for speculative purposes. He did not think that should be permitted.

Mr. Miller.—Has not the County of York given the City of Toronto free use of that jail for charitable purposes?

Mr. Bell.—No. I understand that it was opened for a while in the middle of last winter by a number of gentlemen as a refuge for the homeless.

Mr. Graham moved, "That sub-section 7 of section 6 stand for further consideration."

Mr. Miller seconded the motion, which was carried.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, "That sub-section 8 of section 6 stand as at present." He explained that it provided for the exemption of "the Provincial Penitentiary, the Central Prison, and the Provincial Reformatory, and the land attached thereto."—Carried.

On sub-section 9, exempting "every Industrial Farm, Poor House, Alms' House, Orphan Asylum, House of Industry, and Lunatic Asylum, and every house belonging to a Company for the reformation of offenders, and the real and personal property belonging to, or connected with the same."

Hon. Mr. Hardy said:—I suppose this would include Private Lunatic Asylums; but I don't know as there are any in this country. It also relates to alms houses, and is so comprehensive, that I think it had better stand for further consideration.

Mr. Miller moved, seconded by Mr. Sexton, "That sub-section 9 of section 6 stand for further consideration."—Carried.

On sub-section 10, exempting "The property of every Public Library, Mechanics' Institute, and other public, literary or scientific Institutions, and of every agricultural or horticultural society, if actually occupied by such Society."

Mr. Bell moved, seconded by *Hon. Mr. Hardy*, "That sub-section 10 of section 6 stand for further consideration."—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved, "That sub-section 11 stand as at present." He said it exempted "the personal property and official income of the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and the official income of the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province."

Mr. Patterson.—I don't see how you can pass that and tax the salaries of Judges. I cannot see that there is any difference between the two cases.

Mr. Robinson.—I think there is. There never was a Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor who did not go out of office poorer than when he came in.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Robinson, and carried.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

TORONTO Feb. 8th. 1878.

The Committee met this morning at eleven o'clock, Mr. Ferris in the chair. There were also present *Hon. Mr. Hardy*, Messrs. Bell, Calvin, Chisholm, Deacon, Graham, Hargraft, Hodgins, McMahon, Meredith, Miller, Patterson (Essex), Robinson, and Sexton.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Meredith moved, "That sub-section 12 stand for further consideration." It provided for the exemption of "the houses and premises of any officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's regular army or navy in actual service, while occupied by them, and the full or half pay of any one in either of such services; and any pension, salary, gratuity or stipend derived by any person from Her Majesty's Imperial Treasury, or elsewhere out of this Province, and the personal property of any person in such naval or military services, on full pay or otherwise in actual service."

Mr. Patterson seconded the motion, which was carried.

On motion of *Hon. Mr. Hardy*, seconded by Mr. Hargraft, sub-section 13, exempting "all pensions of two hundred dollars a year and under, payable out of the public moneys of the Dominion of Canada, or of this Province," was allowed to remain as at present.

Mr. Hargraft moved, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, "That sub-section 14 stand as at present." It provided for the exemption of "all grain, cereals, flour, live or dead stock, the produce of the farm or field, in store or warehouse, and at any time owned or held by or in the possession of any person in any Municipality, such person not being the producer thereof, and being so held, owned or possessed solely for the *bona fide* purpose of being conveyed by water or railway for shipment or sale at some other place." Carried.

On sub-section 15, exempting "the income of a farmer derived from his farm, and the income of merchants, mechanics, or other persons, derived from capital liable to assessment."

Mr. Meredith asked—why should farmers be in a better position than others of the community?

Mr. Graham.—They are not. I don't see why you should tax the income of a farmer while his land is taxed. I move, seconded by Mr. Robinson, "That sub-section 15 stand as it is.

Mr. Meredith.—It is right enough that income derived from property already taxed, should not be taxed.

Mr. Miller said—that under this clause a man might invest \$100,000 as a loan on a mortgage, and escape paying taxes on any more than the interest on that amount, because the farm, on the mortgage of which it was lent, was taxed. If he invested the same amount in stocking a store, the full amount would be assessable. He thought money invested in mortgages or bank stocks should be assessed in the full amount, and he therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Meredith, "That sub-section 15 stand for further consideration."

Mr. Graham's motion was carried.

It was agreed that the following sub-sections, with the exception of sub-section 21, stand for further consideration:—

(17.) The shares held by any person in the capital stock of any incorporated or chartered bank, doing business in this Province; but any interest, dividends or income derived from any such shares held by any person resident in this Province shall be deemed to come within and to be liable to assessment under the twenty-eighth section of this Act.

(18.) The stock held by any person in any Railroad Company, the shares in Building Societies, and so much of the personal property of any person as is invested in any Company incorporated for the purpose of lending money on the security of real estate: but the interests and dividends derived from shares in such Building Societies, or from investments in such Companies as aforesaid, shall be liable to be assessed.

(19.) All personal property which is owned out of this Province, except as hereinafter provided.

(20.) So much of the personal property of any person as is equal to the just debts owned by him on account of such property, except such debts as are secured by mortgage upon his real estate, or are unpaid on account of the purchase money therefor.

(21.) The net personal property of any person: provided the same is under one hundred dollars in value.

(22.) The annual income of any person: provided the same does not exceed four hundred dollars.

(23.) The stipend or salary of any clergyman or minister of religion, while in actual connection with any church, and doing duty as such clergyman or minister, to the extent of one thousand dollars, and the parsonage or dwelling house occupied by him, with the land thereto attached, to the extent of two acres, and not exceeding two thousand dollars in value.

(24.) Rental or other income derived from real estate, except interest on mortgages.

(25.) Household effects of whatever kind, books and wearing apparel.

It was further agreed, that the following sections of chapter 180 be compiled and printed, with those previously considered, for the use of the Committee:—Sections 24, 25, 29, 33, 34, 35 and 36, as well as section 4 of chapter 8 of the Statutes of Canada of 32 and 33 Victoria.

On motion, it was agreed that a deputation from the City of Toronto should be heard before the Committee on Tuesday next, and that a deputation on behalf of Insurance Companies should be heard on Wednesday next.

Mr. Meredith asked the Hon. Mr. Hardy if the Government intended laying before the Committee any statistics or other information which they possessed with reference to the subject of exemptions.

Hon. Mr. Hardy stated that he had been informed by the Hon. the Attorney-General that he had directed one of his clerks to compile whatever information he had obtained on the subject, and it would be laid before the Committee at an early day.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday next at eleven o'clock.

TORONTO, February 12th, 1878.

The Committee met this morning at Eleven o'clock, Mr. Ferris in the Chair. There were also present Hon. Mr. Hardy, Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Bell, Calvin, Graham, Hargraft, Harkin, Hay, McMahon, Meredith, Miller, Patterson, (Essex), Robinson, and Sexton.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Reprinted slips, containing extracts from the Assessment Law relating to exemptions, were laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Hardy said the deputation from the City of Toronto was present. He suggested that any observations which the members of the delegation might desire to address to the Committee should be taken in the form of evidence.

Mr. Hay supposed the deputation need not refer to the question of Government property, as the Committee had decided that that subject could not be considered.

Hon. Mr. Hardy thought they should not be prevented from referring to the subject of Government property. It might be so interwoven with what they wished to say that they could not avoid reference to it; but of course the Committee was not bound to consider the subject.

Mr. Bell moved that Mr. Harman, the City Treasurer of Toronto, be heard. He believed Mr. Harman desired to speak with reference to the classes of exemptions included in sub-sections 17 and 18 of section 6 of the Act; but he did not wish that his motion should limit Mr. Harman to those classes.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Harman said that what he desired to say to the Committee had not reference so much to the question of the abolition of exemptions as to the fact that the present machinery was so defective that some exemptions became absolute ones when they were only intended to be exceptional. He alluded to those coming under sub-sections 17 and 18, which stated that "the shares held by any person in the capital stock of any incorporated or chartered bank, doing business in this Province," should be exempted, but that "any interest, dividends or income derived from any such shares held by any person resident in this Province," should be liable to assessment; and which also stated that the interest and dividends derived from shares in Building Societies or from investment in Companies incorporated for the purpose of lending money on the security of real estate, were liable to assessment. He wished to state to the Committee that there was no machinery for obtaining the taxes provided by these clauses. They were of course prevented by the Act from assessing the stock of banks, it being exempted by the Government on the ground of fostering the introduction of money into the Province.

Mr. Miller.—I would like to hear your views on that subject.

Mr. Harman.—My views, I am afraid, would differ very much from the views of those who are opposed to the taxation of bank stock. I have not been able to see why, if two parties come to this country, each bringing \$10,000 with him, the one putting his \$10,000 into buildings and the other into bank stock, any difference should be made between them. If they desire to leave the country, the man who has invested his money in stock, which is not liable to assessment, may take his \$10,000, as well as some profit which he may have reaped from it, away with him, while the man who has invested his \$10,000 in buildings, which are liable to taxation, must either sell them at a sacrifice or leave them behind him. In a few cases, I admit, bank stock has suffered, but these have been the exception, and not the rule. I never could see why an exception should be made in favour of bank stock as against real property, when they are both subject to fluctuation. What I desire to ask the Legislature is, that while we assess the whole capital of real property and obtain the taxes from it, but are only allowed to assess the dividends of bank stock, some machinery should be provided us whereby we can obtain the taxes on those dividends. If \$10,000 of stock is held in any bank we can only assess eight per cent of it. But that eight per cent. we cannot reach; I say that confidently. Before the recent Act was passed, which prevented our assessing bank stock, we did, to a certain extent, assess it—I was Assessment Commissioner at the time. We were advised, however, by the late Mr. Hillyard Cameron and Mr. Blake that it would not be advisable to assess the stock of any banks except those that had head offices in Upper Canada. That limited us to the Bank of Com-

merce, the Dominion Bank, the Royal Canadian (now the Consolidated), and the Bank of Toronto. The only way we could obtain the value of the stock, held by parties living in Toronto, was by going down to Ottawa and, getting a return made to the House of Parliament, eliminating from it the names of the stock-holders of those four banks who were resident in Toronto. In that way we learned that there was \$4,000,000 of bank stock belonging to those four banks, held in Toronto. There were five banks whose stock we could not assess, namely, the Bank of British North America, the Merchants' Bank, having its head office at Montreal, the Montreal, Quebec, and Molson's. Neither the Federal nor the Imperial Bank was here at the time. I presume that if we considered the entire bank stock belonging to banks in the Province and owned by persons resident in Toronto, we might fairly suppose that instead of assessing the dividends on \$4,000,000, we might assess those on \$8,000,000. Taking the dividends at 8 per cent. that would give us \$640,000 to assess. I say that we cannot reach that \$640,000, for we have no machinery.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—What is the difficulty?

Mr. Harman.—The difficulty may be stated in various ways. In the first place, we may have to go down to Ottawa as we did before, and eliminate the names of the stock-holders resident in Toronto, and in that way get at the value of their stock; but a further difficulty meets us in the fact that bank stock from its very nature changes hands from day to day; therefore, although we might go down to Ottawa and get that information from the Government, on coming to apply it here, we might find that a great deal of the stock that was held by A, B, or C, when that return was made, was now in the possession of other parties.

Mr. Miller.—As a matter of fact, how much of that \$4,000,000 do you succeed in assessing?

Mr. Harman.—We assessed the whole, but a good deal was struck off by the county judge as having changed hands before the assessment was made; so that, I suppose, we did not get the taxes on more than about one third of it.

Mr. Hargraft.—Are you aware of the amount given in voluntarily by the rate-payers?

Mr. Harman.—It is very small.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—Cannot the same argument that you have been using apply to promissory notes, bank bills, &c., which are negotiable and shifting?

Mr. Harman.—My answer to that is, that my argument does not touch that class of securities.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—But you say that bank stock is transferable; would not the same argument apply to money and promissory notes?

Mr. Harman.—I suppose it would; but my argument is, that when we are confined to assessing the dividend, if that right is not to be a myth, we should have the necessary machinery for assessing it. I would suggest that bank stock, being a transferable commodity, the Government should fix a day—let it be the 1st of April, the 1st of May, the 1st of June, or any day that the Government may fix on—on which the dividend on that stock shall be assessable; we do not desire to know who are the large, and who the small, holders of bank stock—that would necessitate a sort of inquisitorial search, and a prying into the affairs of people, which would not be desirable—but if the Government thus sets a day on which the dividends will be assessed in favour of the City of Toronto, the particular bank on that day might communicate with the municipality and say, "We have gone over our list, and we find that there is a hundred thousand dollar's worth of stock in this bank held by residents of Toronto;" of that amount, one man may hold \$10,000 worth, and another \$100 worth, and they would be equally assessed; that would obviate the necessity of instituting an inquisitorial search to find out who are the holders of stock in that bank in Toronto. We could then inform the bank as to our rate of assessment—whether it should be one and a half cents, 18 mills or two cents on the dollar—and the bank could send us a cheque for the whole amount of taxation, and when they settled with their stock-holders, they could deduct a proportionate amount from the dividend of each.

Mr. Hay.—You have no means of learning the amount of the stock now, except from the parties themselves?

Mr. Harman.—Only from the parties themselves. I am not asking for any new

legislation ; I am not asking that we may have the power to assess all bank stock ; I am simply asking that while in one case we are permitted to assess the full value of a certain property, and in another case only part of a certain property, you should give us the machinery to enable us to assess the lesser when we have the machinery to assess the greater.

The Chairman.—Do you think that machinery would enable you to reach the stock of the Bank of Montreal ?

Mr. Harman.—I think we should be able to reach all banks.

Mr. Hargraft.—It seems to me the way proposed would be very complicated. Every bank would have to notify every municipality in the Province where any of its stock-holders resided. It seems to me that, as a principle, the municipality in which the money is earned is the municipality that ought to get the taxes on those earnings. Every bank knows how much is made every year by each of its agencies. If, at the end of every year, these agencies were forced to say how much they made that year out of the funds of the bank, it would be much simpler, I think, and save an inquisitorial search.

The Chairman did not think that would meet the case. He asked how *Mr. Harman* proposed to reach those banks which are chartered out of the Province.

Mr. Harman.—We say that all banks doing business in Toronto should be bound to pay taxes if they have an agency here. That agency must be the head office of the bank for the purposes of this Act.

The Chairman.—Have you thought that out, with the aid of your solicitor—whether this Legislature could impose such restrictions on those banks which hold the Dominion Charter to do business in Toronto ?

Mr. Harman.—If it is not an interference by the Ontario Legislature with Dominion rights to say that the dividends on the stock of these banks shall be assessed, I do not think it would be an interference to give us the means of assessing them. There are 14 public banks doing business in Toronto, and 21 private banks—these figures are supplied by the Assessment Commissioner. I now come to the consideration of another subject, and that is the stock of Building Societies and the personal property of any person invested in companies incorporated for the purpose of lending money on the security of real estate, both of which are exempt, but the interest and dividends derived from which are liable to assessment. In Toronto, we have a considerable number of such societies, which are doing a very large business.

Mr. Hay.—Allow me to ask if you would propose to extend the machinery in relation to the taxing of dividends on bank stock to other towns ?

Mr. Harman.—I suppose, if adopted, it would be general ; but at all events I would ask that the same machinery I suggest with regard to banks should be allowed to apply also to building societies and money societies such as I have named. We are not permitted to touch their capital, though they are carrying on an enormous business in Toronto. I could mention one society that came into Toronto within the last four years, and that has lent upwards of \$2,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—In Toronto ?

Mr. Harman.—I do not say they have lent it all in Toronto. I am entirely limiting my remarks to Toronto, and am speaking with regard to the stock they hold there.

The Chairman.—What class of people would you attempt to tax in connection with those societies ?

Mr. Harman.—The dividends obtained by the stock-holders, who have placed their money in these societies for the purpose of deriving profit from it.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—Their money is chiefly invested in mortgages. How would you answer the proposition that to tax that would be equivalent to taxing the land twice.

Mr. Harman.—I know that is a vexed point, and it is one of those matters which are not clear to my mind. It has been met in this way—that if you assess that stock, the burden will come upon the mortgagee eventually in the increased charge made upon him. But the difficulty with these societies is, that they are lending large sums of money, instead of putting their money into buildings which we can reach and assess at their full value.

The Chairman.—But are they not furnishing cheap money to people who do put buildings up.

Mr. Miller.—At fifteen per cent.

Mr. Harman.—We can only assess their dividends, but both in the case of Bank stocks and of the stocks I have been speaking of, a large amount escapes taxation altogether. If the system which I have recommended, or something like it, could be applied we should be able to reach not only the large stock-holders, but also the smaller stock-holders, the taxes on whose dividends are so small that many of them do not think it worth while to take the trouble of paying them.

Mr. Hargraft.—Do you say that the Company should pay to the municipality, and not the individual?

Mr. Harman.—The Company.

Mr. Hargraft.—Then the Company would have to deal with every municipality.

Mr. Miller.—Have you considered the effect that the exemption of these stocks is likely to have eventually on the commerce of the country—would it not be to have money locked up in these Building Societies, rather than to have it distributed throughout the commerce of the country?

Mr. Harman.—With regard to that, I feel that there is great injury done in not allowing the whole of these moneys to be assessed; but at the same time I can perceive that there is a very strong argument in the statement that we must encourage capital coming into the country, and the interchange of it among our people.

Mr. Hay.—I suppose your idea is, that unless you get the machinery you ask, it would be better to strike the clause permitting you to assess these dividends out of the Assessment Act altogether.

Mr. Harman.—I think it would come to that. I do not think we get more than \$300,000 of the \$640,000 which we assess.

The Chairman.—Do you think, if we adopted your suggestion, that a great deal of that stock would be transferred?

Mr. Harman.—My answer to that is, that it is the most unjust thing for one class of people who are only assessed on their dividends to consider that a hardship, when another class are obliged to pay taxes, upon the whole of their property.

The Chairman.—They may not complain, but it appears to me that they would always take the means of evading the payment of their taxes by transferring their stock.

Mr. Patterson: Essec.—A great deal of the money is lent to farmers and manufacturers throughout the country on mortgage, and if this stock is taxed, it will be, in reality an increased burden on the farmers and manufacturers, who help to build up the country.

Mr. Hargraft.—Does not the machinery you have, allow you to compel people to state the value of their stock on oath?

Mr. Harman.—The present law gives us that power. But the Banks would have no object in falsifying their returns. With reference to the argument that this system might encourage fraud by parties transferring their stock before the date of assessment to parties outside of Toronto and afterwards having it re-transferred, I cannot see that there is much in that. If the Legislature made the system general, another municipality would get the taxes.

The Chairman.—But another municipality's taxes which amount to only three or four mills on the dollar, would be very different from those of a municipality whose rate is twenty mills.

Mr. Harman.—Yes, but I don't think we should contemplate dishonesty.

The Chairman.—The present machinery contemplates it. Can you mention what proportion of the personal property held in the city you have on the assessment roll?

Mr. Harman.—It would require a long time to deal with the subject of personal property, because it covers a wide range, and I think the present system of assessing personal property is entirely fallacious. In Toronto, at the present moment, there is about \$48,000,000 worth of property assessed, of which there is \$34,000,000 or \$36,000,000 worth of real property, and the balance, \$12,000,000 or \$14,000,000 of personal property.

Mr. Miller.—Only about \$10,000,000 is personal property.

Mr. Harman.—I have not prepared the figures accurately, and I may be wrong, but I believe that if the personal property of this municipality were all assessed, it would be found to be very nearly equal in value to the real property. I have no hesitation in saying that the assessment of personal property at the present moment is in the most unsatisfactory state that it can possibly be. The assessment of personal property presents to the assessor great

difficulties, which are absent in the case of real property, the value of which he can judge for himself. Some of the large firms in this city turn over from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of property in the course of a year. But what does the assessor find? He goes into the store and asks, "What is the value of your personal property?" That question may be asked at two periods. It may be asked when the merchant's stock is entirely depleted, or it may be asked when his stock is very full in consequence of his large spring or fall stock coming in; and the merchant will feel perfectly sincere when he says at one time it is worth only \$100,000, and at another time \$500,000. Is it fair, in the case of two merchants doing an equal annual business, that one should be assessed for double the amount that the other is?

The Chairman.—The assessor may call on one six weeks after calling on the other, for instance?

Mr. Harman.—It may be on the same day, when one man's stock is in a depleted condition, and the other's is very largely increased. It is not only unfair to the parties themselves, but to the municipality; for on one day the assessor may only get an assessment of \$100,000, while if he went on another he would get probably \$500,000. The assessment of personal property should be made either by taxing in some way the capital employed in the business, or the volume of business which a man carries on in the course of a year.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—Do you say that the capital should be assessed?

Mr. Harman.—No, I should prefer to see the volume of business transacted made the basis of the assessment. When the assessor goes to a merchant, he says, as he has the right of saying, "I have \$100,000 worth of stuff, but \$60,000 worth of it is not paid for." So the assessor can only assess him for \$40,000. It may be in the minds of some members of the Committee that a pamphlet was published lately by the Hon. Mr. Wells in New York, and the expression was used in that pamphlet that that system of allowing a reduction on the amount claimed to be the value of personal property was a direct premium on fraud. They are not my words—I am only quoting them from this pamphlet.

Mr. Miller.—But Mr. Wells has not found a Legislature to adopt his views.

Mr. Harman.—That may be; but in a newspaper which I received from New York lately, it is stated that the whole question of the assessment of personal property was in so unsatisfactory a state that it would be taken up for discussion in the United States before long. I believe that if we could make a full assessment of the personal property in the City of Toronto, it would be equal to the assessment of the real property. I could point to a place in Toronto at the present moment—a retail store on King street—the stock of which was assessed at something like \$35,000. That firm, to my knowledge, pays from 500 to 600 pounds a year for rent. They pay to their employees probably from \$11,000 to \$12,000 in salaries. Besides, there is insurance and other expenses, so that it is probably not too much to say that \$15,000, or very nearly half the amount of their capital is spent in carrying the business on. Now, I do not think it is necessary to waste words in arguing that there must be something wrong there. I do not say we ought to get at the whole amount, but I say that the amount we do get at, is absurdly small.

Mr. Calvin agreed with most of the arguments advanced, but he was not prepared to endorse the principle that a man should pay a tax on what he owed. It would be taxing what he had to pay by-and-by.

The Chairman.—It would be as much as to say that no young man could go into business.

Mr. Calvin knew a business house in Canada that was doing a business of \$900,000 on a capital of \$400,000.

Alderman Hallam, of the City of Toronto, was next invited to address the Committee. He said that it was almost impossible to reach the actual amount of personal property in the City of Toronto for municipal taxation. He would give the figures to show how far they had succeeded. The assessor had assessed the personal property of the city as valued at \$6,995,904, while that was not one-tenth of the actual amount. He would suppose the case of two men, each of whom had \$10,000 in cash. One put his money in the bank as a deposit, and the other bought \$10,000 worth of stock in the same bank. Although they had both invested in the same institution, one would have to pay taxation on the entire amount, or \$200, while the other would have to pay only on his dividend of 8 per cent., or \$16. That would show the injustice where the two men had invested in

the same institution, and the investor in stock had an additional advantage in being able sometimes to sell his stock at a premium. Let this case be a little extended. Supposing the gentleman owning the bank stock wished to go into business. He had no cash, but by going to the bank and by hypothecating his \$10,000 worth of stock, obtained accommodation, and then went into business. When the assessor came round, he would say, "I owe the bank for this stock, and therefore I cannot be assessed for it." That was the way the law was frequently evaded. The man who had deposited his money, however, if he went into business, using that money as his capital, he would be taxed for the full amount. If he (Mr. Hallam) might be permitted to express his views with regard to municipal taxation, he would say that he thought personal property or incomes should not be taxed at all. There were three subjects of municipal taxation, namely: real estate, personal property and incomes from personal exertion. Any one who has studied the question of taxation knew that money derived from personal exertion should be taxed the least, because it was very uncertain and depended upon the life and health of the man.

The Chairman.—And dies with the man.

Mr. Hallam said that he was in favour of taxing real estate exclusively, and of levying specific licenses on all businesses and professions, thus doing away altogether with the system of taxing personal property and income. Under the present system of taxing personal property, men were strongly tempted to commit perjury, to encourage which it was the duty of Legislatures to avoid. Every man had to live in a house, and if a specific business tax were imposed on every bank, every insurance company, every monetary institution, and every professional man, let his profession be what it would, that, he thought, would be a fair system of assessment.

Mr. Harkin.—Would you tax a man twice—both on his profession and on his house?

Mr. Hallam said certainly not; but he thought that difficulty could be overcome.

The Chairman (to Mr. Harman).—How far do you concur with the views of Alderman Hallam as to making real estate alone the basis of taxation?

Mr. Harman.—I would not venture to give an opinion on that matter.

Mr. Bell moved, seconded by Mr. Patterson (Essex), that the remainder of the deputation from Toronto be heard on Thursday next.—Carried.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow at eleven a.m.

TORONTO, Feb. 13th, 1878.

The Committee met this morning at eleven o'clock. Mr. Ferris in the chair. There were also present: Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Bell, Calvin, Chisholm, Deacon, Graham, Hargraft, Harkin, Hay, McMahon, Meredith, Miller, Patterson (Essex), Robinson and Sexton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Graham moved that the gentleman representing insurance companies be heard by the Committee.—Carried.

Mr. James D. Edgar said that, on behalf of a number of insurance companies, he ventured to ask the Committee to recommend an alteration in the assessment law, so that the capital stock of fire, life and marine insurance companies whose head offices are in this Province, should not be taxed. The companies were willing, of course, that the dividends derived from such stock should be taxed. The stock was now liable to be assessed as personal property under the general clause relating to the personal property of incorporated companies. They were practically asking for no change in the law as it was administered; for, so far as he had been able to learn, no municipality in the province had yet endeavored to tax the capital stock of insurance companies until the present year, when the City of Toronto had assessed the capital stock of a couple of companies. They were just asking, therefore, that the law should be placed in the position where the municipalities had all along regarded it to be. He had reason for believing that this would not be objected to, even by the City of Toronto. However, considering this subject on its merits, he believed there were unanswerable arguments in favor of exempting this class of property. For in insurance companies—that was, insurance companies whose head

offices were outside of this province—entirely escape taxation on their stock, so that a company which had a large branch here, but whose head office was located in Montreal or Quebec, was free from taxation in this Province. Under the law, the municipalities had no right to tax them.

Mr. Meredith.—What prevents them?

Mr. Edgar.—There was a case of *Nochol vs. Douglas* decided in the Court of Queen's Bench on the subject.

Mr. Meredith.—That was on bank stock.

Mr. Edgar said the principle was the same. The Queen's Bench held that bank stocks held in the head offices in Montreal could not be taxed here, and the Court of Appeal held that, though the agency was here, the stock was not in the Province, and therefore could not be taxed under the law.

Mr. Miller.—Does the stock of insurance companies come under the 29th section? It says, "The personal property of an incorporated company shall not be assessed against the company, but each share-holder shall be assessed for the value of the stock or shares held by him as part of his personal property, unless such stock is exempted by this Act."

Mr. Edgar said it would come under that clause. Although bank, building society, and railway stock, as well as the stock of investment societies, was exempt, the stock of insurance companies was taxed. The result was, that there was a strong and almost fatal discrimination in favour of foreign companies, and against home companies. In the case of a stock-holder in an Ontario insurance company, living in Toronto, if he received 8 per cent. dividend, he had to pay 25 per cent. of that every year to the city as taxes on his stock; so that that stock would be worth, practically, 25 per cent. less, under those circumstances than it would otherwise be. But the Royal Canadian or Stadacona, or any other foreign company, might do business in Toronto, and compete with our Provincial Companies without paying one dollar of taxation. If this state of affairs continued, the result would be, that the home companies would be obliged to remove their head offices to Montreal, or to some other place where they would not be subject to this unjust discrimination.

Mr. Meredith.—Will not the same argument apply to other kinds of companies?

Mr. Edgar.—I do not think there are foreign companies doing business here except insurance companies and banks.

Mr. McMahon.—Are the companies whose head offices are in Montreal or Quebec taxed there?

Mr. Edgar said the Local Government had put on a license, but it had been declared bad. With reference to building societies and loan companies, his argument might apply, only their stock was exempt.

Mr. Meredith said they were different, because their stock was invested in land.

Mr. Edgar said that on that very ground, the exemption he asked should be allowed. Both fire and life insurance companies invested very largely in the best and most solid class of securities. Some of them invested largely in real estate and buildings, which, of course, were assessed to the full amount.

The Chairman.—And the full shares as well?

Mr. Edgar said the full shares as well. No individual or private partnership in the community would be taxed both on his real estate and the money invested in it at the same time. Insurance companies invested in other securities to a still greater extent. The policy of the Legislature has been to exempt money invested in mortgages from taxation, for the reason, he supposed, that the land paid the taxes. Insurance companies invested very largely in mortgages on real estate. They also invested in municipal debentures, another class of security which the Legislature had deemed it prudent and proper to exempt. He supposed municipalities wanted to get as high a price as they could for their debentures, and if so, he thought it would hardly do for them to impose taxes upon their own securities. Building society and bank stock, also exempt under the Act, formed a pretty large investment for insurance companies. He would read a few figures to show what proportion the investments of some of the Ontario insurance companies bore to their capital stock. The British American insurance company had a paid up capital of \$498,090. The buildings which they owned, and on which they were pay-

ing taxes, were worth \$110,142; and Dominion Government bonds, bank stocks, building society stocks, Municipal debentures and mortgages, every one of which was exempt, were held by them to the extent of \$310,210; so that, while their capital stock amounted to only \$498,090, their investments amounted to \$918,422, or the latter exceeded the former by \$420,352. The Western insurance company had \$400,000 of paid-up capital, and they had invested a larger amount than their whole capital in these securities, viz., \$508,970. The same was the case with the Isolated Risk, which had invested the whole of their paid-up capital in City of Toronto debentures, as also had the Confederation Life. He thought it would be carrying the thing too far for the City of Toronto to tax the capital stock of these companies which was entirely invested in City of Toronto debentures. If a man invested in debentures which the law said were not taxable, he was not obliged to pay any taxes upon them; and if half a dozen men united and called themselves a company, and then invested in these debentures, he could not see why they should pay taxes on that on which individuals were not required to pay. With reference to the question of banks, he was, of course, not there to argue one way or the other as to the exemption of bank stocks. He apprehended that the general idea which had created that exemption was, that the Legislature desired to encourage the investment of capital in banks for the benefit of the trade and commerce of the country, to make money plentiful, to keep business going, and to draw foreign capital into the country. He believed the same argument applied with equal force to fire and marine insurance companies, but for which, in the present condition of business arrangements, he apprehended that banks could do very little business. He therefore thought that for the same reasons that the investment of capital in banks was encouraged, the investment of capital in fire and marine insurance companies should be encouraged. And as for life insurance companies, it had been the policy of every country to promote and foster them as much as possible, and if banks were to be encouraged, much more were they. He did not think a Legislature, as a rule was anxious to make laws which were difficult to enforce; and he thought that if the law were left to affect the holders of capital stock in home insurance companies, so as to make them liable to be assessed for their entire holding, he was afraid they would be very apt to transfer their stock so that the assessors might not reach it, and thus evade the law. If the head offices were not driven out of the Province, the stock-holders would be continually shifting their stock, so that it would be very hard for the assessors to get at it.

The Chairman.—Or they may move up to Yorkville, or to some other place where the taxes are less.

Mr. Edgar said very likely. Still he did not think that the argument was very strong, because, in the first place, the municipalities had not yet endeavored to get the taxes on the capital stock of insurance companies, and in the next place, if they did attempt it, they would have great difficulty in obtaining them.

Hon. W. P. Howland then addressed the Committee. He said it was not to be overlooked that capital invested in fire, life or marine insurance companies was different from that invested in ordinary business or in banking companies. The capital of the former was not directly used in the business. It was carried as a security to the public in case of the contingency of a loss which might arise beyond the ordinary income of the company. In consequence of its not being required for immediate use it was invested permanently in such a way as might be most valuable. He might say, with regard to the companies he more particularly represented—the Confederation Life Association and the Anchor Marine Insurance Company—that both of these companies had a very large amount of their capital invested either in debentures of the City of Toronto, or in mortgages on property throughout the country. This property was, of course, now paying taxes. On that ground alone, he thought this capital was entitled, even more than bank stock, to exemption. But public policy alone, he thought, ought to determine this question. If the Legislature of this country enacted a law which would have the effect of driving our own people with their capital, from the country, and of placing the business interests in the hands of foreign companies, it would be a great mistake—and yet that would undoubtedly be the effect if this law were enforced. This law although in existence, had not been put into operation until the last year. There was nothing provided in the law for the contingency that the stock in insurance companies, which might be worth a great deal to-day, might be worth very little to-morrow. The tax was the same

under the law, whether the company was in a position to make its stock worth anything or not. He had been requested by the gentlemen controlling a fire insurance company to make a statement to the Committee on their behalf. They said they did not wish to be relieved of their fair share of taxation. They acknowledged the large expenditure made by the city authorities for the protection of property against fire, and for other purposes, but they desired that the legislature would devise some means by which the taxation might be imposed so that they might be in a position to compete on equal terms with foreign companies. One suggestion they made was that they would be willing, if it were thought desirable, to make a return of all the money they received for business transacted in the city, and deduct from that the amount of money they paid out for their losses, as well as the other expenses of their business, and they would be willing to pay a tax on the balance.

Mr. Miller.—To pay a tax on their profits?

Hon. Mr. Howland.—Yes, that would be their profits. That would be a principle that would apply to the dividends of all the insurance companies in the city—both foreign and home companies.

Mr. F. A. Ball spoke with reference to Canadian Insurance Companies, which have a business in the United States. The Western and the British America companies were both doing a considerable amount of business there, and in doing so they were obliged to invest a large sum of money as capital. The law of the State of New York, and of a good many other States, provided that before a foreign company could commence to do business, they must make a deposit of \$200,000. That was treated as their capital. In addition to that, there was a law which provided that they should only take on a single risk, a per centage of the amount of capital they had there intact. That capital was made up in this way—they deducted all the money required for carrying on the business, and all losses, and the balance was their net capital. He did not suppose that if an individual living in Toronto invested \$100,000 in real estate in New York, it would be taxed to that amount; and if they could not, under the law, tax an individual's money invested in that way, why should they tax the money of a company invested in the same way? Most of the share-holders in Canadian Insurance Companies doing business in New York were residents of this country, and if there was a profit derived from that business, it was brought here, and the country got the benefit of it. It seemed to him that it would be very unjust to put a tax on that part of a company's capital invested in a foreign country.

Mr. Miller.—Is your capital invested in a foreign country subject to any municipal taxation there?

Mr. Ball.—If it is invested in state bonds or real estate, it is; but if invested in United States bonds, it is not taxed, because they are not taxable.

Mr. Meredith.—Do you pay a license?

Mr. Ball.—Yes, and on our premium receipts there.

Mr. Meredith.—Then you want to be in a better position in a foreign country than you are?

Mr. Ball.—We do not object to be taxed on income.

Mr. Meredith.—What does your tax on premium receipts amount to?

Mr. Ball.—Sometimes two or three per cent—it varies in different states. In some cities a license fee is required for doing business in that city; in others there is simply a tax upon the premium receipts.

The Chairman.—But you are put in the same position as all other companies doing business there?

Mr. Ball.—Yes, I think so. I am just reminded that the tax that is imposed upon us over there is for the support of the insurance department, and it is provided by the law that if that is not sufficient for the department, an assessment may be made on all the companies doing business in the state to make up the deficiency.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—And is the assessment the same on both foreign and home companies?

Mr. Ball.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—Any preference for home companies?

Mr. Ball.—I do not think so. In the State of New York no home company can do

business unless they have a paid-up capital of \$200,000, and if a foreign company wishes to do business there, they must pay the same amount.

Mr. Meredith.—Do you know whether the New York Companies are assessed on their stock there?

Mr. Ball.—I do not know.

Mr. Calvin.—I know they are.

Hon. John McMurrich said two things were to be avoided—double taxation, and a discrimination against local companies, and in favor of all others. The effect of unequally taxing capital invested in insurance companies here would be to drive that capital elsewhere. Only stock-holders living in the city were taxed on their stock, and if he had ever suspected he would have to pay taxes on the stock he held he would never have invested; and if this provision of the law were allowed to remain as it was, he would sell out his stock, and then it would be beyond the reach of the City of Toronto. That would be the result in a great many instances. With reference to taxing the surplus, the whole of the surplus of the Western was invested in the United States, which surely could not be followed and taxed there. The capital of the Western paid up was \$400,000. The amount held in the City of Toronto was taxable. Part of it consisted of real estate, which the company owned in Toronto, and on which they paid taxes. If the legislature went further, and taxed mortgages, there would be very little left that would not be taxed. He thought insurance companies should be placed on the same footing as banks.

The Chairman.—Would the taxing of proprietary companies give mutual companies an advantage in enabling them to do business cheaper?

Hon. Mr. McMurrich.—It would give all an advantage over us, if it is decided to tax insurance companies at all, the license system is the fairest.

Mr. Miller.—I would like to know *Mr. McMurrich's* opinion as to taxing goods on which there is a debt.

Hon. Mr. McMurrich.—Cruel, unjust, wicked; besides, it is a very difficult matter for any merchant to make his return according to the law as it now stands. There are agents doing a large business in Toronto, and they pay no taxes because they keep no goods.

The Chairman.—What remedy would you propose for that—that municipalities should have the power to impose a license?

Hon. Mr. McMurrich.—I do not see any remedy; it is a serious difficulty.

Mr. Miller.—Suppose a man has \$10,000 invested in insurance or bank stock, and another has \$10,000 invested in business, in the one case you ask that the entire \$10,000 should be assessed, and in the other simply the income on that amount. One man would have to pay \$260, and the other man about \$1.60. Why should not one be assessed to the same extent as the other?

Hon. Mr. McMurrich.—Because the money of one man is invested in securities that pay taxes.

Mr. Meredith.—But it may not be; it may be invested out of the country.

Hon. Mr. McMurrich.—In that case you cannot reach it. If I have money invested in Glasgow, I think it would be better to sell out that stock and pay my debts with it if it were to be taxed.

The Chairman.—I suppose that it would be proper if all the insurance companies were required to pay the same taxes, because then you would adjust your rates accordingly?

Hon. Mr. McMurrich.—Of course we would.

The Chairman.—Then insurance rates would go up, and the country would be paying for the benefit of Toronto.

Mr. Hargraft thought that in looking at this matter, the Committee would have to regard the difference between floating capital and capital locked up. He should like the Committee to have a copy of the estimates of Toronto, in order that they might see what proportion was spent in making roads, drains, and other permanent improvements, and what in the current expenses of the city. He thought it would be found that real estate, which was benefited by the greater part of the expenditure, should pay the greater part of the taxes. He was not in favour of the taxation of personal property, which only got a year-to-year benefit, to the same extent as real estate, which enjoyed all the permanent

improvements of the city. So far as merchants were concerned, they paid more than any other class in the country in proportion to the benefits they received.

Major Gregg was invited to address the Committee, but stated that he did not desire to add anything to what had been said.

Mr. Bell said that insurance companies enjoyed the benefits of the City Water-works, gas, &c., the same as other business concerns.

Hon. Mr. Howland.—They do not object to paying taxes in proportion to the business they do ; but what they object to is being driven out of the city, and their capital being prevented from being invested in the city in the erection of fine buildings.

Mr. Meredith.—I object to this question being treated as a question between the insurance companies and the City of Toronto. It is a provincial question.

Mr. B. Haldane, as the representative of the Western Insurance Company, along with *Mr. McMurrich*, desired to say a few words. The Ontario companies were not unwilling to pay taxes, provided that all who competed with them did so too. If they did not get relief, he could most confidently say, in the case of the stock-holders in the western, that they would dispossess themselves of their stock, because they would not submit to be taxed while other companies were allowed to go free. The result would be that the dividends, which were large in insurance companies, would go out of the Province, and the insurance business of Ontario would be conducted by foreign companies,—unless a fresh stock of mutual companies sprang up, and the blue book of 1877 would show where they stood. When the banks asked to be relieved of the taxation on their stock, the point on which they placed stress was that, the banks of Ontario should not be placed in a worse position than foreign banks. They made the same claim on behalf of the insurance companies, without which the commerce of the country could not go on. Their capital formed a very important element in the trade and commerce of the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Meredith.—Don't you think too many insurance companies have been started in this Province?

Mr. Haldane.—Yes, from weak legislation. There are companies doing business here on a capital of \$20,000, and they are taking risks that we would not touch.

The Chairman.—If it were not for these companies, you would want to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. every year.

Mr. Ball.—These companies do not pay dividends.

Mr. Haldane.—No company can go into New York and do business with less than \$200,000 capital.

Mr. Miller.—But you charge such high rates here that you drive much of the business out of the country.

Mr. Haldane.—We do not charge high rates.

Mr. Miller.—I know we can go down to New York and get premiums at half the percentage that we do here.

Mr. Haldane said, that as legislation stood at present in Ontario, there were companies that accepted several million dollars worth of risks with \$20,000 worth of stock—he did not know what part of that was paid up—and there was no superintendent to see what they were doing.

The Chairman.—What is the remedy?

Mr. Haldane.—The remedy I should like to see is, that every company shall have solid assets on which to do business, and that we should have a superintendent to examine the affairs of every company.

Mr. Meredith.—Will the insurance companies pay the cost of that superintendent?

Mr. Haldane.—Of course we will.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—Would not an inspector do as well?

Mr. Haldane.—We don't want a man with any interest in any company.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—Would it require more than the time of one man to inspect these companies in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Haldane.—I don't think one man could do the work efficiently.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—The opinion of the agents of some insurance companies seemed to be that it would not take quite one man's time.

Mr. Haldane.—There are so many mutuals that I have lost all track of them. If a

large fire were to break out in this city, you would see the state some of these insurance companies are in.

Mr. Ball suggested that an arrangement might be made, by which the Province of Ontario could obtain the services of the Dominion Inspector, Professor Cherriman. With reference to the United States, he might say that they were talking there of having the paid-up capital which a company must have, increased to \$500,000; they felt that \$200,000 was not a sufficient guarantee to the policy holders.

Hon. Mr. Howland returned thanks for the courtesy with which they had been received by the Committee, and the deputation then withdrew.

Mr. Calvin read the following section from the Assessment Law of the State of New York:—

"The term 'personal' and the term 'personal property,' whenever they occur in this chapter, shall be construed to include all household furniture, moneys, goods, chattels, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage, public stocks, and stocks in moneyed corporations; they shall also be construed to include such portion of the capital of incorporated companies liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be invested in real estate."

Mr. Deacon read the following section from the Assessment Act of the State of New York, relating to exemptions:—

"The following property shall be exempt from taxation:—(1) All property, real or personal, exempt from taxation by the Constitution of this State, or under the Constitution of the United States; (2) All lands belonging to this State or the United States; (3) Every building erected for the use of a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning, every building for public worship, every school-house, court-house and jail, and the several lots whereon such buildings are situated, and the furniture belonging to each of them; (4) Every poor-house, alms-house, house of industry, and every house belonging to a company incorporated for the reformation of offenders, and the real and personal property belonging to or connected with the same; (5) The real and personal property of every public library; (6) All stocks owned by the State, or by literary or charitable institutions; (7) The personal estate of every incorporated company not made liable to taxation on its capital in the 4th title of this chapter; (8) The personal property of every minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination, and the real estate of such minister or priest when occupied by him, provided such real and personal estate do not exceed the value of \$1,500; and (9) All property exempt by law from execution."

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a.m.

TORONTO, February 14th, 1878.

The Committee met this morning at 11 o'clock—*Mr. Ferris* in the chair. There were also present: *Hon. Mr. Hardy*, Messrs. *Bell*, *Calvin*, *Deacon*, *Graham*, *Harkin*, *Hay*, *McMahon*, *Meredith*, *Miller*, *O'Donoghue*, *Robinson*, and *Wills*.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

It was agreed to ask the House to reduce the quorum of the Committee from 12 to 9.

Mr. Nicholas Maughan, Assessment Commissioner of the City of Toronto, addressed the Committee. He regretted that a deputation should have appeared before the Committee on the previous day to advocate the extension of the system of exemptions. Insurance companies invested their money in securities that were unassessable, and for that reason he believed they ought to be assessed. The City authorities wished to assess the income of both local and foreign companies, and then there could be no unfair discrimination.

The Chairman.—One of the arguments used was that some of their capital was invested in permanent buildings in Toronto, and if their stock was assessed, they would be taxed twice on their capital.

Mr. Maughan believed that they erected their buildings from their reserve fund, so that he presumed their property was not really twice assessed. He thought the law, as

it now stood with reference to partnerships, was very fair. It allowed the assessor to learn from them the amount of their personal property, and he was at liberty to accept their statement or not. If he thought it was not correct, the law allowed him to require a representative of the partnership to state, on oath, before the Court of Revision, the amount. He thought they ought to be allowed to assess incorporated companies something in the same way as they assessed partnerships or individuals. He saw no reason why an incorporated company should not pay taxes on their capital after their liabilities were deducted. There was a large incorporated company in the City of Toronto doing business as a printing and publishing house, in connection with which was an extensive bindery. He asked them for the names of their stock-holders, which they refused to give, sending him six volumes containing about six hundred pages, with a letter which stated that by perusing the volumes, and referring to an Act which was passed some thirty years ago, he would be able to find the names of the company. That company was exempt on all their personal property, and they were competing with all other similar establishments in the city.

Mr. Deacon.—What firm do you refer to?

Mr. Maughan said he referred to the Wesleyan Society. They had a large business on King Street, which they were extending back to Court Street. He suggested that the law relating to such companies should be amended. He also suggested that section 34 of chapter 180, which exempted the property of a person not resident within the Province, but which was under the control of an agent here, should be amended by striking out the words "not resident within this Province." He wished to have any property in the hands of an agent assessed, the reason for which was obvious. A manufacturing establishment located at Georgetown, Newmarket, or anywhere else in the Province, could establish an agency in Toronto which competed with the Toronto merchants, and it escaped taxation.

Mr. O'Donoghue.—Would you tax them twice?

Mr. Maughan.—It would not be right to tax them twice.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—The assessment is made at different periods in different places. A man is assessed perhaps in May at Cobourg, and in August at some other place.

Mr. Maughan.—We do not tax their stock here; but I think we ought to tax the income which they derive from their business.

The Chairman.—That would be like putting a tax on a business man in the city—it would be a commercial duty.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—And in addition to that, you would be reversing the principle that a man shall not be taxed upon the stock with which he trades, and the income which he derives from it as well.

Mr. Maughan.—If they produced a certificate that they had already been assessed on the stock, then it would not be assessed again; but at present it is very unsatisfactory for merchants doing business in Toronto, who pay taxes here, to compete with those who do not.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—Is the mere fact that they are competing a sufficient ground for taxation?

Mr. Maughan.—It is a discrimination.

Mr. Bell.—That was the basis of the argument of the deputation yesterday. *Mr. Maughan* is speaking of agencies here.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—But they have no large buildings or property in the City. I would not tax a man on samples.

The Chairman.—I can quite understand the difficulty of the case of a person with an agency in Toronto, and perhaps making more money than the merchants who pay large taxes, while he pays none.

Mr. Maughan proceeded to refer to sub-section 22 of section 6 of chapter 180, which exempted the "annual income of any person provided the same does not exceed four hundred dollars." Reading that clause, one would naturally infer that if the income exceeded \$400, all of it would be taxed; but that was not the case. Section 28 of this chapter, and also a clause in the Election Law, affected this section.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I think Judge Gowan has given decision that where the income is more than \$400, all of it should be taxed.

Mr. Maughan said Judge Gowan's decision was not considered by some of the best lawyers to be sound law. He himself had written to Judge Gowan on the subject, and in reply, the judge said that he did not consider that his decision had settled the question, and that he would not advise that it should be acted upon. The city solicitors had been consulted, and they considered that section 28 prohibited the taxation of the entire amount of an income which exceeded \$400.

Hon. Mr. Hardy read the section, as follows :—

"Subject to the provisions of the seventh section, no person deriving an income exceeding four hundred dollars per annum from any trade, calling, office, profession or other source whatsoever, not declared exempt by this Act, shall be assessed for a less sum, as the amount of his net personal property than the amount of such income during the year then last past, in excess of the said sum of four hundred dollars, but no deduction shall be made from the gross amount of such income, by reason of any indebtedness, save such as is equal to the annual interest thereof; and such last year's income, in excess of the said sum of four hundred dollars, shall be held to be his net personal property, unless he has other personal property liable to assessment, in which case such excess and other personal property shall be added together and constitute his personal property liable to assessment."

Mr. Maughan said they wished that section amended so that it would not interfere with sub-section 22.

The Chairman.—What would be the taxation for all purposes of the city on \$400?

Mr. Maughan.—About \$7.80 for everything. The exemptions, he said, in consequence of this \$400 on every income not being taxed, amounted to \$2,409,720. If this were taxed, it would be a relief to the poor man rather than otherwise, because the taxation would be made equal. Chief Justice Harrison was also doubtful as to whether they could assess this \$400. He asked that all ground should be assessed for local improvements, such as drainage or anything of that kind.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—What do you mean by ground?

Mr. Maughan said he meant all ground—Church ground, University ground, etc. He believed there was a legal distinction between land and ground; land included that on which the building stood and every other part, while ground meant only that which had a frontage. When improvements were made in front of properties, he thought they ought to be taxed for them. Other towns and cities were asking for this as well as Toronto.

The Chairman thought it would not do to make one law for the city and another for the country, and if municipalities in the country were given the power to assess government property, the Crown Lands might as well be closed up at once.

Mr. Maughan said the assessment law now made some distinction between cities and country places. A frontage tax for local improvements, he thought, ought to apply to cities only.

Mr. Hay remarked that the city derived great advantage from government and other public properties being situated there.

Mr. Bell said that remark applied to every establishment in the City of Toronto.

Mr. Hay said that if a man built a hotel or a foundry, he did so for the purpose of his own private benefit, and he had a right to pay taxes, but the case was different with public buildings erected for the benefit of all. There were millions of dollars spent in the City of Toronto in consequence of the provincial and county buildings being there.

Mr. Maughan acknowledged that the City of Toronto was benefitted in that way. They were not asking, however, that county or government property should be taxed for ordinary expenditure, but only for local improvements. If the city got a special grant, they would be content. With reference to sub-section 3, which exempted church property, he believed he represented the views of a large majority of the citizens of Toronto. They were not asking either for the assessment of churches or of the land on which they were built. They were asking that a reasonable amount of land should be allowed to each church. St. James' Cathedral, for instance, and the grounds surrounding it were exempt by statute, and every merchant in that section of the city would say that the business of the King street merchants was greatly injured by that building being on the street. It also to some extent injured business on Church street, and the city was unable to assess

the property, either for local improvements or for the general purposes of the city. There was a large amount of ground on Adelaide street in connection with the cathedral, which ought to be assessed.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—How much land would you allow to a church?

Mr. Maughan said that he would allow to a church that accommodated 500 people, a quarter of an acre; to one that accommodated 1,000, half an acre; 1,500, three quarters of an acre; 2,000, an acre, or an acre and a half.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—How much has St. James' Cathedral?

Mr. Maughan.—About three acres and a half. The Metropolitan has about four and a half or five acres. That is a church whose land I would very much dislike to see reduced, but the taxes on the citizens of Toronto have been increased in consequence of its being there.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—How many does it seat?

Mr. Maughan said 2,300, or perhaps 2,400. Previous to that church being built, the whole square, which fronted on Queen, Church, Shuter, and Bond Streets was assessed, but now it was struck off the assessment roll entirely. It might be said, however, that it had increased the value of the surrounding property. He replied, and he was prepared to substantiate what he said by the statements of the people living in the neighbourhood, that it destroyed business on Queen Street. One had to proceed some distance east before any business worth naming was found on Queen Street, so that they had not been able to assess the property on that street one cent. higher than before. The houses on Church Street which were formerly the residences of gentlemen, were now boarding-houses, and the assessment on them had to be reduced because they were opposite the Metropolitan. Then, on Shuter Street, to the north, there was another church, from which the city got no assessment at all. On the west side of the church there was another church and a large number of boarding-houses again, so that all the property in the neighbourhood had decreased instead of increased in value. In Toronto and other cities, where there was no overcrowding, and where the houses were low and the streets wide, the argument that these vacancies formed lungs for the city, could not apply. Besides, the grounds surrounding the Metropolitan were exclusive and private. The public was not allowed to enter them.

The Chairman.—Are the grounds always closed?

Mr. Maughan said they were. There was another class of exemptions of a similar kind, viz., clergymen's residences and salaries. There were a large number of clergymen and of clergymen's residences in Toronto. All of these residences were respectable, and many of them palatial; they were all exempt on \$2,000. But here was another difficulty:—A minister was assessed, say, at No. 28 Victoria Street. After a month he moved to 175 Jarvis Street, then he went down to the Assessment Chamber and said, "I have moved from Victoria Street to Jarvis Street, and I want \$2,000 taken off the assessment of my residence." The officer replied, "You have already had the reduction on your residence on Victoria Street." If he did not get the reduction on his residence on Jarvis Street, also, he would go to the Court of Revision and get it struck off on the ground that it was his right as a minister.

The Chairman.—If they get it from the Court of Revision, is it by the grace of the Court, or by the right of the Law?

Mr. Maughan said there was a dispute about that; the minister claimed it as a right. The city authorities thought that exemption should be abolished altogether. With reference to clergymen's salaries, he could say to the credit of the people of Toronto that their ministers were well paid. They received from \$4,000 or \$5,000 downwards.

Alderman Hallam said that the average was \$1,555.

Mr. Maughan said that the smallest salary he knew of in Toronto was \$850, all of which was exempt because all below \$1,000 was exempt. Why these salaries should be exempted he did not know. There were also ministers who claimed exemption while acting as editors of papers, professors in colleges, &c., claiming that they were ministers in connection with a church, and doing duty as such, according to the terms of the statute. He did not believe that the amendment made to the Assessment Act, some time ago, was meant to include these persons, but they took the meaning of the word "church" in its broadest sense, and the judge decided in their favour. He asked that the Committee

should recommend this clause to be struck out entirely. It was a bone of contention, and he spoke the mind of many ministers when he said that they would prefer to have this exemption done away and pay their taxes.

Mr. Miller.—They are at liberty to do that now.

Mr. Maughan.—But they will not pay it unless others do.

The Chairman did not think the question had ever been discussed in any of the church courts.

Mr. Maughan said there was no doubt that most of them were quite satisfied with the exemption, but there were several who were quite willing to pay their taxes. He then referred to section 24 of the Act respecting the assessment of "vacant ground, or ground used as a farm, garden, or nursery, and not in immediate demand for building purposes, in cities, towns, or villages." He wished that clause amended, so that farm land would not be recognized as such in the City of Toronto, but that it would be assessed for what it would sell for in the neighbourhood, he proposed that the following words should be struck out of the section, "and where no sales can be reasonably expected during the current year, the assessors shall value such land as though it was held for farming or gardening purposes, with such per centage added thereto as the situation of the land reasonably calls for." He knew of persons holding land of this kind in the city for an increased value. He had no objections to the words, "towns or villages" being struck out of the clause, but he thought that the statute was never intended to apply to land thus held in a city like Toronto.

The Chairman thought this kind of land should be assessed in towns and villages for what it was worth, as well as in the City of Toronto.

Mr. Harkin thought that if that were not done, land so held would not be laid out in lots, as it ought to be.

Mr. Graham knew some cases in which vacant land was held in villages as commons, and it would utterly ruin the owners if it were assessed as village property.

The Chairman said no assessor would put more than the real value of the land upon it, taking everything into consideration.

Mr. Maughan said the assessors in the city wanted to assess such land simply at what it was appraised at.

The Chairman said he could see no reason why land should be assessed one year at \$4, and the next year, if the owner pleased to sell it, at \$100.

Mr. Graham thought it would be hardly fair to tax large vacant lots in towns or villages as town or village property, but if they were sold and built on, then they might be so taxed.

The Chairman.—Is it wrong to tax these lots for what they are worth?

Mr. Graham.—But what are they worth?

The Chairman.—That is for the assessor.

Mr. Maughan said they only desired that this land should be assessed at the value at which it could be freely sold. The next section to which he wished to call the attention of the Committee was section 25, as follows:—"When ground is not held for the purposes of sale, but *bona fide* inclosed and used in connection with a residence or building as a paddock, park, lawn, garden or pleasure ground, it shall be assessed therewith, at a valuation which, at six per centum, would yield a sum equal to the annual rental which, in the judgment of the assessors, it is fairly and reasonably worth for the purposes for which it is used, reference being always had to its position and local advantages." They wanted this clause struck out, or so amended that the ground would be assessed as ordinary property. There were about 567 lawns in Toronto. They did not wish to have any fewer, and he did not believe that if that clause was struck out there would be any fewer. They were diminishing and increasing every day: men were selling their lawns for building lots, and men who were building further were increasing the lawns. So that he did not think the striking out of this clause would make any difference in the number of lawns. The average assessment now exempt on each lawn was \$32, and the aggregate lawn exemptions amounted to \$912,092. They did not wish to deprive people of their lawns; but the house was usually the greatest part of the realty and the lawns were comparatively low in value. Lawn property was usually valued at about one-third. There was no one who built a less elaborate or expensive house because of his taxation, and

there was no one who would do away with his lawn because he would be taxed for it.

Mr. Miller said that if there was one thing that they were agreed upon, he thought it was that lawns should be taxed.

The Chairman suggested that the section might be amended by striking out all the words after the word "therewith," and inserting the words, "at such sum as the whole property taken together would sell for."

Mr. Maughan said that would be an improvement, but there was so much difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to what the property would sell for, that he thought the section should be struck out altogether.

Mr. Calvin said that as the Assessor had a wide range for valuation, he did not see any reason why the Assessor should not be left to judge of the value himself.

Mr. Maughan said that one difficulty as to that was, that in Toronto there were eight or nine Assessors, who had different ideas as to the value of lawns.

Mr. Calvin did not see that any harm would result if the whole clause were struck out. The value of the land was a question for the Assessors and the Court of Revision.

Mr. Maughan said that it was customary for the Assessors to assess all the land at so much a foot frontage, and to assess the buildings separately. There were about 27,000 assessments in Toronto, and only 567 lawns. He did not see why these lawns should be assessed below the value of the adjoining property, and he believed that most of the owners of lawns would be willing to pay taxes upon them, if the law required them to do so.

Mr. Wills.—What is the difference in the present value of property in the eastern part of the city, and its value 25 years ago?

Mr. Maughan.—It has increased in value very much.

Mr. Wills.—On King Street, east of the Market?

Mr. Maughan said it had not increased much there; but both north and south of King Street there was a great increase, because it was all laid out in streets now, while it was not 25 years ago. He wished to call the attention of the Committee to another matter, and that was that Toronto appeared to be a fruitful field for insurance companies. There were no less than 75 different offices in the city, and there was not one of that number paying a cent of taxes to the city except on the buildings they occupied, and some of them had not buildings, for the agencies were frequently held by parties carrying on other business.

Mr. Miller.—Do you know the total amount of their stock?

Mr. Maughan said they could not get at it. He went into the Western Insurance office some two or three years ago, and saw both the President and the Manager, *Mr. McMurrich* and *Mr. Haldane*. He asked them if they would kindly give him the names of the stock-holders in Toronto, and they refused to do so, and would not give him any information at all. These insurance companies derived great benefit in consequence of the exertions of the Fire Brigade of the city, which cost a large amount of money; and while they thus derived great profits from the citizens of Toronto, they were not there in the interests of the city, but in the interests of themselves. He therefore thought they ought to be taxed.

Mr. Graham.—How do you want to tax them?

Mr. Maughan.—I would put a license on them according to the volume of business they do.

Mr. Wills said that the Western Insurance Company, for instance, employed 20 or 30 clerks, to whom they paid probably \$20,000 or \$30,000 in salaries. The expenses of some of these companies were very large.

Mr. Maughan said there were only about ten clerks in that office who received more than \$400.

Mr. Miller did not think that argument touched the case. Insurance companies were just like other companies doing business for their own profit, and why should they not pay taxes?

Mr. Wills.—Can you state the number of companies exempted from taxation by the by-laws of Toronto within the last ten years?

Hr. Maughan.—There was only one, I think; that was the oil-cloth manufacturing company.

Mr. Wills.—Was there any sugar refinery?

Mr. Maughan.—That is the Molson Company. They agreed to pay taxes on \$125,000. They have done it up to the last year or two, and we expect to make them do it again.

The Chairman.—You gave them a bonus?

Mr. Maughan.—We gave them the ground only. There is only a part of it leased.

On motion, the Committee adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a.m.

TORONTO, February 15th, 1878.

The Committee met this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Ferris in the chair. There were also present: Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Bell, Calvin, Chisholm, Deacon, Graham, McMahon, Meredith and Miller.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary of the Committee was instructed to communicate with E. D. Kirby, Esq., Mayor of Petrolia, who desired to make a statement to the Committee, informing him that the Committee would be pleased to hear him at any time he found it convenient to attend.

Alderman Winchester, of the City of Toronto, addressed the Committee. He said that there was one class of exemptions from municipal taxation which had not yet been brought before the attention of the Committee. He referred to the exemption of the salaries of law officials, and officials under the government. They were exempt under the section of the law referring to their appointment. About \$111,450 was exempted on the incomes of judges and law officials at Osgoode Hall. The city assessed them last year, but they appealed and the County Court judge decided that they were exempt under the Statutes. They received the benefit of the laws of the city, fire and police protection, &c., the same as all other citizens.

Mr. Meredith read the following sections, bearing on the subject referred to:—

Chap. 39, section 51:—"All the said salaries, and the salaries of all officers of said Courts that are payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, shall be paid monthly, free and clear from all taxes and deductions whatever, and in proportion to any broken period, to any of the said clerks or officers newly appointed, resigning or removed, or to the executors or administrators of a clerk or officer dying within the month."

Chap. 40, section 15:—"There shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, the yearly sums following, as and for the salaries of the following officers and clerks, that is to say:—

The Master in Ordinary	\$3,000
The Registrar	1,600
The Referee in Chambers	2,000
The Clerk in the Master's Office	500
The Clerk of the Registrar	500

"2. The said salaries and the salaries of all officers of the said Court, which are payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, shall be paid monthly, free from all taxes and deductions, but the payment to be made in each case on the first day of payment which happens after the right thereto accrues, shall be a rateable proportion of a month's salary, according to the time then elapsed since the accrual of the right; and in case of a vacancy in the office of such Master, Registrar, Referee, Clerk or other officer as aforesaid, the person making the vacancy, his executors or administrators, shall be entitled to a proportional part of his salary, according to the time elapsed between the vacancy and the last payment."

He understood the taxes referred to in these sections, as provincial taxes, and not municipal taxes.

Mr. Winchester thought the Committee should recommend the legislature to make these persons subject to taxation as well as others. With reference to government property, he asked the Committee to recommend that grants be given to the municipality for local improvements in front of government property, which had been done by the English government for the last three or four years. He mentioned that on Queen street, opposite the lunatic asylum, there was a large tract of country which was very low and in need of drainage. By the laws, the city paid one-third of the cost of sewerage, and the parties living on each side of the street paid each one-third. On account of the asylum lying south of Queen street, it was impossible to get the land lying north properly drained, besides, as the people in the neighbourhood were poor. The Commissioner of Public Works stated that the asylum was sufficiently well drained. Permission to drain the northern side of the street into the asylum drain was not granted, and if the people put a sewer down there, it would necessarily benefit the health of the inmates of the asylum.

Hon. Mr. Hardy asked if any of the asylum drainage was used for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Winchester said that there was none. The asylum sewer went through the gar-
rison common.

The Chairman.—How far is the sewer built up Queen street now?

Mr. Winchester.—It stops at the brewery hollow, which is a considerable distance this side of the asylum.

The Chairman.—What proportion of the land on the north side is vacant?

Mr. Winchester.—A great portion west of the brewery creek is occupied by the Trinity College grounds, on which no taxes are paid. There is very little unoccupied on Queen street; it is being built upon all the time. All lying to the north is tax-paying property, with the exception of Trinity College grounds.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I suppose as the asylum grounds are already well drained, a new sewer would not be a benefit to the public generally, but only to the proprietors on Queen street.

Mr. Winchester.—It would be larger, a trunk sewer, and would benefit them.

In answer to *Hon. Mr. Hardy*,

Mr. Bell said that one of these trunk sewers cost about \$7 per lineal yard.

Mr. Winchester proceeded to refer to church property, saying that he was in favour of taxing burying grounds and all ground belonging to a church, but would leave the building alone exempted.

Mr. Meredith.—And why not the ground?

Mr. Winchester said it was considered, he was not prepared to say whether it was merely sentiment or not, that a house of worship should be free from taxation. He thought sub-section 23, exempting the stipend and residence of a clergyman should be struck out. The judge had decided on an appeal in favor of clergymen who had no charge under them, believing that the public derived more benefit from having so many clergymen in their midst than they did from police protection. They were well paid, however, and shared all the advantages of the city in common with other citizens.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—Have you made any estimate of the amount you would obtain by taxing ministers not in charge of any church?

Mr. Winchester said he had not made any estimate, but he supposed there were about 25 ministers in Toronto without charges. With reference to lawns and pleasure grounds, he thought a man who was able to possess a lawn was able to pay taxes upon it. It was urged that if lawns were taxed, the owners would sell them; there would be no harm in that, because some persons would buy them and the city would get the taxes.

The Chairman.—If there were not any vacant lands in the city, do you think the assessed value of the property would be greater than it is?

Mr. Winchester.—Much greater.

The Chairman.—The property of the city would not be spread over such a great territory, but the fact of much of it being now occupied as lawns drives people to buy property some where else.

Mr. Chisholm.—Suppose the buildings on property which has a lawn were placed at the front of the street—would you say that the buildings would be equally valuable as if they were placed in the centre of a nice lawn?

Mr. Winchester.—I think not. Our assessors do not go on that principle.

Mr. Miller.—If a house stands back from the street, the piece of land in the front is assessed at its full value.

Mr. Winchester.—Yes; it is only the lawn at the side which is assessed as lawn property. I think the clause should be struck out.

Mr. Bell said, that if the clause were struck out, the valuation would be left in the hands of the assessor, who was sworn to do what was proper.

The Chairman thought the true principle would be to assess the land at what it would sell.

Mr. Winchester said, that was just what they wanted—that it should be assessed at what it was worth. With reference to farm and garden property in the city, he knew of cases where the owners leased the property for several years, but would not sell any of it. The consequence was that a great many persons purchased lots on the outskirts of the city, and the city was being annoyed by small villages cropping up around it. If farm property in the city were assessed at its full value, the owners of it would be compelled to sell, and it would be used for city purposes. They did not want farms in a large city like Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—What is your opinion as to this Committee recommending a law that it be optional with each city or town within certain limits, to abolish these exemptions?

Mr. Winchester.—Our Council has appointed a Committee to visit the Government. The feeling is in favour of making it optional for the city to do so.

Mr. Meredith said, the only argument he had heard against that idea was that people wouldn't know on what to proceed, but he thought there was not much in that. He fancied it would be an easy way of getting out of the difficulty.

Mr. Maughan wished to call the attention of the Committee to section 12 relating to the exemption of pensions and salaries of persons derived from the Imperial Treasury. He would like to have the words "or elsewhere out of this Province" struck out.

The Chairman said, that might prevent them coming there.

Mr. Maughan said they were very desirous of coming here from the United States, because our taxes were so light.

The Chairman.—I would like to ask *Mr. Maughan* about what proportion of the personal property in the City of Toronto is reached now for taxation purposes.

Mr. Maughan.—My impression is that we do not get more than one-eighth.

The Chairman.—What proportion do you think of the taxes of personal property that ought to be taxed are evaded?

Mr. Maughan.—I think we probably tax about one-half of the personal property. We tax about \$6,000,000 now.

Mr. Miller.—You tax about \$10,000,000.

Mr. Maughan.—Yes; including income; I am referring to personal property alone.

Mr. Calvin.—Do you think, taking the city as a whole, the liabilities on personal property would cancel one-half of it?

Mr. Maughan.—Oh yes, they owe for more than half. I was not taking account of what they had paid for, for some of them are assessed on \$800,000 or \$900,000, although they are doing a business of one or two millions. If we got the whole we would probably tax \$12,000,000 instead of \$6,000,000. But we don't get more than about half of that \$6,000,000 of personal property.

Mr. Meredith.—What do you think of making real estate the basis of taxation, and imposing a frontage tax for drains, roads, &c.

Mr. Maughan.—I think it would burden the taxation of real estate in the City of Toronto at the present time. I don't think the finances of the city are in a condition as to warrant such an assessment. I am in favour of a frontage tax for local improvements.

Mr. Meredith.—Do you think a frontage tax ought to be imposed having regard to the value of the property, or the number of feet frontage along which the improvements are made?

Mr. Maughan.—I have not considered that. For sewer purposes, the property all over the city is valued at the same rate—\$20 a foot.

The Chairman.—Do you think it would be fair to apply that mode to a corner lot?

Mr. Maughan.—There is an allowance made for a corner lot.

In answer to Mr. Meredith,

Mr. Maughan said that the way lawns were assessed was as follows :—The assessor considered how much a particular house was benefitted by having a lawn attached to it. If they thought it increased the rental \$200, they added that much to the assessment. He believed the people who owned lawns would be as willing to pay taxes on them as on the ornamentations of their houses. He thought the percentage in Toronto was 5 to 1 in favour of their taxation.

Mr. Meredith.—In order to obtain the value of the property, you see what rent it will produce. You want to know its annual value in order to obtain its actual value?

Mr. Maughan.—Not necessarily. We, of course, take rentals into account to a certain extent, but we have to take into account also localities and the salableness of the property, &c., and if a property cost originally \$20,000 or \$30,000, and there are no purchasers for it now, we cannot value it at its actual cost.

The Chairman said he agreed with the principle that a house and land ought to be assessed at what a man could sell it for.

Mr. Maughan said that if the land was worth \$20 a foot the assessor assessed it at that rate, and then assessed the building separately.

Mr. Meredith said the law now provided that all property should be assessed at what it should be appraised in payment of a just and proper debt.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved, seconded by Mr. Graham,—"That Messrs. Ferris, Meredith, Mills, Graham, Chisholm, Calvin and the Mover, be a Sub-Committee to prepare and draft questions to be submitted to this Committee for the purposes of distribution, with a view to obtaining the opinions of different persons throughout the Province on the various questions under the consideration of the Committee."—Carried.

It was agreed to invite Messrs. Alexander Manning, Alderman Hallam and A. R. McMaster, of the City of Toronto, to address the Committee on the subject of the assessment of lawns.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

TORONTO, February 21st, 1878.

The Sub-Committee appointed to prepare a draft of questions for distribution met this morning at eleven o'clock, a.m.—Mr. Ferris in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Calvin, Chisholm, Graham, Meredith and Wills.

The Committee discussed and drafted a number of questions, and then adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

TORONTO, February 22nd, 1878.

The Sub-Committee met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, at ten o'clock—Mr. Ferris in the chair. There were also present: Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Calvin and Graham.

The Committee continued its work of preparing questions till eleven o'clock, the hour for the meeting of the whole Committee.

The Committee was then called to order—Mr. Ferris in the chair. There were also present Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Bell, Calvin, Chisholm, Graham, Hargraft, Lauder, McMahon, Meredith, Miller, Sexton, and Wills.

After discussion, the following series of questions was adopted :—

1. Is it in your opinion desirable that the classes of exemptions mentioned in the list sent you herewith should continue to exist, either in whole or in part? Give reasons for any changes you may suggest.

2. Is it advisable to levy all rates and taxes on real estate only? Give reasons for your opinion.

3. What is the assessed value for 1877, within your municipality, of the following:—

- (1) The real estate.
- (2) The personal property.
- (3) The taxable income.

4. About how much of the personal property in your municipality escapes assessment?

5. What is the practice in your municipality under sub-section 20 of section 6 of the Assessment Act? Is it to deduct the whole of the debts, other than mortgage debts, of the person assessed; or if not, what is the course pursued?

6. Would it be desirable to extend the power of Councils in Cities and Towns, so as to enable them to impose a frontage tax for local improvements without the petition of the property-owners directly interested, or would you suggest any other method; if so, what, of levying rates by means of a frontage tax?

7. Where a frontage tax is imposed, should it be (1) According to the frontage, irrespective of value; or (2) The value, irrespective of the buildings: or (3) The value, including the buildings?

8. Would the imposing of a business license fee, in lieu of taxing personal property, be an advantageous change? Give your reasons for the view you take, and any suggestions you may desire to make as to the mode of fixing the license fee, if that course should be adopted.

9. What is your opinion with regard to assessing live stock of all kinds wherever found, irrespective of what the party owes? Or should live stock be taxed at all?

10. Where income exceeds \$400 per annum, should the whole of the income, in your opinion, be liable to taxation, or should the first \$400 be exempt?

11. Have you any special suggestions to offer respecting the assessment of lawns, or vacant ground used as a farm or garden, in villages, towns, or cities?

12. In cases where manufacturers' agents, commission merchants, or others carry on business without keeping any assessable stock in hand, do you think a license or other tax should be imposed? If so, in what form?

13. Can you suggest any system by which transient traders, such as dealers in bankrupt stocks, can be made to bear their fair share of municipal taxation, along with permanent merchants?

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved, seconded by *Mr. Miller*, "That the words 'left open for further consideration,' be inserted in the general question after the word 'exemptions,' in the first line thereof, and that a list of such sections and sub-sections only as have been left open for further consideration be transmitted with the questions, with an intimation that the Special Committee have decided not to take evidence on the other clauses of the Act relating to exemptions."

Mr. Meredith.—I submit that this inquiry ought not to be narrowed. The House appointed the Committee in order that we might send for persons and papers, and get the information that could not be brought before the House on this question. I therefore think this Committee would be assuming too much if we decided to send out only those questions on which we had not expressed an opinion. If a majority of the people agree with the decision of the Committee, there can be no harm done, and if they do not agree with the views of the Committee, the Committee are not surely going to override the opinions of the people of this country. I think that we might properly ask their views on all classes of exemptions, and I therefore move an amendment, seconded by *Mr. Bell*, "That the first question be so framed as to request answers as to all the classes of exemptions mentioned in the schedule prepared by the Committee."

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—I apprehend that the discussion of these various clauses by the Committee were for the very purpose of deciding what clauses it would be unnecessary to consider further. If the list be looked over, it will be found that the clauses struck out relate to Government property, schools, town or city or township halls, court-houses, and gaols, pensions of \$200 from Her Majesty, income of the governor-general and lieutenant-

governor, the income of a farmer derived from his farm, grains and cereals in *transitu*, &c. In fact, there are only eight clauses which this committee, after discussion, has decided to strike out, and if we are going to take them up again, we shall have been wasting our time. What I suppose was the object of the committee was to centralize the various classes of exemptions and get them in a convenient form. Of course, I have no special objection to questions being asked on all the clauses, but I think it would be to stultify ourselves and to show that the whole time of the committee had been frittered away. Moreover, the committee almost unanimously decided not to consider those clauses to which I have referred.

Mr. Bell.—My expectation was that we should get a report this session. When we find we cannot get that, I think it is desirable to have an expression of the views of the whole country on the various classes of exemptions. I see no reason why we should not include everything in the questions. We shall then have a full expression of the opinion of the country on the whole subject of exemptions, to submit to the House next session, and then the members will be in a position to know the opinions of their constituents on it. If we say we have got the opinion of the country on this question, it will not be true, for there will be a great deal that we shall have had no opinion on at all. It is with that view that I second Mr. Meredith's motion.

Mr. McMahon.—The Committee has given a great deal of time and attention to deciding what subjects shall be considered, and I think that will be all thrown away, and our efforts will be useless, should the amendment of Mr. Meredith be carried.

Mr. Miller.—As one of the members of the Committee who strongly supported from the first the view that this Committee should take up for consideration each class of exemptions *seriatim*, I think it right that I should say a word on the matter on the present occasion. I foresaw that the time consumed in discussing what we should leave in and what we should leave out would be utterly lost. I am of the same opinion still. I think the first three or four sessions of this Committee spent in eliminating those questions on which no information was to be obtained, was entirely lost time. However, as I had to bow to the opinion of the Committee then, I think it would be worse than useless to open up the consideration of those questions we have decided upon again at this stage, and I am now disposed to vote for the motion of the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Meredith.—The question now is, whether this Committee is going to set up its judgment, and say it is infallible, and that it cannot get any information from the country. Is this Committee going to force its opinion on the whole country? I cannot see any objection to obtaining information on every class of exemptions unless the Government desire to burk the expression of the opinion of the country on the taxation of government property. The object in striking out these sections was to obtain a report this session, and now the Provincial Secretary states that it is impossible for the committee to report this session.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—It was Mr. Bell who made that statement, but I don't think it is possible. I never understood that these clauses were struck out with the object of getting a report this session, but that we might facilitate the mode of getting evidence on controverted points. When the hon. gentleman speaks about the judgment of this committee, he forgets that the House appointed the Committee in order that we might report to them our opinion. We should be abnegating our functions if we failed to pass our judgment on the matter which the House delegated to us for our consideration.

Mr. Sexton.—The House appointed us to do something, and we are now asked to send to the people and say that we are not competent to do that for which we were appointed.

The amendment was then put and lost on the following division:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell, Lauder, Meredith and Wills—4.

Nays.—Hon. Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Chisholm, Graham, Hargraft, McMahon, Miller and Sexton—7.

The main motion was declared carried on the same division.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved, seconded by *Mr. Graham*, "That the questions be sent to Municipal Corporations, Banks, Railway, Loan, and Insurance Companies, Commercial Agencies, Boards of Trade, Agricultural Societies, and to any merchants, manufacturers, and other business, professional, and working men whose names may be suggested to and accepted by the Committee."—Carried.

Mr. Meredith proposed that the following words should form part of the letter to be sent out with the list of questions :—

“The Committee will be glad to receive such general suggestions as you may desire to make with reference to the present system of assessment for municipal purposes, or any changes you may think desirable for the purpose of regulating the burden of municipal taxation.”

This proposal was agreed to.

Mr. Meredith suggested that the answers to the questions sent out should be returned to the Premier, so that the Government might be enabled, by means of the information they supplied, to present to the House a matured scheme next session.

Hon. Mr. Hardy said a motion might be made to the effect that the answers should be sent to the Clerk of the House, who should hand them over to the Premier.

The Committee adjourned till Tuesday next.

TORONTO, February 27th, 1878.

The Committee met this morning at eleven o'clock. *Mr. Ferris* in the chair. There were also present: *Hon. Mr. Wood*, *Hon. Mr. Hardy*, *Messrs. Bell*, *Calvin*, *Chisholm*, *Graham*, *Harkin*, *M'Mahon*, *Meredith*, *Robinson*, *Sexton*, and *Wills*.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman laid on the table a return from the Attorney-General, embodying the information which he had collected relating to the subject of exemptions, asked for by resolution of the Committee.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by *Mr. McMahon*, “that the deputation from Lambton, *Mr. E. D. Kirby*, Mayor of Petrolia, and *Mr. D. McNaughton*, Warden of the County, be heard before the Committee.”

Mr. Kirby said: I do not appear before the Committee to enter into the general question of exemptions, but to speak of a phase of it in which we are more specially interested, viz., the assessment of the personal property of joint stock companies. In the oil district from which I come, there are a great many joint stock oil companies—within the limits of the Townships of Petrolia and Enniskillen. Within the last two or three years we have been assessing them, but latterly the question has been carried to the courts, and the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas has decided that the personal property of joint stock companies is not liable to taxation. We have consequently lost a large amount of taxes. The whole of the stock of some of these companies is held outside of the Province, and we cannot reach it all. At the present time an action is being brought by the Western Oil Company of Canada against Petrolia for a refund of taxes imposed last year, and the total amount we should lose if we were deprived of the taxation of the personal property of these joint stock companies, would be \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year. We come before the Committee asking that some amendments may be made in the law, so that we may be able to assess the personal property of such companies. If that cannot be done, let the law be so amended that the whole amount of the stock may be assessed whether it is held in the municipality or not, unless, of course, it is assessed somewhere else. We are somewhat differently placed from other municipalities. We have no material for making roads, such as gravel or stone, and we find it very difficult and expensive to keep our roads in proper repair. Our taxes are already high, and if we were to lose the taxes of these companies, we should be almost unable to carry on our municipal business at all. One of the companies owns about forty or fifty wells. That company has threatened that in the event of their being taxed, they will form themselves into a joint stock company, and if they all did that, our revenue would be materially affected. Though the question of the taxation of the personal property of these companies is being carried to the Court of Appeal, we thought it would be well to explain the circumstances of the Townships of Petrolia and Enniskillen to the Committee. We believe it was the intention of the Act that the personal property of joint stock companies or their stock should be assessed; I suppose the expectation was that the stock would be held within the municipality. But such is not the case. There is one company—the

Home Oil Works Company—the stock of which is held there, and we can reach it very well ; but there are two companies whose stock is held in England, and two or three others whose stock is held in the United States.

Mr. Harkin.—Do these companies in their operations injure your roads ?

Mr. Kirby.—They do very much. There is one company, for instance, which owns probably 50 wells. They employ 20 or 30 teams every day, which are constantly going over the roads hauling oil to the railway depot, and the roads being built with planks and ties, it is very difficult to keep them in order.

The Chairman.—Foreign proprietors are in a better position than local proprietors ?

Mr. Kirby.—Much better ; a local proprietor like myself has to pay full taxes, while the foreign proprietor escapes. There are some 400 or 500 wells there, producing from 1500 to 2000 barrels every day. These have to be taken to the depot, and as only 8 or 9 barrels can be taken as one load, there is an immense amount of traffic over the road. The consequence is that we cannot keep our roads in order.

Mr. Meredith.—Do you tax the daily production of the wells, or only the surplus stock ?

Mr. Kirby.—In valuing a well, we estimate the capital on what it produces a day. We do not assess the oil or the well, but personal property belonging to the company, such as engines, tanks, pipings, &c.

Mr. Meredith.—Why don't you treat that as land ?

Mr. Kirby.—We cannot do so ; these incorporated companies allege that it is personal property and cannot be taxed.

Mr. Meredith.—How do you tax the oil when it is held ?

Mr. Kirby.—We do not tax the oil at the price it will sell for at the time, but we put an assessment of say, 75 cents a barrel on it, and tax it on that value. If the oil is in a tank holding say, 4,000 barrels, we tax it at 75 cents a barrel, for about 3,000 barrels, leaving the margin for waste.

Mr. Meredith.—Do you tax the land as oil land ?

Mr. Kirby.—No. The land on which there is a well might sell for \$15,000, but it would probably be assessed at \$6,000, because the well might run out and not be actually worth as much as a man would give for it on speculation.

Mr. Meredith.—Why should the oil from an oil well be assessed any more than a farmer's crop of wheat ?

Mr. Kirby.—The daily production of a well is not assessed ; the oil is only taxed in the event of its being held for sale. If it is to be removed in three or four weeks or more it is not taxed.

Mr. Meredith.—What do you do with the Crude Oil Tanking Company ?

Mr. Kirby.—We only assess them on the stock because they are simply handling and storing the oil for other parties, they are not buying now.

The Chairman.—When the oil is sold to private parties is it assessed to the purchasers ?

Mr. Kirby.—Yes, if they hold it there.

The Chairman.—At what price ?

Mr. Kirby.—About one-third of what they are holding it at.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—Is that to equal the land valuation ?

Mr. Kirby.—It might, but I don't think it is done with that intention. So far as individuals are concerned we have no difficulty whatever in assessing their property ; it is only joint stock companies that we have any difficulty with.

The Chairman.—Do you not assess the land for what it will sell for ?

Mr. Kirby.—A man may have ten acres of land with a well at one corner of it producing 300 barrels a month. The whole of that land might be as valuable as the part where the well is, but we do not assess it at what it might be bought for, because it is not all producing oil.

The Chairman.—Are there any complaints by other proprietors besides joint stock companies ?

Mr. Kirby.—Individuals like myself who own wells and have to pay taxes on our personal property, consider it a great injustice that joint stock companies which use the roads a great deal more than we do, should not be taxed.

Mr. Robinson.—Would not the business they bring compensate for the taxes?

Mr. Kirby.—Not at all; they do not bring more business than individuals.

The Chairman.—You do not ask that the shares should be taxed?

Mr. Kirby.—We simply ask that the personal property of incorporated companies should be taxed, and not the shares.

Mr. Graham.—What loss do you sustain from the present mode of taxation?

Mr. Kirby.—If the present companies refuse to pay taxes on their personal property, we shall lose between \$900 and \$1,000 a year; and if one or two other companies who threatened to become joint stock companies, do so, we shall lose perhaps \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year in the Town of Petrolia. The owners of property in the Town and the Council and assessors are perfectly agreed as to the basis on which real estate is assessed; all we complain of is that we cannot assess the personal property of joint stock companies as we do that of individuals.

Mr. McNaughton endorsed the statements made by *Mr. Kirby* with reference to the assessment of the personal property of joint stock companies, saying that he had nothing to add to what had been said.

The Chairman.—Is there any impression among the ratepayers that these wells are not taxed sufficiently—that they are in somewhat the same position as lawns are in the Assessment Act?

Mr. McNaughton.—No, we have no trouble in that respect; they are assessed just as the law directs.

The Chairman.—Do you approve of such a law?

Mr. Kirby.—I think it is fair enough.

The Chairman.—Do you not think it would be fair to assess the property at its marketable value?

Mr. McNaughton.—It would be fair enough, but their marketable value would be a difficult thing to arrive at. A man might have ten acres, and put a well down in one corner which might produce five barrels a day, while he might put down dry holes at every other part of the land, and every dry hole would reduce its value.

Mr. Kirby.—There is just one thing I might mention. In putting a valuation upon property the law says that mining lands shall only be assessed at farm prices, with the value of the mine added. An oil well is not a mine, but we will say that it is a mine. The difficulty of assessing incorporated companies is this:—Here may be a well producing ten barrels a day, on which there is an income of about \$1,000 a year. The company owning that says, "All you can assess is our income, and you must take the whole income of the company." It may be seen at once that it would be useless to attempt to tax a company if they were carrying on business anywhere else, as the Western in Canada, who are carrying on a business in London. When we go to the agent he tells us that the company is losing money every year, and that we cannot assess them on a particular paying well, but on their whole income.

Mr. Wills.—Suppose an individual had 20 or 30 wells, would you assess him on each of them?

Mr. Kirby.—The income on each of those wells would be assessable, but in the case of incorporated companies it is different.

The Chairman.—These mining lands are to be assessed as farm lands with a certain per-centage added; do you not think that is to bring them up to their marketable value; if the true value of a piece of mining land was \$10,000, would not the assessor assess it at that value?

Mr. Kirby.—No, he would only assess it according to the value of the surrounding lands, with a fair per-centage added. A man might have a piece of land for which he was offered \$10,000 on a chance that it would be productive of oil. It would not be right to assess that man at \$10,000, and assess his neighbour at \$1,000 for the same quantity of land. It is just a fictitious—a speculative value of the land. We find no difficulty with regard to the assessment of the lands; the owners of the land and the council are both perfectly well satisfied as to the mode of assessing them.

Mr. Alexander Manning, of Toronto, appeared, on invitation, to give his views with respect to the assessment of lawns. He said:—The general principle that everybody should be assessed for what he possesses, I of course agree with, although there may be cases in

which the principle cannot be carried out. As to the assessment of lawns at their full value I think such a course would be a mistake on the part of any corporation. For instance, the taxes on my own house and grounds amounts to between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a year, which is about double the amount the place could be rented for. If a man chooses to spend a large amount of money for the purpose of beautifying his residence, it is of immense advantage to the community in which he resides. If the inhabitants of a city ornament their houses, it will be an inducement for people to come and live in it, but if the taxes are made oppressive, such an inducement will be destroyed. If a man is to be assessed for his lawns, unless he is very wealthy, he will not attempt to make or have any; or if he has a house with a lawn attached to it, he will not be able to get any one to buy it if he wishes to leave the place. I think the present assessment of lawns at one-third of their value is quite full enough. A man who keeps a lawn necessarily employs persons to take care of it. That is an advantage in having lawns, because it gives persons employment.

The Chairman.—And every good lawn would keep one family in the city.

Mr. Manning.—More than that. I supposed I am assessed for nearly one hundredth part of the whole taxes of the City of Toronto; so that when you come to look at the question as to how much the poor man will suffer, it does not affect the poor man at all, because whatever taxes he pays comes back to him in another form. The existence of lawns throughout the city also tends to cultivate the taste of the people. Where there is a poor tumbled down city, with small houses and no ornamentation, there will be a poor community. Then there is another point; a man who owns a piece of land at the suburbs which is only fit for cultivation must not be assessed for it at its full marketable value.

Hon. Mr. Hardy.—Can you tell me at about what proportion of their real value lawns are now assessed?

Mr. Manning.—My assessment this year has been, I think, at about one third of the value. That is what it would be worth as a lawn or garden, taking into consideration its position. Under the old system of assessment a man was assessed for his property according to its annual value on a rental, and I think it was a great mistake when that law was changed.

The Chairman.—Would not that bear heavily on the poor man who wished to erect permanent buildings?

Mr. Manning.—Of course it should only apply to properties that are fairly built on. Where a man keeps a poor rookery, such as the Mercer Estate, which was assessed at its annual value when Mr. Mercer lived there, or where a place is kept by a man for a rise in value, it ought to be taxed for what it would bring. But where a man properly utilizes the property he has got, and puts suitable buildings on it; then I say to assess it at its annual value is the fair way.

The Chairman.—Does not the annual value fix the value at which property is assessed now?

Mr. Manning.—No, the present method is a very crude one.

The Chairman.—You think, then, that property should be assessed to the owner in whole, and then sub-divided among tenants, if occupied by any?

Mr. Manning.—The landlord should settle with the tenant; let all his property be assessed against him.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—How would you do with a man who did not improve his land, but still held it as a lawn for speculation, even though attached to his house?

Mr. Manning.—Then he would be assessed for it at its full value, for a lawn must be *bona fide*.

Hon. Mr. Wood.—But he need not offer it for sale, but simply hold it in hopes of a rise.

Mr. A. R. McMaster, who was present, remarked that a man could not continue to do that for more than one or two years without being found out by the Assessors.

Mr. Manning continued.—I think it would be an injury to a community instead of a benefit if lawns were taxed at their full value. They are the lungs of a city, and every one of these places that is open, is an advantage to the public. If they were taxed any more than they are at present, the owners would have to get rid of them, for the taxes are already enormous. Besides, people could not rent any places with lawns. I am aware that my property has doubled in value within the last seven or eight years, since I bought it.

There have been no improvements on that part of the street, and if I could rent those buildings, I would very quickly leave the place rather than pay the taxes.

The Chairman.—You think the tendency would be, then, to build up the city in solid blocks?

Mr. Manning.—Of course that would be the tendency. I would like to say, with reference to the very first question that the Committee proposed to ask, that I think it is a most preposterous proposition that real estate should bear the whole taxation of the city. If I owned a large amount of real estate, the question of how much I owe is never asked, and I have to pay the taxes on its full value; whereas, a merchant who chooses to invest his money in goods is exempted for what he owes on the goods.

Mr. Bell.—What course would you pursue to get at the personal property of Insurance Companies, Building Societies, Banks, &c.?

Mr. Manning.—I think the Government ought to empower corporations to charge a license. The capital of many of these companies is not assessed in Toronto at all; I think companies and banks should be assessed on their dividends. There is no reason why they should come into the country and get the benefit of the country without paying something towards the maintenance of gas and water-works, police, &c. I know some merchants who, when they expected to be assessed on their stock, gave their money to brokers to invest, and went to the banks and borrowed money so that they could say to the Assessor that they owed for all their stock. Building societies and Banks should be compelled to state to the Assessor every year the amount of dividend they paid, and should be assessed on that, and there should be a license on all brokers doing business. I know that some of the wealthiest men in Toronto do not pay a cent of taxation.

The Chairman.—About what is the average rental of a property in Toronto, based on its real value?

Mr. Manning.—That would be very difficult to say; it is a question which I never made an estimation of. I bought a property on Yonge Street a few years ago, on which I make 18 per cent., but I have some houses on which I do not get three per cent.

Mr. A. R. McMaster also addressed the Committee on the subject of the assessment of lawns. He said:—I would simply ask the Assessment Commissioner, who is present, on what grounds he claims that lawns should pay a higher rate than they do at present.

Mr. Maughan.—In justice to those who have no lawns, and in justice to all the rate-payers in the city, I claim that by assessing lawns at their actual value, the number of lawns in the city would not be reduced to any extent, if at all. I do not know that Mr. McMaster would refuse to pay a little additional on his lawn rather than have it closed. I think if I have a lawn of 15 or 16 feet at the side of my house and running back, I have as good a right to the lawn assessment as others who have 50 or 60 feet. If a man has a vacant lot, he tries to claim that it should be assessed as a lawn.

Mr. McMaster.—With regard to the general principle, I would simply say that I think it would be a harsh piece of injustice in any corporation to assess lawns at their full value so long as there are such large quantities of land exempt in connection with public buildings and churches. When they are assessed, then I shall be in a position to consider whether I should keep my lawn. I do not think there could be any reason or justice in assessing lawns higher than they are at present when others as well as the owners gain the benefit of them. The whole taxation on my property is more than \$600 a year. With regard to the principle of assessing on the yearly rental, if that principle were adopted, the taxes would amount to much less than they do now. The assessment on my property, which I got reduced at the Division Court last year, is \$30,000, the taxes on which at the last year's rate would be \$570. I also pay \$19 a year, I presume for ten years, as a frontage rate for a sewer. I have got commuted the sewerage rates to about \$80 odd for my main sewer rate. Before the main sewer was built, I had a private sewer which answered all my purposes, but I am paying my proportion for the benefit of the whole city. Then there was desire on the part of some of the inhabitants to beautify the streets with boulevarding. I was out of the country at the time this matter was introduced, and the work on Jarvis Street was very extravagantly done. The result of that is, that I pay \$49 for 400 feet frontage. I had planted trees on the street previous to that, and if my brother, who was here at the time, had not objected they would have put in some little puny things which in many places have died. The result of this boulevarding is that the assessor comes along and says, "Your land is worth so much more

that I must assess it at a higher value," while at the same time I have paid for what has increased its value. I do not desire to enter into the general question of exemptions now.

The Chairman.—Do you think doing away with the exemption of churches would save you anything as a ratepayer?

Mr. McMaster.—I do not think so; I think the city spends all it gets.

Mr. James French, of Toronto, next addressed the Committee. He said vacant lots had been since 1869 assessed for what they were worth. His property on Wellington street, in 1869, was assessed for \$3,000, and in 1874 the same land was assessed at \$12,100. If vacant lots were to be assessed at all they were worth, he did not see why lawns should not be assessed to the same extent. The former were breathing spaces just as much as the latter. There were many widows and other poor people who had barely enough to subsist on, and whose taxes were largely increased in consequence of exemptions. If lawns were to be regarded as for the public benefit, he thought the owners should not be permitted to build stone walls around them to prevent those who paid a portion of the taxes on them from even seeing them. In 1876 the taxes on his property on Wellington street amounted to \$157.30, of which \$24.20 was school taxes. He thought those who were able to live in luxury and keep lawns should pay the school taxes. He expressed the opinion that the salaries of clergymen should be taxed to their full extent and that all church property, with the exception of a church itself, should also be taxed. If a minister had to pay his taxes, the people would have to give him a little more salary. He thought the law ought to be changed so that aldermen would not have the power to appoint an assessor, and that no aldermen should have a seat on the Court of Revision, which he thought ought to be composed of the County judge and the assessor.

Alderman Hallam, of Toronto, said there was a property in St. Thomas' Ward consisting of 886 feet of land, which up to a year or two ago was assessed. A private chapel, St. John's Retreat, belonging to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation, had been built on it, and it was now entirely exempt. In 1876 it was assessed, in 1877 it was not assessed. Then there were various schools and colleges belonging to the different religious denominations, which were exempt also.

Mr. French remarked that he thought bank and insurance stocks, and the stocks of other companies doing business in Toronto, should be assessed on the dividends, and that the companies should be responsible to the city for the taxes.

The following questions were ordered to be added to the list already prepared :—

14. What is your opinion as to the advisability of assessments being made on the annual value or rack rent of the property in cities, towns and villages?

15. Is it your opinion that banking corporations, bonds of all kinds, and joint stock companies of all kinds should pay their fair share of the taxes of the country? If any part should be exempt, what part?

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

TORONTO, March 5th, 1878.

The Committee met at 2.30 to-day, Mr. Ferris in the chair. There were also present, Hon. Mr. Hardy, Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Calvin, Chisholm, Graham, Hargraft, McMahon, Meredith, Miller, Patterson, (Essex), Robinson, Sexton and Wills.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Meredith proposed that the following be substituted for question 15 :—

15. In assessing joint stock companies, should the rate be struck upon the value of capital stock, or upon the value of the property of the Company, or should any part, and if so, what part, be exempt from taxation?

Should the same rule be adopted as to banking and insurance companies, or would you recommend any modification with respect to such Companies?

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Meredith moved, that the following be added to the Report of the Committee to be presented to the House :—The Committee would recommend that, in order that any changes which may seem desirable may not be delayed until after the next session of the Legislature, the Government should endeavour, with the information already obtained by the Committee, and that which may be obtained during the recess, in answer to the questions which have been sent out, to prepare and submit at the next session of the Legislature, a comprehensive scheme dealing with the question of Municipal taxation."

Hon. Mr. Hardy said that his objection to that would be, that it would be depriving the Committee of its functions. Their business was to collect information, and not to make recommendations to the Government. A good deal of valuable information had been obtained, and more would doubtless be obtained in reply to the questions sent out. He must object, however, to this Committee handing over its functions to the Government, or to the Government doing the work for which this Committee was appointed. Their duty was to collect information, and not to prepare a scheme for the Government.

Mr. Meredith said the Committee might make recommendations, but the Government were bound to deal with this question if it was to be dealt with. The Committee would be dissolved when the House was prorogued, and that would be the end of its work. He did not want this question of taxation to be made a party question, for all were alike interested in it. And he did not propose his motion with any political intent. If something were not done with regard to the subject during the next session, it would be thrown over the general elections, and the result would be that nothing would be done for the next three years.

Hon. Mr. Hardy said that although his hon. friend disclaimed any political motive in making his motion, there was no doubt that it would be regarded as a motion of that character. When the Government did come down with a measure on this question, they would have to take the responsibility of it, and he had no doubt they would be quite prepared to assume that responsibility. It was the practice that although the House might be dissolved, a Committee which had not concluded its work was re-appointed at the ensuing session.

Mr. Robinson.—If the Government doesn't deal with the question, let the opposition bring in a measure themselves, and if it seems to me to be a good one, I will support it.

Mr. Hargraff said he would prefer that this question should not be dealt with by a moribund Parliament. It would be better that a new Parliament coming from the polls should assume the responsibility of such a matter.

The motion was then put, and declared lost on the following division :—

Yeas—Messrs. Calvin, McMahon, Meredith, and Wills—4.

Nays—Hon. Mr. Hardy, Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Chisholm, Graham, Hargraff, Miller, Patterson, Robinson and Sexton—9.

The Chairman then read the draft report for presentation to the House, which was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Hardy proposed that the following questions be sent to the Mayors, Clerks, Treasurers, and Assessment Commissioners of the Cities of Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Toledo, Cleveland, and Syracuse :—

What provisions are made by the general law, by the city charter, or by any by-law of the city corporation, respecting property exempted from taxation within the city limits.

Will you give a concise list of the property exempted in whole or in part within the city.

Will you state

- (1) The total value of the taxable property within the city ;
- (2) The total value of the real property exempted from taxation within the city ;
- (3) The total value of the personal property, in so far as it can be ascertained, exempted from taxation within the city.

Will you give your opinion on the propriety and policy of the existence of any or all of the aforesaid exemptions.

The proposal was agreed to.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by *Mr. Sexton*, "That a dozen copies of the report of the proceedings of the Committee, when printed, be sent to each member."—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved "That in addition to the parties already suggested, the list of questions be sent to such other persons as may be thought competent to furnish information on the subject of exemptions." Carried.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

MEMORANDA

On the subject of Exemptions from Taxation, &c., compiled by the undersigned, by direction of the Attorney-General.

J. P. MACDONELL.

Toronto, Feb., 1878.

III.—*Exemptions under Constitutions of United States and individual States.*

United States :

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. (Art. 1, sec. 9.)

Homestead exemptions in certain of the States under their Constitutions; these extend to cities, towns and villages, either by not being expressly confined to farm lands, or by leaving it optional with the owner of such farm lands to substitute city, town or village property: they are exempt from forced sale under execution, &c., in all cases—(*que.*, does this include taxes?) In other States these homesteads are expressly liable to be sold for taxes. The States in which the exemptions occur are:—Alabama—California—Michigan.—(Hough, ii., 601.)

Exemptions of “property” or “personal property,” to a certain amount, from sale for debt in several of the States under their Constitution, no mention of taxes being made in these cases, viz.:—North Carolina—Arkansas—Maryland—Michigan—Minnesota—Wisconsin.—(H. 603.)

Laws upon the following subjects expressly forbidden in individual cases by the Constitutions of the States named, (but in every instance in which general laws may properly be passed, they are to be provided by the Legislature):—

Maryland :

“Extending the time for collection of taxes.”

Missouri :

“Exempting any property of any named person or corporation from taxation.”

“Extending the time for the collection or assessment of taxes.”

Wisconsin :

The like.—(Hough ii., 646.)

Property exempted under State Constitutions :

Alabama :

Corporations for educational and charitable purposes. (xiii, 4.)

Arkansas :

Burying-grounds, public school-houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose. (x, 2.)

The General Assembly may exempt from taxation personal property to the value of \$500 to each tax-payer. (x, 2.) The General Assembly shall tax all privileges, pursuits and occupations that are of no real use to society; all others shall be exempt. (x, 17.)

Florida :

Property...for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes [*may be exempted by law.*] (xii, 1.)

The property of all corporations...shall be subject to taxation, unless such corporations be for religious, educational, or charitable purposes. (xvi, 24.)

Illinois :

The property of the State, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for schools, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, *may* be exempted from taxation ; but such exemption shall be only by general law.—[In assessing] real estate, encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement *may* be deducted in the valuation of such property. (ix, 3.)

Kansas :

All property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least \$200 for each family, shall be exempted from taxation. (xi, 1.)

Louisiana :

Property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes [*may* be exempted. (vi, 118.)

Minnesota :

Public burying-grounds, public school-houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value \$200 for each individual, shall be exempt. (ix, 3.)

Missouri :

No property, real or personal, shall be exempt from taxation, except such as may be used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, to this State, to Counties, or to Municipal Corporations within this State. (xi, 16.)

North Carolina :

Property belonging to the State, or to Municipal Corporations shall be exempt..... Cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes ; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding \$300, [may be exempted by the Legislature.] (v., 6.) No income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed. (v. 3.)

Ohio :

Burying-grounds, public school-houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value \$200 for each individual, *may*, by general laws, be exempted. (xii, 2.)

Oregon :

Property, real and personal, for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, may be specially exempted by law.

South Carolina :

All public schools, colleges and institutions of learning, all charitable institutions in the nature of asylums for the infirm, deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, and indigent persons, all public libraries, churches, and burying-grounds ; but property of associations and societies, although connected with charitable objects, shall not be exempt from State, county, or municipal taxation ; *Provided*, that this exemption shall not

extend beyond the buildings and premises actually occupied by such schools, colleges, institutions of learning, asylums, libraries, churches and burial-grounds, although connected with charitable objects. (ix., 5.) As to mines and mining claims . . . the proceeds . . . alone shall be taxed. (ix., 1.)

Tennessee :

All such property, real, personal, or mixed, as may be held by the State, by counties, cities, or towns, and used exclusively for public or corporation purposes, and such as may be held and used for purposes purely religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational [*may be exempted.*] One thousand dollars worth of personal property in the hands of each tax-payer, and the direct product of the soil in the hands of the producer and his immediate vendee [*shall be exempted.*] (ii., 28.) The portion of a merchant's capital used in the purchase of merchandise sold by him to non-residents and sent beyond the State, shall not be taxed at a rate higher than the *ad valorem* tax on property. (ii., 28.) No article manufactured of the produce of this State shall be taxed otherwise than to pay inspection fees. (ii., 30.) All male citizens of this State over the age of 21 years, except such persons as may be exempted by law on account of age, or other infirmity, shall be liable to a poll-tax. (ii., 28.)

Virginia :

All property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, benevolent, charitable, educational and religious purposes [*may be exempted.*] (x., 3.) The General Assembly may levy a tax on incomes in excess of \$600 per annum. (x., 2.)

[*West Virginia :*

Property used for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, and public property, *may be exempted.* (viii., 1.)

[*Memorandum*—The power given by these Constitutions to exempt is in all cases vested in the Legislature only.]

Indiana :

Property...real and personal...for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes [*may be exempted.*] (x., 1.)

Maryland :

Paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the Government. (Dec. Rights, 15.)

Nevada :

[As to] mines and mining claims, the proceeds.....alone shall be taxed..... Property, for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes [*may be exempted.*] (x., 1.)

Texas :

The Legislature shall have power . . . to tax all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or profession : *Provided* that the term occupation shall not be construed to apply to pursuits either agricultural or mechanical. (xii. 19). All property in the State shall be taxed . . . except such property as two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature may think proper to exempt. (*Ibid.*)

Mississippi :

The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation. (xii. 13).

IV. *Taxation—Equilization of—Power, how vested—Limitations.*

(Under State Constitutions.)

Arkansas :

No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law. (x. 5).

California. (xi. 13).*Louisiana.* (vi. 118).*Mississippi.* (xii. 20).

Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State.

Florida :

The Legislature shall not pass any special or local laws . . . for the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, and municipal purposes. . . . The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation. . . . No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law. (iv. 17 ; xii. 1, 3).

Georgia :

The General Assembly may grant the power of taxation to county authorities and municipal corporations, to be exercised within their several territorial limits (i. 28).

Illinois :

The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as shall be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to his, her, or its property. . . . The General Assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town, or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever. (ix. 1, 6).

Oregon :

The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation. . . . No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law. (ix. 1 ; ix. 3).

Indiana :

The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation. (x. 1).

Kansas :

The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation. . . . No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law. (xi. 1, 4).

Ohio :

No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law. . . . The commissioners of counties, the trustees of townships, and similar boards, shall have such power of local taxation for police purposes as may be prescribed by law. (x. 7 ; xii. 5).

South Carolina :

No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law. . . . The Legislature shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation. (ix., 1, 4.) No subsidy, charge, impost, tax or duties, shall be established, fixed, laid or levied without the consent of the people, or their representatives, lawfully assembled. (I., 37.) [Special assessment made by Convention on certain articles], &c. (Ord. ii., 1).

Maine :

No tax shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the Legislature. . . . All taxes upon real estate, assessed by authority of this State, shall be apportioned and assessed equally, according to the just value thereof. (i., 22 ; ix., 8.)

Maryland :

No aid, charge, tax, burden or fees ought to be rated or levied . . . without the consent of the Legislature. . . . Every person in the State, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government. . . . The personal property of residents of this State shall be subject to taxation in the county or city where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year for which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located. (Dec. Rights, 14, 15.)

Massachusetts :

No subsidy, charge, tax, impost or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid or levied . . . without the consent of the people or their representatives in the Legislature. In order that . . . assessments may be made with equality, there shall be, &c. (Pt. i., 23 ; Pt. ii., c. i., ss. 1, 4.)

New Hampshire :

Assessments [to be] made with equality. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost or duty, shall be established, fixed, laid or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the Legislature, or authority derived from that body. (Pt. i., 28 ; Pt. ii., 6.)

Michigan :

The Legislature shall provide an uniform rule of taxation, except on property paying specific taxes, and taxes shall be levied on such property as shall be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for an equalization . . . of assessments on all taxable property, except that paying specific taxes. All specific State taxes, except those received from the Mining Companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied, &c. (xiv., 1, 2, 13.)

Minnesota :

All taxes . . . shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation, and be equalized and uniform throughout the State ; *Provided* that the Legislature may, by general law, or special Act, authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements, upon the property fronting upon such improvements, or upon the property to be benefited by such improvements, without regard to cash valuation, and in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe. — Laws shall be passed taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies or otherwise, and also all real and personal property. . . . (ix., 1, 3.)

Alabama :

All taxes levied on property . . . shall be assessed in exact proportion to the value of such property. (ix., 1.)

Missouri :

All property subject to taxation ought to be taxed in proportion to its value. (i., 30.)

Nevada :

The Legislature shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation. — The Legislature may levy a special tax not exceeding one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum, which shall be appropriated, &c. (x., 1 ; xvii., 24.)

North Carolina :

The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any import or duty, without the consent of themselves or their representatives in General Assembly. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships, and make return to the County Commissioners for revision as may be required by law. The taxes levied by the Commissioners of the several counties for county purposes, shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose, and with the special approval of the General Assembly. All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township shall be uniform and *ad valorem*, upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution. (i. 23 ; v. 7 ; vii. 6, 9.)

Tennessee :

Taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. (ii. 28.)

Texas :

Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State.

Virginia :

Taxation, except as hereinafter provided, whether imposed by the State, county or corporate bodies, shall be equal and uniform, and all property . . . shall be taxed in proportion to its value. (x. 1.)

West Virginia :

Taxation shall be equal and uniform . . . and all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value. (viii. 1.)

Wisconsin :

The rule of taxation shall be uniform. (viii. 1.)

TAXATION OF PRIVILEGES AND OF OCCUPATIONS.

UNDER STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

Arkansas.

The General Assembly shall tax all privileges, pursuits and occupations that are of no real use to society. (x. 17.)

Florida.

The Legislature may also provide for levying a * * * tax on licenses * * * (xii. 6).

Louisiana.

The General Assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling, and all such persons that obtain a license as provided by law. (vi. 118).

Tennessee.

The Legislature shall have power to tax merchants, peddlers, and privileges in such manner as they may from time to time direct. (ii. 28).

Texas.

The Legislature shall have power * * * to tax all persons pursuing any occupation trade, or profession. (xii. 19). (Except.)

Alabama.

The General Assembly shall levy a specific annual tax upon all railroads, navigation, banking and insurance corporations, and upon all insurance and foreign bank and exchange agencies, and upon the profits of foreign bank-bills issued in this State by any corporation, partnership or persons. (xi. 13).

Illinois.

The General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph, and express interests or business, vendors of patents, and persons or corporations, owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates. (ix., 1).

Illinois.

The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed. (ix. 2).

Michigan.

The State may continue to collect all specific taxes accruing to the treasury under existing laws. The Legislature may provide for the collection of specific taxes from banking, railroad, plank road, and other corporations hereafter created. (xiv. 10).

North Carolina.

The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes; provided that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed. (v. 3).

Virginia.

The General Assembly may levy a tax on incomes in excess of six hundred dollars per annum, and upon the following licenses, viz. : the sale of ardent spirits, theatrical and circus companies, menageries, jugglers, itinerant peddlers, and all other shows and exhibitions for which an entrance fee is required, commission merchants, persons selling by

sample, brokers and pawnbrokers. and all other business which cannot be reached by the *ad valorem* system. The capital invested in all business operations shall be assessed and taxed as other property. Assessments upon all stock shall be according to the market value thereof. (x. 4.)

TAXING OF CORPORATIONS UNDER STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

Arkansas :

Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule all money, credit, investment in bonds, joint stock companies, or otherwise ; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money. (x. 2).

Arkansas :

The General Assembly shall provide by law for taxing the notes and bills discounted, or purchased moneys loaned, and all other property, effects or dues of every description, without deduction, of all bonds now existing, or hereafter created, and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on other property of individuals. (x. 3).

Alabama :

The property of Corporations now existing, or hereafter created, shall forever be subject to taxation, the same as property of individuals. [Except]. (xiii. 4).

Florida :

The property of all Corporations, whether heretofore or hereafter incorporated, shall be subject to taxation. [Except]. (xvi. 24).

Mississippi :

The property of all Corporations *for pecuniary profit* shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals. (xii. 13).

North Carolina :

Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise ; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money. (v. 3).

Ohio :

Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise ; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money (xii. 2).

LOCAL TAXATION, RESTRICTIONS &c., UNDER STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

Alabama : (iv. 36).

Arkansas : (v. 47).

Municipal Corporations not to raise a tax exceeding two per cent. of assessed valuation.

Alabama :

Laws to be passed restricting powers of taxation, assessment, and contracting of debt in cities, and incorporated towns. (xiii. 16).

LAWS TO BE PASSED RESTRICTING POWER OF TAXATION.

IN CITIES TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Kansas (XII. 5).

In Cities and Villages.

Michigan (XV. 13).

In Cities, and Incorporated Villages.

Arkansas (V. 49).

Ditto.

California : (IV. 37).

Ditto.

Nebraska Corporation (4).

Ditto.

North Carolina (VIII. 4.)

Ditto.

New York (VIII. 9).

Ditto.

Oregon (XIII. 6).

Ditto.

Wisconsin (XI. 3).

In Cities and Towns.

Nevada (VIII. 8).

Ditto.

Oregon (XI. 5.)

Florida :

Taxation allowed for county and corporative purposes only, and upon principle established, for State taxation. (xii. 6.)

Illinois :

Local or special assessments upon adjacent property for local improvements allowed. ix. 9.

Illinois :

Counties not to assess over seventy-five per cent. except for payment of indebtedness existing at the time of adoption of the Constitution. (ix. 18.)

Illinois :

General Assembly not to impose taxes for corporate purposes, but may require it to be done by local governments under laws. (ix. 10.)

Illinois :

No county, city, township, school district or other municipal corporation, to become indebted, more than five per cent. of valuation. Before incurring more debt, to make provision by direct tax to pay debt and interest within twenty years. (ix. 12.)

Illinois :

No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, to subscribe to railroad stocks, or loan credit to corporations, except as done before adoption of this restriction. (Separate Section.)

Nevada :

No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any joint-stock company, corporation, or association whatever, or loan its credit in aid of any such, except railroads. (viii. 10.)

Indiana :

No county to subscribe in aid of a corporation, unless paid at time ; nor to loan credit. (x. 6.)

Idaho :

No county or other political municipal corporation shall become indebted more than five per cent. on taxable property. (xi. 3.)

Indiana :

Counties not to contract debts or obligations, in construction of any railroad, canal, or other work of internal improvement, or to give or loan credit, unless by act of Legislature, duly published, so authorized. (iii. 54.)

Ohio :

No county, city, town, or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder, or raise money, or loan credit to or in aid of any company, corporation or association. (viii., 6.)

*Oregon—(xi., 9.)**Pennsylvania—(xi., 7.)**Oregon :*

County debts to be limited to \$5,000, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, not including debt at time of adoption of Constitution. (xi. 10.)

South Carolina :

Taxation allowed, by counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns, and villages, for corporation purposes, may be limited by law. (ix. 8.)

POLL TAXES—FORBIDDEN OR ALLOWED IN CERTAIN CASES:

Arkansas :

The levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive ; therefore, the General Assembly shall never levy a poll tax except for school purposes. (x. 1.)

Maryland :

That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be prohibited. (Dec. Rights 45.)

Ohio :

The levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive ; therefore, the General Assembly shall never levy a poll tax for county or State purposes. (xii. 1.)

Rhode Island :

The assessors of each town or city shall annually assess upon every person whose name shall be registered a tax of one dollar, or such sum as with his other taxes shall amount to one dollar. But no compulsory process shall issue for the collection of any registry tax: *Provided*, that the registry tax of every person who has performed military duty according to the provisions of the preceeding section shall be remitted for the year he shall perform such duty, and the registry tax assessed upon any mariner, for any year while he is at sea shall, upon his application, be remitted. (ii. 3.)

POLL TAXES ALLOWED IN CERTAIN CASES.—(Under the Constitutions).

United States.....	I. 9. 4.)
Alabama.....	(IX. 1.)
Alabama.....	(XI. 12.)
Florida.....	(XII. 6.)
Georgia.....	(I. 29.)
Louisiana.....	(VI. 118.)
Memphis.....	(VIII. 7)
Nevada.....	(II. 7.)
North Carolina.....	(V. 1.)
South Carolina.....	(IX. 2.)
Tennessee.....	(II. 28.)
Virginia.....	(X. 5.)
West Virginia.....	(VIII. 2.)

V. Taxation in Ohio, 1875 :

(In round numbers.)

Total State Tax (at $3\frac{1}{10}$ mills	\$ 5,000,000
Local Taxes.....	23,000,000
Internal Revenue Tax, collected by U. S.	14,656,000
Total	<u>\$42,656,000</u>
Total valuation	<u>\$1,600,000,000</u>

Valuation personal property returned for taxation.....	\$490,000,000
viz. :	
Horses	\$
Cattle.....	
Mules.....	
Sheep.. ..	
Hogs	
Carriages	
All other personalty not enumerated, except lands and corporations	
Watches	
Pianos	
Merchants' Stock	
Manufacturers' do	
Monthly average value of moneys, credits, &c., converted into non-tax-paying bonds	
Value of moneys	
Credits, book accounts, &c.	
Bonds or stocks of any State or Corporation taxable	
Dogs for taxation	
Bank or other Corporation property.....	
	—————\$490,000,000

The total rate of taxation in the cities and principal towns, including the $3\frac{1}{10}$ mills for State purposes, was, in 1875, an average of mills 28.285.

The County tax for local purposes was apportioned thus :

County general expenses	\$2,000,000
Poor tax	746,000
Bridge tax	1,613,000
Building tax.....	669,000
Road tax	1,109,000
All County debts.....	422,000
Township tax	820,000
Township and sub district school and school-houses, and all taxes for school purposes	6,362,000
Other special taxes	1,682,000
City, town, and village taxes	7,478,000
	<u>\$23,000,000</u>

The general (U.S.) sources of revenue for 1875, were, :

Spirits	\$9,958,000
Tobacco	3,485,000
Fermented liquors	868,000
Banks and bankers	197,000
Penalties, &c.	30,000
Sundry articles (now exempt)	116,000
	<u>\$14,656,000</u>

Taxes amount to—per head of population of 1870.....	\$16.00
—per voter (voting) of 1875.....	\$71.66

(Ohio Statistics, 1875.)

VI. *Queen's Taxes (Imperial)*, 1869 :

Customs	£22,585,000
Excise	21,084,000
Stamps	9,505,000
Taxes	12,242,000
	<u>£65,417,000</u>

The only other sources of revenue are, the—

Post Office (net)	£1,355,000
Crown Lands	446,000
Various sources	3,356,000
	<u>£5,157,000</u>

The four items first above-named are divisible thus :

Duties on articles of general consumption	£40,504,000
Licenses on trades and professions	2,126,000
Probate, legacy, and succession duties	4,513,000
Stamps on deeds, bankers' notes, bills, receipts, &c.	3,016,000
Stamps on law proceedings	308,000
Marine and fire insurance (since repealed)	1,156,000
Locomotion	1,636,000
Land Tax	1,131,000
Tax on offices and pensions	
Licenses (various)	56,000
Surcharges do	40,000
Licenses to kill game	510,000
Marriage licenses	3,000
Patents for inventions	119,000
Newspaper stamps	115,000
Inhabited house-tax	1,131,000
Male servants	233,000
Hair powder and armorial bearings	69,000
Income tax	8,743,000
Total	<u>£65,417,000</u>

The trades and professions so licensed, are :

Beer dealers (not to be consumed on the premises).
 Beer retailers.
 Spirit dealers (not to be consumed on the premises).
 Spirit retailers.
 Wine dealers, including grocers.
 Refreshment-houses.
 Dealers in tobacco.
 Dealers in sweets.
 Dealers in roasted malt.
 Hawkers and pedlars.
 Appraisers and house-agents.
 Auctioneers.
 Pawnbrokers (1) in London, £15 ; (2) elsewhere, £7 10s.
 Dealers in plate.
 Sellers of playing-cards.

Medicine-vendors : (1) London and Edinboro', £2 ; (2) other cities, boroughs, or towns corporate in G. B., 10s. ; (3) elsewhere in G. B., 5s.

Chemists and others using stills.

Stamps :—

Attorneys, etc. : (1) London, Edinboro', Dublin, £9 a year ; (2) elsewhere, £6.

Bankers.

Conveyancers (same as attorneys).

Drivers of metropolitan public carriages.

Taxes.

Horse-dealers

[The author says of these : “ It is difficult to understand the *raison d'être* of some of the above licenses. . . . It would seem . . . just, unless there are any special reasons for continuing any particular licenses, that the system should either be extended to all trades and professions, or abrogated.”]

The following are the rates of duty on legacies of £20 or more :—

To children and descendants	1	per cent.
Father or mother, or lineal ancestor	1	“
Brother or sister, or descendants	3	“
Brother or sister of father or mother, or their descendants	5	“
“ “ grandfather or grandmother, or their descendants	6	“
Any other collateral relatives or strangers in blood	10	“

The succession duties are the same, but are computed only on the life interest of the legatee.

“ An equivalent for the succession duty should be levied on the property of all corporations. . . . The tax is levied upon property ; it is paid in return for the protection afforded by the State. If property which otherwise would be subject to this tax escapes in consequence of its being held by a body which, being perpetual, has no successors, a heavier burden is thrown upon all other property in consequence of this exemption.”

The particulars of some of the duties hereinbefore referred to, are—

	£	s.	d.
Every male servant	15	0	
Carriages (1)	2	2	0
“ (2)	15	0	
Every horse or mule	10	6	
Armorial bearings (1)	2	2	0
“ “ (2)	1	1	0

Horses used solely in husbandry and in underground mines, and mares kept for breeding purposes, are *exempt*.

Warehouses, and places entirely occupied for business purposes, are *exempt* from house-tax, which is confined to inhabited dwelling-houses.

“ The land-tax was made permanent by Mr. Pitt, in 1798 ; and the amount to be contributed by each parish was fixed by statute. This was done with a view to the early redemption of the tax, in order to provide funds for the war. . . . [The valuation was that of 1695], and its maintenance produces some remarkably grotesque results. In some parishes the tax amounts to 10 per cent. of the rental, in others to 5 per cent., while in some instances it is but 2d. or 4d. in the £ ; and in the case of Liverpool it is less than the thirty-sixth part of a penny in the £.”

In the year 1798, the produce of the tax was £1,989,000 ; in 1869 it was £1,131,000, the difference between the two having been redeemed between those two date.

Property and Income Tax :

Rate in the £ at which assessments made :

(a) Lands, tenements and hereditaments.....	6d.
(b) Occupation of lands—England,	3d.
Scotland and Ireland,	2½d.
Nurseries and market gardens,	6d.
Compositions for tithes,.....	1½d.
(c) Annuities, dividends, &c.	6d.
(d) Professions, trades, employments, mines, ironworks, railways, and similar undertakings	6d.
(e) Salaries and pensions paid out of public revenue	6d.

Farmers are assessed on half their rent in England, and one-third in Scotland and Ireland.

All taxed of £100 and upwards ; but an abatement of the duty on £60 allowed on incomes under £200 : thus the owner of an income of £100 pays on £40, the owner of £200 on £140, and intermediate ones in proportion.

The author says, " There is one objection very commonly urged against this tax which deserves notice—the assessment of permanent and precarious incomes at the same rate...In protecting real property [he might have also added permanent or other investments, *i.e.*, capital], the State protects not merely present, but also future income...In the case of professional and trading incomes [except as above] which depend on the continuance of physical and mental powers, the income itself terminates with the ability of the individual to pursue his avocations." (pp. 152-6.)

" [Schedule A] of the income tax is now the only contribution to the public revenue, assessed upon the rental of real property and paid out of the net income of the landlords." (158.)

[The collection of the tax from officers or pensioners of or investors with the Government is very fully done, the amounts being accurately known. It is certain that evasions of the tax by the mercantile community (proved by Government returns, see pp. 185-191), throw a heavier burden upon such investors, and upon all officials with fixed salaries, whether employed by the Government or by private firms. ...The author adds that the public servants employed in Ireland or abroad are for the most part charged in England.] (p. 197.)

(*Noble, on The Queen's Taxes.*)

VII.—*United States Internal Revenue Laws, 1872.*—(*Dresser's U. S. Tariff, &c.*)

Exemptions on distraint and Sale for Taxes:—

There shall be exempt from distraint and sale, if belonging to the head of a family,
The school-books and wearing apparel, necessary for such family ; also Arms for personal use ;

One cow,

Two hogs,

Five sheep and the wool thereof, provided the aggregate market value of said sheep shall not exceed \$50 ;

The necessary food for such cow, hogs and sheep, for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Fuel, to an amount not greater in value than \$25 ;

Provisions to an amount not greater than \$50 ;

Household furniture kept for use to an amount not greater than \$300 ; and the

Books, tools or implements of a trade or profession to an amount not greater than \$100 ; and the officer, making the distress, shall summon three disinterested householders of the vicinity, who shall appraise and set apart to the owner, &c., (p. 71.)

Internal Revenue Taxes :

Ale,
 Bank Cheques,
 Banks, on sales and contracts, re-stocks, coin, securities.
 on monthly average of deposits,
 on capital per month,
 on circulation monthly average,
 Beer,
 Brandy,
 Brewers,
 Brokers, on sales and contracts,
 Cheques other than those drawn on banks,
 Cigar lights,
 Cigars,
 Distilled spirits,
 Drafts : on banks other than those drawn on banks,
 Fermented liquors,
 Lager beer,
 Manufacturers of stills,
 Matches,
 Medicines,
 Orders for payment of money,
 Perfumery,
 Playing cards,
 Porter,
 Rectifiers,
 Retail dealers in liquors,
 Snuff,
 do imported
 Tapers, wax,
 Tobacco,
 dealers in and pedlers of,
 Wholesale dealers in liquor,
 Wines ; and liquors purporting to be, (pp. 100-1.)

VIII.—*Local Rates and Tolls, 1869: (Baxter on Taxation.)*

He says it is very difficult to get precise information as to these in England, and still more so in Scotland. Probably there are not two parishes in England where the local rates are identical, and the differences are frequently enormous. The property on which they are levied is nearly as follows :—

England (Poor Rate) Rental.....	£110,000,000
Rateable value.....	94,000,000
Scotland (estimate) Rental.....	16,000,000
Rateable value.....	14,000,000
Ireland (estimate) Rental.....	15,500,000
Rateable value.....	13,000,000
Total rateable value.....	£120,000,000
The total Local Rate is.....	£18,500,000
or 15 per cent. (3s. in the £) on the rateable value ; but in practice they vary from 6d. to 10s., or even more.	

Add to these :	
Tolls.....	£1,225,000
Corporation property.....	500,000
Navigation dues.....	2,335,000
Total local revenue.....	£22,560,000

Local Expenditure, U. K.

(1) Relief of the poor.....	£8,565,000
(2) County expenditure:.....	5,720,000
County rates.....	
Police rates.....	
Highway rates.....	
Tolls.....	
Sewers.....	
Drainage.....	
Embankments.....	
Bridges and.....	5,940,000
Church rates (part).....	
(3) Town expenditure.....	
Local management.....	
Corporations.....	2,335,000
Borough rates.....	
Improvement Commissioners.....	
Local Boards.....	
Lighting.....	
Markets and Fairs.....	
Church rates (part).....	2,335,000
(4) Navigation dues.....	
Harbour dues.....	
Pilotage.....	
Light dues.....	
Total local expenditure.....	£22,560,000

(pp. 37-9.)

These local rates fall upon occupiers and owners (p. 60) ; which fall in the author's opinion $\frac{2}{3}$ on the landlord and $\frac{1}{3}$ on the tenant. The rates are—

On Rateable value, in	
London.....	4s. in the £
Cities and Boroughs.....	5s. in the £
Counties.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ s. in the £
On Rental they will be	
London.....	16 per cent.
Cities, &c.	20 per cent.
Counties.....	11 per cent.
The Rates on farms average	
On Rateable value.....	2s. in the £
On Rental.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Remainder of the County.....	11 per cent.
(because of the Towns included within County boundaries.)	

IX.—*Possessory Interests in Property or Income.* (Baxter on Taxation.)I.—*In hand :*

- (a) Estate in fee.
- (b) Leasehold, 1 to 1000 years.
- (c) Life Estate, 1 to 70 years, or till some contingency.

II.—*Personalty :*

- (d) The absolute property.
- (e) Life estate as above.
- (f) Annuity, with similar probability of life, but capital, yearly vanishing.

III.—*Industrial Incomes :*

- (g) Business which is family property.
- (h) Professions or appointments virtually for life.
- (i) Employments of precarious duration.

"Industrial incomes being precarious in their nature are entitled to a lower total of taxes in order to allow for savings and insurance [and Mr. Mills considers] 'one-fourth a fair allowance of exemption for an industrial income.' It follows, that an industrial income ought to bear a per centage of taxes *one-fourth lower* than that of personalty." (pp. 945-97.)

"A Landed Income ought to pay a per centage of taxes *one-fifth higher* than the per centage on incomes from personalty....."

"Hence the relative proportions of total taxation to income of these three great divisions ought to be :—

Landed Incomes	$1\frac{1}{5}$
Personalty Incomes.....	1
Industrial Incomes	$\frac{3}{4}$ (pp. 96-8)

Referring to the same subject, Sir Morton Peto, in his work on taxation, says :—

"Although called a 'Property and Income Tax,' the present tax is in reality a tax upon incomes only. The assessment is not on capital in any form ; it is only on annual income derived from capital. Now, capital is of two sorts, productive and unproductive. But income arises only from the productive capital ; and, therefore, a tax upon income is a tax which relates only to that portion of the property of the country, which is actually employed.... Take the case of A. and B., each of whom has £1000 a year more than he spends. A. invests in some business which produces income. B. treats his surplus £1000 a year as capital to be laid by and invests it in objects that minister to his own enjoyment, and that at a future period, when he may dispose of them, will bear an enhanced value.... pictures and statuary, gems, antiques, or other articles of taste.... in adding to his park or pleasure grounds, his conservatories or flower-gardens." (pp. 83-5.)

X.—*On Corporations.* (Angell on ed., 1866.)

EXEMPTION IN CONNECTICUT.

A Statute of Connecticut, passed in 1702, provided that all such lands, &c., that formerly have been, or hereafter shall be, given and granted, either by the General Assembly, or any town, village or particular person, for the maintenance of the ministry of the gospel, or school of learning, or for the relief of the poor shall, for ever remain to such uses, and be also exempted out of the general list of estates, and free from the

payment of rates..... The Court held that this provision was repealed at the revision of the statutes in 1821 ; but...in *New Jersey v. Wilson*, they were of opinion that the repeal was imperative as to the rights already acquired by virtue of that Act inasmuch as it impaired the obligation of a contract, and that the land continued to be exempt from taxation. (p. 480).

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND—TAXABLE.

The objects of a *charitable foundation* in the actual occupation of the alms-house and lands for their own benefit, in the manner prescribed by the rules of the institution, it is held in England, are rateable in respect of such occupation. (p. 450).

“UNITED STATES STOCK

Is not liable to be taxed.” (p. 446.)

EQUALITY OF TAXATION.

“A just and a perfect system of taxation is considered to be still a desideratum in civil government, in order to protect every owner of property in the enjoyment of it, from unequal and undue assessments thereon by government. The

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

declares a sound principle in taxation in saying, that all property subject to taxation shall be taxed according to its value, and the value to be ascertained by laws making the same *equal* and *uniform* ; that no one species of property shall be taxed higher than another species of property of equal value.” (Ib.)

STATE POWER OF TAXATION

“In this country it is always supposed that the Legislature of a State has the power to tax the real property of the citizens for the purpose of raising additional revenue, to be applied towards the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the debts of the State, created by internal improvements ; and every owner, whether a corporation or not, of real estate, is bound to pay such part of the State tax as is assessed on such estate for such uses. (447.)

ROAD WORK.

“It has been held in New York that moneyed Corporations are not liable to be assessed to work on the public highways, they not being within the purview of the Act prescribing such assessments. (448-9).

TOLLS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, MARKET TOLLS, &c.

“The English authorities go to establish that the tolls of Canal Companies, &c., though not rateable *per se*, become so when they spring from or are connected with land. [In] *Rek v. Wickham* . . . the market-place was the thing rateable and the tolls were the measure of its value.” (450).—The Hull Dock Company was held rateable in respect of the tonnage duties received, although it appeared that the expenditure in repairs during the period for which the rate was made exceeded the amount of the duties received ; and the Trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater were held liable to be rated for the sum at which his canal would let, and not for the gross receipts of it, minus the expenses. (450-1).—In these cases the interest in the soil, in order to be rated, must be of such a nature as to enable a company to maintain trespass for any injury done to the soil : (Ib).

CANAL PROPERTY : HOW RATED.

Where, by a *Canal Act*, in England, it was provided that lands, &c., belonging to the Company should be rateable to the maintenance of the poor, in the several parishes where they were respectively situated ; it was held that the land of the Company, used by them for the purpose of the canal, was rateable as land, not in respect of its improved value, but in respect of that which would have been its value if it had not been used for the purposes of a canal ; because the Act stated, that the making of the canal would be of great public utility. (450-1).

TAXATION OF RAILWAY COMPANIES : RAILWAY PROPERTY : HOW RATED :

"A Railroad Company in England, viewed as owners or occupiers of the line of railroad are liable to all rates [&c.], ordinarily incidental to the ownership or occupation of *realty* . . . so far as it is not otherwise provided by their Act of Incorporation As to the general principle of rating in England, a railway company is in the first place rateable upon the net annual value of the railway, or, in other words, to such an amount as a tenant from year to year might fairly be expected to pay for the railway, by way of net rent, assuming him to have the same power of using the railway, and the like privileges and advantages as the company. [Then follows the mode of calculating the net value : which see]. (451-2).—The rate is

TO BE DISTRIBUTED

among the different portions of the line lying in different parishes." . . . (452).

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A railroad corporation is not liable to taxation upon its capital as *personal estate*, for that part thereof which is vested in the lands over which the road runs, and in the railways and other fixtures connected therewith ; but *that part* of the corporate property is to be taxed in the several towns and wards in which the same is situated as *real estate*, and at its actual value at the time of the assessment thereof. In the . . . Revised Statutes of the State . . . the term "personal estate" is . . . construed to include such portion of the

CAPITAL

of incorporated companies liable to taxation in their capital, as is not invested in real estate." (453).

WHERE TO BE RATED.

By [the same Revised Statutes] real estate of all incorporated companies liable to taxation, is to be assessed in the town or ward in which it lies . . . ; and the personal estate . . . in the town or ward where the principal office or place for transacting the financial concerns of the company is situated. . . . [An] officer of the company is required to deliver to [the assessors] a *statement on oath*, shewing the amount of capital paid in or secured, and of the stock which is exempt from taxation ; and containing a particular specification of all the real estate owned by the company. [Then follows construction of Statutes]. (453-4).

MARYLAND.

"In the case of the Philadelphia, Wellington, & Baltimore Railroad Company, the Legislature declares the stock, personal estate, exempts it from taxation, and reserves the right to tax the fixed and permanent works, not [to] exceed the rate of any general tax for State purposes. (455).

"The Act incorporating the Bangor and Piscataqua Railroad Company . . . authorizes them to . . . hold . . . real estate, and provided, that the capital stock be

divided into shares, to be holden and considered as *personal estate*. . . Held, that the real estate not subject to taxation otherwise than as personal estate ; that each shareholder was taxable for the amount of his interest in it, in the town where he resided, and not elsewhere. . . That to allow the . . towns through which the road might pass to tax it, would be subjecting it to a *double* taxation, 'which could be tolerated neither by the policy nor justice of the law.' " (457).

RAILROAD A PROPERTY APPROPRIATED TO PUBLIC USE.

"Worcester v. Western Railroad Corporation, was in respect of the exemption of the road from taxation. The corporation were authorized to lay out their road, not exceeding five rods wide ; and it was held that the road so laid out, and the buildings and structures thereon erected by them [incident to the support of the road], were not liable to be taxed. [This was a road where the company had not an absolute right of property, and were bound to surrender to the State upon terms established, and was therefore treated to a certain extent as a public work]. (457-8).

ASSESSMENT OF ENCUMBERED REAL ESTATE :

By Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, real estate subject to dower, ground-rent or mortgage, shall be estimated at its full value and taxed accordingly. (460.)

TAXATION OF MONEYED CORPORATIONS :

The moneyed corporations of the State of New York deriving income and profit are liable to taxation on their capital, regard is to be had only to the amount of capital stock paid in or secured to be paid. These laws do *not apply to taxation by municipalities* unless they are expressly or impliedly adopted by the charters or other laws regulating taxation for municipal objects. (461.)

TAXATION OF BANKS IN OHIO :

"Under Act of Ohio, the State is entitled to five per cent. upon dividends : the tax is to be paid by the bank out of corporate property, and not by the several stockholders after the profits shall have been divided." (462.)

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS : RULE AS TO TAXATION OF STOCK :

"The general rule appears clearly to be that, in regard to public taxes, every person is liable to be assessed for his *personal* property in the State of which he is an inhabitant, and stock owned in incorporated banks, &c., by non-resident holders thereof, is not subject to the taxing power of the State. Indeed the stock is not a thing in itself capable of being taxed on account of its locality ; and any tax imposed upon it must be in the nature of a tax upon income, and of necessity confined to the person of the owner, who if he be a non-resident, is beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and not subject to its laws. In *New York* [however], an Act was passed in 1855, which provided that all persons, or associations doing business in that State, and non-residents thereof, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business, the same as if they were residents. It has been held that this Statute applies to corporations." (463-4.)

"In *Massachusetts* [on a] question in respect to the liability of [a] company to be taxed, it was held that it was taxable for its real estate in the town in which it was situated, but was not to be assessed for its personal estate in and about the manufactory, the individual corporators being liable to be taxed for their several shares in such property." (Ib.)

In *New York*, all personal estates of an incorporated company, liable to taxation on its capital is required to be assessed in the town or ward "where the principal officeof the Company shall be." (465.)

"[The two preceding cases are important] as recognizing the rule that the property of a Corporation is not to be *twice* taxed." (Ib.)

"By the tax laws of *New Hampshire* the property of Corporations is made taxable to the Corporations, in the town where the property is situated, and [not] to the owners of the shares though living in a different town." (Ib.)

"It appears then that the capital stock of a Corporation may,.....be taxed as an aggregate to the Corporation.....or to the stockholders on account of their separate ownership.....but cannot be taxed in both modes." (Ib.)

Taxation of Franchises :

It was held that the Charter of a bank is a *franchise*, which as such is not taxable if a price has been paid for it which the legislature accepted, and that the *corporate property* is separable from the *franchise* and may be taxed. (473.)

[See other cases there *re* taxation of Banks.]

In New Jersey a Charter from the Legislature to a Railroad Company provided for the payment of certain taxes to the State and then enacted that no further tax or impost should be levied on the Company; and the Supreme Court held that this exempted from taxation not only the franchise but the Company generally, and its property, for county, township and all purposes except those stated in the Charter. In another case in the Court of Appeals in the same State where the Act of Incorporation provided that no further tax should be assessed upon the Company than the yearly tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. to be levied by the State upon the *franchise* of the Company, it was held that this was a commutation of all taxes on property incident to the enjoyment of the franchise and exempted such from all other taxes, whether for State or for city or township purposes. (475-6.)

And so in other States in regard to banks and other corporations.

Constitutional Powers of State Legislatures as to Exemptions.

"It was, it is believed for the first time, considered in *Brewster v. Hough*, in New Hampshire, that the Legislature had not the power to contract the obligation that any property liable to be assessed should be in future exempt from taxation It was held that it was but a *temporary* provision, or that it created no permanent exemption from taxation; that the general right of a Legislature to surrender the power of taxing a portion of the property within the State, by a contract with some of its own citizens in such a manner as to deprive a future Legislature of the right to subject such property to the taxing power, might be deniedThe above case was decided in 1839.

"The Supreme Court of Ohio has taken strong ground in support of this doctrine. In several recent cases that Court maintains: that the taxing power being of vital importance to the existence of every government, cannot be abridged by the General Assembly; that this power is not the subject of contract, barter or sale by the Legislature, and if the Legislature make such a contract it is a fraud upon the government, and of necessity void; that an ordinary charter is not a contract within the meaning of the 10th section of the first article of the constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania also upholds the first of these propositions. . . .

"The Supreme Court of the United States however, and a majority of the State Courts hold a different opinion on both the above propositions." (Angell, pp. 478-9.)

EXEMPTIONS IN LIGHT OF CONTRACT.

"A provision to exempt certain individuals from . . taxation, was at an early period . . . decided by the Federal Supreme Court to be a *contract*, and one not to be rescinded by any subsequent Legislative Act. The Colonial Legislature of New Jersey in 1758 passed an Act to give effect to an agreement made by it with . . . the Delaware Indians. It was expressly enacted that [certain] 'land to be purchased for the Indians aforesaid shall not hereafter be subject to any tax.' . . In 1804, the Legislature

passed an Act *repealing* [this particular provision.] The Supreme Court of the U.S. on a writ of error decided, that the provision of the Constitution, that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, which extended to contracts to which a State was a party, as well as to contracts between citizens, was violated by the Act of 1804. The privilege, though for the benefit of the Indians, it was held, was annexed by the terms which created it, to the land itself. (pp. 479-80.)

[See also the case on this point, p. 38 ante.]

"By the Colonial Act of Massachusetts, of 1650, all lands and tenements, or revenues, of *Harvard College*, not exceeding in value £500 per annum, are exempted from taxation; and it has been held, under this Act, that the land first acquired by the college, before their annual income amounted to that sum, would never be taxable so long as they were owned by the college; and that they were equally exempt . . . in the hands of a lessee. (481.)

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND A STATE RESPECTIVELY AS TO TAXATION.

"By declaring the powers of the general government supreme, the constitution is a shield to its action in the exercise of its powers, from any restraining or controlling action of the local governments; and Congress has created no inconsiderable class of subjects without the reach of the *taxing* powers of the State. Thus the fiscal agents of the government; the army and navy; the judicature of the United States; the public vessels, and the national institutions and property, are exempt from State taxation. The institutions of the United States, though really within the territory of a State, are constructively without the local jurisdiction in every respect and for every purpose. A State tax on stock issued for loans made to the United States, has been held to be unconstitutional, inasmuch as it is a tax on the power given to Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States. . . .

"There is little difficulty in applying the above interpretation of the Constitution of the United States to a corporation created by Congress, within its authority to create. . . . In *McCulloch v. State of Maryland*, the State of Maryland had imposed a tax on the branch Bank of the United States established within that State . . . [and it was adjudged] that State governments have no right to tax such an institution."

In a similar case in respect of the branch of the same Bank in Ohio "it was attempted to withdraw this case from the authority of the other by the suggestion that the bank was a mere private corporation. . . . But it was considered by the Court, that the business of lending and dealing in money for private purposes, was an *incidental* circumstance, and not the *primary* object; and the institution was endowed with this faculty in order to enable it to effect the great public ends of the institution. . . . "[The rule in *McCulloch v. Maryland* was made by the Chief Justice subject to the exceptions]" that it does not extend to the real property of the Bank in common with other real property within the State, nor to a tax imposed on the interest which the citizens of Maryland may hold in the institution, in common with other property of the same description throughout the State. (Angell 482-3.)

CORPORATIONS CREATED BY ONE AND OPERATING IN ANOTHER STATE.

"States are empowered to impose upon corporations chartered by other States a tax for the privilege of transacting the business in such State.....and this right of taxing a foreign corporation may be conferred on a city. (484.)

XI.—*Dillon on Municipal Corporations* :

"*Uniformity of taxation* (under State Constitution.) "*Assessment*"—"Taxation."

"The Constitution of *Ohio* in substance, requires the taxing by the Legislature of all the property by an uniform rule; but, as construed, this provision does not necessarily

exclude the right to tax that which is *not property*, nor does it cover the whole ground included within the limit of the taxing power. An 'assessment' is not 'taxing' within the limits of the Constitution; nor is the exacting by a municipality, of money for granting a *license for shows and exhibitions* a taxing of property, and hence such exaction is not unconstitutional. But although this constitutional permission does not apply to 'assessments' it does apply to 'all *taxes*, either for State, county, township or corporation purposes;' and it deprives the Legislature of the plenary power it would otherwise have over the subject of taxation, and of the right (which it would otherwise possess) to make exceptions and exemptions. *All property must be taxed.* (p. 692.)

"A provision in the Constitution of *Louisiana* that 'all taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State' even if it extends to municipal taxation, is not violated by legislative provision authorizing the taxation by municipalities of callings, trades and professions exercised within their limits; and taxation of this character is 'equal and uniform' if all persons engaged in the same business are taxed alike." (p. 693.)

"In *Virginia* it is considered that the constitutional requirement of equality and uniformity does not require the taxes on all licenses to be equal and uniform." (Ib.)

Making Local Improvements: authority for

"The expense of making *local improvements*, such as grading and paving, or otherwise improving streets and sidewalks, constructing drains, sewers and the like, is very generally met, in whole or in part, by *local assessments* authorized to be made upon persons or property benefited or supposed to be benefited. The many cases which have been decided fully establish the general proposition that a Charter or Statute authorizing the municipal authorities to open or establish streets or to make local improvements of the character above-mentioned, and to assess the expense upon the property which in the opinion of the designated tribunal or officers, shall be benefited by the improvement, in proportion to the amount of such benefit, or upon the abutters in proportion to benefits or frontage or superficial contents, is, in the absence of some special constitutional restriction, a valid exercise of the power of taxation. (p. 695.)

[In several of the States it has been held that the legislature may impose or authorize the municipality to impose a tax on a local district; or on the property immediately benefited, for the construction of local public improvements]; and this, also, notwithstanding that the Constitution may require all taxation to be equal and uniform. (pp. 697-700.)

Taxing Powers of Municipalities—how derived.

"The general Statutes of every State contain elaborate revenue laws, declaring what property is taxable, and in what manner it shall be taxed; but, municipalities must have a specific and clear grant of power to authorize them to levy and collect taxes, and the manner in which it is conferred often leaves it to be determined by judicial construction how far the provisions of the general law apply to municipal corporations..... In some instances municipal charters have been held to authorize the corporations to tax in a different mode, or upon different principles from that adopted by the legislature in respect to State taxation. (p. 712.)

"In *Virginia* the general laws . . . required railway companies to [make certain specific payments for State purposes], and then provided that 'every company paying such shall not be assessed with *any tax* upon its lands, buildings, and equipments.' . . . Held, that the general tax law was intended to refer only to *State* taxation, and did not extend to municipalities," [and that the companies were accordingly subject to municipal taxation]. (p. 713).

EXEMPTIONS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY FROM TAXATION.—U. S.—STATE.—MUNICIPAL.

"The general Statutes of the State, on the subject of taxing property, undoubtedly refer to private property, and not to that owned by the State: and in view of the public nature of municipalities, and the purposes for which they are established . . . the author is of opinion that such enactments do not, by *implication*, extend to any property

owned by them—certainly to none owned by them for public uses. [The Court of Appeals in Kentucky in a case before it, did not, however, go to this extent.] . . . The judgment . . . was, that whatever property was used and held by the city for carrying on its municipal government, or was necessary or useful for that purpose, was not taxable by the State, and this would include public buildings, prisons, and property dedicated to charity. (p. 715).

"It was settled by the Supreme Court of the U. S. that the general government has no authority to tax the means and instrumentalities employed by a State in conducting its governmental operations, and discharging its public duties. In so far as municipalities are agencies of the State, the principle referred to extends to them, and so it has been recently decided by the national Supreme Court, where the right involved was the authority of Congress to tax the income or property of a municipal corporation. . . . The City of Baltimore, under legislative authority, issued its bonds . . . and made a loan of the proceeds to the railway company, defendant, taking a mortgage upon the road and franchises to secure the loan. The interest thus secured, the U. S. sought to tax under the Internal Revenue Laws. The Court held that the tax could not be collected; that the nature of municipal corporations was such, and such was their relation to the State in the business of municipal rule, that they partook of the State's exemption from the power of the general government to tax its agencies and instrumentalities . . . and that the city was within the scope of its public or municipal duties as an arm of the State . . ." (p. 716).

PROPERTY ORDINARILY EXEMPTED STILL LIABLE FOR STREET ASSESSMENT, &c.

"Statutes exempting persons or property are construed with strictness, and the exemption should be denied unless so clearly granted as to be free from fair doubt. . . . A general statute exempting certain property—for example, churches—from '*taxation* by any law of the State,' does not exempt it from liability for a street assessment. . . . In Maryland, the exemption of property of a cemetery company from '*any tax or public imposition whatever*' does not exempt it from a paving tax for improving a street in front of the property . . . the Court holding that the intent of the legislature was to exempt the property from all taxes, or impositions for the *purpose of revenue*, but not to exonerate it from charges inseparably incident to its location with respect to other property. And the same view has been elsewhere sanctioned. (pp. 717-8.)

"Aside from the rule of strict construction which applies to exemptions from taxation . . . there is . . . a recognized difference between the words '*tax*,' and '*assessment*,' and . . . the one does not always, or usually, include the other. Thus a constitutional provision that '*taxation* shall be equal and uniform throughout the State,' does not apply to local assessments upon private property to pay for local improvements. (719-20.)

"In the case of *St. Louis Public Schools v. St. Louis*,.....following *Lockwood v. St. Louis* (local assessment on church property) it was held that the real estate of the Board of *Public Schools* of a city (a distinct corporation) was liable to a local assessment for sewers, sidewalks, opening streets, &c.; but *quære*.—The exemption of a charitable organization, by its charter, from "*taxation of every kind*," does not exempt it from an assessment upon its land to pay for a street improvement in front of it. Exemption of an institution "*from all taxation by State, parish or city*," is not an exemption from sidewalk or street *assessments* (Louisiana).—An exemption from "*taxes, charges, and impositions*" does not exonerate a private corporation from assessments on its property for opening or paving streets on which it fronts. (p. 719.)

TAXATION OF STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES, GAS COMPANIES, &c.

"The property of a street railway company, including its road-bed, situate within the limits of a municipal corporation, is ordinarily subject to its taxing power; and if no different provision be made, it has been held that a street railroad may be taxed as real estate. An exclusive municipal grant to such a railroad company to use the streetsdoes not.....deprive the municipal authorities of the right, . . . to require the com-

pany to pay a license or tax.....nor does the payment of a tax or license.....exonerate the company from the payment of an *ad valorem* tax on its property, horses, stables and shops, which are assessable for municipal purposes. So the property of *gas companies* and *water companies*, within the municipality, is, ordinarily, taxable by it. [It has been held that pipes laid in the streets of a city by a gas company, under a grant in their charter, are fixtures, and taxable as real estate.] (pp. 727-8.)

MUNICIPAL TAXATION OF NON-RESIDENTS.

"The legislature may authorize municipal corporations to impose taxes on persons whose ordinary avocations are pursued within the corporate limits although residing beyond those limits, the same as upon residents The municipal authorities cannot discriminate between residents and non-residents, by taxing the property of the latter within the corporation at a higher rate, or in a different manner, from the like property of the former.—In [a case in Tennessee] it was held that there could be no discrimination between merchants selling by sample and those doing business in a different manner. (pp. 730-1.)

MUNICIPAL TAXATION OF PERSONAL ESTATE BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

[In an Oregon case, notes and mortgages belonging to a resident inhabitant were held taxable although deposited outside the city. In Illinois, it was held that power to tax *all personal estate* gives authority to tax money loaned.] (pp. 730.)

MUNICIPAL TAXATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

"The usual provisions in the constitutions of the different States concerning taxation do not prohibit the Legislatures from imposing, or authorizing municipal authorities to impose, taxes upon trades, special professions, and occupations. [A provision in a City's Charter, giving it power to license certain enumerated classes, "and all other business, trades, avocations and professions whatever," was held not to apply to lawyers as they were not of the generic character with any of those specified (Missouri). Under authority to collect taxes on "auctioneers, transient dealers and peddlars," a municipal corporation may impose a tax upon their sales, or in the form of a license for the privilege of selling.] (pp. 731-2.)

TAXATION OF RURAL OR AGRICULTURAL LANDS WITHIN CITY LIMITS.

"Where the boundaries . . include within them rural or agricultural lands which have never been planted, are not needed for town lots, and which receive no direct benefit from the municipal government or expenditures, questions have arisen respecting the right to subject such lands to ordinary municipal taxation...In Kentucky ...Iowa and Nebraska, the principle has been adopted that the "Courts will, in such cases, control and limit the taxing power to that point or line where it ceases to operate beneficially to the proprietor in a *municipal point of view*." [But much depends on the purposes for which such lands are held or used—whether for agricultural, speculative &c., purposes.] See the cases. (pp. 732-4.)

WHAT AUTHORITY REQUIRED FOR IMPOSITION OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

"The general power, though expressly conferred, to enact by-laws for the good government of the town, does not convey the power to levy taxes of any kind, not even upon the retailers of ardent spirits. (p. 429.)

Even the right to license must be plainly conferred or it will not be held to exist. Thus power to make "by-laws *relative* to hucksters, grocers, and victualling shops" does not authorize the corporation to exact a *license*...Nor does the general power, to pass prudential by-laws. (p. 396.)

NATURE OF MUNICIPAL POWER TO LICENSE OCCUPATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS—
LICENSE—TAX.

[Charters frequently confer the power to "license, regulate and tax" certain avocations, and to "tax and restrain" or prohibit "exhibitions, shows, places of amusement, &c.]" Concerning the useful trades and employments, a distinction is to be observed between the power to "license" and the power to "tax." In such cases, the former power, unless such appears to have been the legislative intent, does not give the authority to prohibit or to use the license as a mode of taxation, with a view to revenue, but a reasonable fee for the license and the labour attending its issue may be charged. Respecting amusements, exhibitions, &c., the authority of the corporation under the power to license has been regarded as greater than when the same word is employed as to trades and occupations."

It has been held that under authority "to license and regulate" draymen, &c., a municipal corporation may, by ordinance, require a license to be first taken out, and charge a reasonable sum for issuing the same and keeping the necessary record, but cannot by virtue of this authority, without more, levy a tax upon the occupation itself; and under the power to *regulate* it may make proper police regulations as to the *mode* in which the employment may be exercised. So authority to a city to adopt rules and orders "for the due regulation of omnibusses, stages, &c.," was held not to authorize... a tax, or duty, on each carriage license, varying from one to twenty dollars, according to the different kinds of carriages, and the stands occupied. This was regarded as a direct tax upon the vehicle used, or its owner, and not necessary to secure the objects of the above grant of power to the city. So where under an Act authorizing the trustees of a village corporation to make ordinances in relation to hucksters, and for the good government of the village," it was held that an ordinance was authorized which required that hucksters should, before exercising their employment, take a license, and be taxed a sum varying from \$5 to \$30.—[On the other hand, the power to license, regulate and restrain amusements, &c., seems to give greater latitude. (pp. 392-6.)

POWER OF LEGISLATURE AS TO TAXATION—DELEGATION OF SUCH POWER TO MUNICIPALITIES.

"In the general power of the Legislature, as well as in its power to create municipal corporations, may be found the right to authorize them, when created, to impose or levy local rates or taxes or assessments upon their inhabitants, and upon all property within the limits of the designated taxing district . . . This power from very early periods, has in different States, been constantly delegated to, and exercised by the local authorities. In the absence of special constitutional restriction, the Legislature may *confer the taxing power upon Municipalities* in such measure as it deems expedient . . . but it cannot, of course, confer any greater power than the State itself possesses, and must observe the restrictions and limitations of the organic law. The power of the States, and their municipalities to levy taxes is subject to certain express and implied restrictions in the *Federal Constitution*, which may be here briefly mentioned. Thus, States cannot without the consent of Congress, lay any *imposts or duties on imports or exports*, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing their inspection laws, nor can they lay any duty on *tonnage* . . . Nor does the power of taxation by the States extend to the *instruments of the Federal Government*, nor to the *Constitutional means* employed by Congress to carry into execution the powers conferred in the Federal Constitution. Taxes may be imposed by a State on all sales of merchandise or property made within the State, whether the goods sold, were the produce of the State imposing the tax, or of some other State, provided the tax imposed is *uniform*," [no discriminating taxes against the commodities, &c. of citizens of the other States of the Union being allowable.] (pp. 688-9.)

"It is a principal universally declared and admitted, that municipal corporations can levy no taxes, general or special, upon the inhabitants or their property, *unless the power be plainly and unmistakeably conferred*; all Courts agree that the authority

must be given in express words, or by necessary implication, and that it cannot be collected by doubtful inferences from other powers, or powers relating to other subjects, nor deduced from any consideration of convenience or advantage . . . The authority to municipalities to impose burdens of any character upon persons or property is wholly statutory . . . And it must be clearly given and strictly pursued. This rule applies to proceedings by municipal corporations under the delegated right of eminent domain, and to the taxing power, including special assessments. (pp. 706-7.)

"The general Statutes of every State contain elaborate *revenue lands*—but municipalities must have a specific and clear grant of power to enable *them* to levy and collect taxes, and the manner in which it is conferred often leaves it to be determined by judicial construction how far the provisions of the general law apply to municipal corporations. In some instances, municipal charters have been held to authorize the corporations to tax in a different mode, or upon different principles, from that adopted by the Legislature in respect of State taxation." (p. 712.)

"The public powers or trusts devolved by law or charter upon the council or governing body, to be exercised by it, and in such manner as *it* shall judge best, cannot be delegated to others. Thus where...local improvements...are to be constructed "in such manner as the *common council* shall prescribe, by ordinance, it is not competent for the council to pass an ordinance delegating or leaving to any officers or committee of the corporation the power to determine the mode, manner, or plan of improvement. Such an ordinance is void." Many other cases to the like effect. The principle extends to taxation, &c.) pp. 180, 720.

RESTRICTIONS ON MUNICIPAL POWERS OF TAXATION—STATE PROPERTY—COUNTY PROPERTY.

"A city corporation cannot tax a Bank wholly owned by the State, though there be no express provision exempting the property of the Bank from taxation." (Tennessee case.)

Nor can it tax the *public property* of a county situate within the limits of the municipality. (p. 688.)

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL TAXES—DISTRESS AND SALE PROHIBITED, WITHOUT EXPRESS AUTHORITY.

"If the Charter gives the power to impose taxes, but is silent respecting the method for their recovery, the corporation may enforce them . . . by due course of judicial proceedings. The power to levy and collect a tax, whether general or special, does not carry with it the authority to collect by distress or sale of property. . . . Municipal corporations cannot make a by-law (unless the power be plainly and directly conferred) to enforce the payment of fines by distress, sale, or forfeiture of the goods of the party . . . and the same doctrine extends to taxes when they are treated as debts." (p. 751.)

NEW ENGLAND "TOWNS" AND "CITIES"—GOVERNMENT OF.

"In the New England States, public corporations have, in many respects, a peculiar character. In some instances there are Acts incorporating *cities*, giving them defined powers and a special mode of government; but even then the general laws in relation to *towns*, when not inconsistent with the provisions of the local Act, ordinarily apply to the places specially incorporated. In the New England *town* proper, the citizens administer the general affairs in person, at the stated corporate or town meetings, and through officers elected by themselves. The towns are charged with the support of schools, the relief of the poor, the laying out and repair of highways, and are empowered to preserve peace and good order, maintain internal police, and direct and manage generally in a manner not repugnant to the laws of the State, their prudential affairs; and for defraying these and all necessary and lawful charges, they may levy and collect taxes. Speak-

ing generally, the New England towns are organized after the same model. . . . [They] have some of the usual powers of a regular municipal corporation, and some of the characteristics of the county organizations in many of the States. [Their by-laws must, before taking effect, be approved by the Superior Court or a Judge thereof.] (pp. 98-9.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN ENGLAND.

In England, corporations can only be created in one of two ways—(1) by the King's charter; (2) by Act of Parliament. They exist there, however, [also] (1) by the common law; (2) by prescription. Corporations at *common law* are those which derive their existence and powers from immemorial usage. . . . Those, by prescription, presuppose a grant by charter or Act of Parliament, which has been lost. . . . The Act of 1835 [5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76] with some amendments constitutes, the lay of the existing English municipal corporations system. (pp. 108, 115.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

"In a territorial organic Act, a provision that the power of the territorial legislature 'shall extend to all *rightful* subjects of legislation,' authorizes the legislature to create municipal corporations, and to invest them with the power to make ordinances.' (p. 119).

"In this country, until comparatively a recent period, municipal corporations have been created singly, each with its special or separate charter, passed by the legislature of the State. These . . . were framed after the same general model, but in the extent of the special powers conferred [&c.] . . . there was great variety. (p. 120.)

"It is now provided by Act of Congress, 'That the legislative assemblies of the several territories of the United States shall not . . . grant private charters, &c., but they may by general incorporation Acts, &c.'" (120.)

"Within a period comparatively recent, the legislature of a number of the States, following the example of the English Municipal Corporations Act . . . have passed *general Acts* respecting municipal corporations. These Acts abolish all special charters, or all with enumerated exceptions, and enact general provisions for . . . municipal corporations. The usual mode is to grade corporations into classes according to their size, as into cities of the first class, cities of the second class, and towns or villages, and to bestow upon each class such powers as the legislature deems expedient; but the powers and mode of organization of corporations of each class are uniform. (pp. 121-2.)

XII.—Cases in *Harrison's Municipal Manual, ed., 1874.*

NON-EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY OF THE CROWN :

"The Statute (Assessment Act) does not say that land which has once been legally charged with an assessment shall become discharged of it when and because it comes into possession of the Crown." (p. 522.)

DISABILITY OF OCCUPIERS OF CERTAIN CROWN PROPERTY THOUGH ASSESSED.

"A person having the mere possession of a lot of land vested in the Crown, determinable at any moment, has not such an estate as will qualify him for office under the Municipal Institutions Act, but is nevertheless rightly assessed under [the Assessment] Act. (Ib.)

EXEMPTION OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS, BURYING-GROUNDS, &c., FROM LOCAL RATES :—IN ONTARIO—ENGLAND.

"The question, whether or not a place of public worship, [&c.] is exempt from taxation for local improvements was raised in *Haynes v Copeland*, 18 U.C.C.P. 150, and apparently the Court decided in favor of the exemption. Wilson, J. said " . . .

local assessments were distinctly before the Legislature when these exemptions were framed. . . . There is no reason to suppose that the Legislature made any distinction in these exemptions between assessments for general and local purposes. It was not thought decent to tax a place of worship or a burying-ground." &c. (523.)

"In England it has been held that a 'church' is neither a 'house' nor 'land' for the purpose of assessment under the Metropolis Management Acts, 18-19, Vic. c. 120 ss. 105-250; 25-6 Vic., c. 102, s. 77." (Ib.)

But "a building erected for and used as elementary schools for the education of the poor, and two dwellings erected for the teachers of the schools, all vested in a trustee, were held not to be exempt under Eng. Stat. 11-12 Vic., c. 63, ss. 2, 69, from the payment of a rate for the paving of the street on which they abutted." (Ib.)

EXEMPTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ENGLAND :

"A society in the Town of Brantford, England, the primary object, being the formation of a library for books of all descriptions, allowed to be used only by members, was held exempt from taxation under Eng. Stat. 6-7 Vic., c. 36." (525.)

XIII.—*Municipal Corporations Acts*, (England).

Poor Rates—Borough Rates—how levied.

It is provided by 55 Geo. III, c. 51, that Justices of the Peace do "order and direct a fair and equal county rate to be made...and for that purpose, to assess and tax every parish, township, and other place...rateably and equally, according to a certain pound rate...of the full and fair annual value of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments rateable to the relief of the poor therein." (s. 1.)

By 5 and 6 W. 4 c. 76, Borough Councils have "within their borough all the powers..or as near thereto as the nature of the case will admit," as to levying a rate to make up deficiencies in borough rate that the J.P's. have under the preceding enactment.—(Rawlinson, 177-9.)

WATCH RATES.

The like power is given to Borough Councils in respect of Watch Rates, but limiting the application to the localities specially benefitted. (p. 182.)

Borough Councils are clothed with the same powers under this Act that Justices in general or Quarter Sessions of the Peace had.

By 7 W. 4 and 1 V. c. 81, s. 1, the Borough Council may require such portions of the Borough and Watch Rates as are payable out of the poor rate to be collected as a pound rate "upon and from the occupiers or possessors of all rateable property within such parish or place. (392.)

PROPERTY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LIABLE TO POOR RATES IN CERTAIN CASES.

The said Municipal Corporations shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be rateable and be rated to the relief of the poor, in respect of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being the property and in the occupation of the said corporations, as if such lands, &c., were not corporate property," [but this does not apply where the poor to be relieved are wholly within the borough, and a rate for their relief is levied on the entire borough.] (4-5 V. c. 48,—418.)

GAOL RATES.

To be raised in same manner as the Borough Rate. (5-6 V. c. 98—425.)

Borough and Watch Rates to be levied and raised "by an equal rate or assessment upon all the property." (8 and 9 Vic. c. 110-460.)

EXEMPTIONS FROM DISTRICT RATE, (viz: Borough and Watch Rate.)

A poor person "on proof of his or her inability through poverty," may be excused from payment. (Ib. 463-4.)

LAW AS TO LIGHTING AND WATCHING.

"The overseers...shall for the...purposes of this Act...have the same powers, remedies and privileges as for levying money for the relief of the poor; provided always that owners and occupiers of houses, buildings, and property (other than land) rateable to the relief of the poor...shall be rated at and pay a rate in the pound three times greater than that at which the owners and occupiers of land shall be rated at, and pay for the purposes of this Act; provided also that...the said sum shall be assessed upon the full and fair annual value to which lands, houses, buildings, and other property...shall be rated or shall be rateable...Provided always, that every court-yard, yard or garden (such garden not being a market-garden or nursery-ground), shall be included in and make part of the assessment to be made on the houses, buildings, or other property, to which they may be respectively attached. (3-4 W. 4, c. 90, ss. 22-4.)

[A police force under the name of Watchmen, appointed under the Act.]

COUNTY RATES—BOROUGH RATES—HOW ASSESSABLE.

Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of every County in England and Wales assembled at their general or quarter sessions of the peace, may appoint a Committee of their number "for the purpose of preparing a basis or standard for fair and equal county rates, such basis or standard to be founded and prepared rateably and equally according to the full and fair annual value of the property, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments rateable to the relief of the poor, in every parish, township, borough or place, within the respective limits of the said Justices' Commissions." (15-16 V. c. 81, s. 2.)

EXEMPTION OF SOCIETIES FOR PURPOSES OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS, FROM LOCAL RATES, &c.

"No person or persons shall be assessed or rated, or liable to pay to any county, borough, parochial, or other local rates, or cesses, in respect of any land, houses or buildings, belonging to any society instituted for purposes of science, literature, or the fine arts exclusively, either as tenant or as owner, or occupied by it for the transaction of its business, and for carrying into effect its purposes" provided *enter al.* it gives no dividends, &c., and see Chitty's notes, vol. iii., pp. 12-14-15.) 6-7 V. c. 36, s. 1.

EXEMPTION OF UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE FROM CERTAIN RATES.

The municipal corporations' Act does not authorize "the mayor and citizens of the City of Oxford, or the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge, to levy any rate within the precincts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or of any of the colleges or halls of the same, which now by law cannot be levied therein." (5-6 Wm. 4, c. 76.)

STAMP DUTY—EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PERSONS FROM.

Not payable on enrolment of burgess, on appointment of barrister and other officers for second court at quarter sessions, or on admission of freemen. (Chitty vol. 1, pp. 970, 1051, 1070.)

XIV.—*Taxation and Exemptions in New York.*—(Rev. Stat. 1859, vol. 1, 905, &c.)

All lands and all personal estate whether of individuals or corporations made liable to taxation subject to the specified exemptions.

Non-Residents ;

All persons and associations, whether merchants, bankers, or others, doing business in the State and not resident therein, to be taxed and assessed on all sums invested in business in the State same as residents ; the taxes to be collected from the firms or associations, &c.

Definition of Personal Estate :

Includes all household furniture, moneys, goods, chattels, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage, public stocks, stocks in monied corporations, such portion of capital of incorporated companies, liable to taxation on their capital, as shall not be invested in real estate.

Exemptions from Taxation :

1. Property exempted under Constitutions of the U. S. and New York.
2. All lands of the U. S. or New York.
3. Every *building* erected for the use of a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning ; every building for public worship ; every school-house, court house and jail ; the several *lots* whereon such buildings are situated ; the *furniture* belonging to each of them. (In New York City this exemption not allowable unless the building be exclusively used for these purposes, and exclusively the property of a religious society or of the School Board.)
4. Every *poor-house*, alms-house, house of industry, house belonging to a company incorporated for the *reformation* of offenders, or to *improve* the moral condition of seamen, and the real and personal property belonging to or connected with the same :
5. The property real and personal of every public *library*.
6. *Stocks* owned by the *State* or by *literary* or *charitable* institutions.
7. The *personal* estate of every *incorporated company* not made liable to taxation on its capital. (These, as appear at p. 944, are "all *moneyed* or *stock corporations* deriving an income or profit from their capital or otherwise," and it is there declared that they "shall be liable to taxation on their capital" in manner prescribed (as to which, see *post*.)
8. As to clergymen, it is first provided that (1) the personal property ; and (2) the real estate when occupied by him, shall be exempt, provided such real and personal estate do not exceed in value \$1,500. By a subsequent section it is declared that if the real and personal estate, or either of them, exceed \$1,500, the residue only after deduction of that sum is to be taxed.
9. All property exempted by law from *execution*.
10. The U. S. mint and assay offices in the City of New York, and their machinery, bullion, &c.
11. All lands held by any agricultural society in the State and permanently used by them for show-grounds, during the time so used.
12. Certain Indian reservations so long as they remain the property of the Indians.
13. "The owner or holder of stock in any incorporated company liable to taxation on its capital shall not be taxed, as an individual, for such stock. (vol. 1—905-7.)
14. "Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private" in New York, City and county, who has done certain service in the militia, is to be entitled to a reduction of his assessment to the extent—as to an artilleryman of \$1,000 and as to ordinary militia, \$500. (p. 804.) [Then as to the militia of the State at large, every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private who has done certain service shall be exempt (1) from highway taxes not exceeding six days a year ; (2) or if not assessed for these then he shall be entitled to a deduction

- of \$500 on the assessment of his real and personal property; (3) and after discharge he shall for ever be exempt from 2 days' highway taxes each year; and if a resident of any city he shall be entitled to a deduction of \$500 as above. (p.739.)
15. Agents, &c., in respect of consignments of U. S. produce for sale on commission for the benefit of the owner, and in respect of moneys transmitted to them for the purpose of investment or otherwise. (908.)
 16. Deposits in savings banks which are due to depositors (other than real estate and stocks which may be owned by such bank and which are liable to taxation.) (946.)
 17. The accumulations in any *life insurance* company organized in the State, so far as they are held for the exclusive benefit of the assured (other than real estate and stocks which may be owned by such companies and which are liable to taxation.) (Ib.)
 18. Any bond, mortgage, note, contract, account, or other demand, belonging to a non-resident of the State, sent to the State for collection or deposited in the State for the same purpose; and agents may deduct such from their assessments.
 19. Property of plank and turnpike road companies exempt until after making repairs and setting by a reserve fund, they pay over 7 per cent. on the first cost. (ii., 508.)
 20. Special exemption in the City of Albany: Such part of the personal property as is equal to the just debts owing by the taxpayer, and also his property invested in stocks liable to taxation as capital or otherwise. (i., 979.)
 21. Cemetery lands and property exempt from "all public taxes, rates and assessments." (Gen. Stats, 1869, c. 708.)

Certain debts owing to non-residents of the United States taxable :

All debts owing by the inhabitants of the State to non-residents of the U. S. for the purchase of any real estate shall be deemed personal property within the town or county where the debtor resides, and as such shall be liable to taxation. (Particulars to be furnished by resident agent, if any, of county.) (p. 941.)

Personal Estate—How and where assessed :

Every person to be assessed in the town or ward where he resides when the assessment is made for all personal estate owned by him or for which he is trustee, agent, guardian, executor, or administrator: or if he reside in two or more places, then to be assessed where his principal business is transacted; but agents, moneyed corporations and capitalists not to be assessed in respect of (1) consignments of produce of the United States for sale on commission for the benefit of the owner; (2) moneys transmitted to them for the purpose of investment or otherwise. [and see 81a.] (908.)

Banking Capital—Valuation :

Individual bankers and all banking associations shall be taxed on the full amount of actual capital paid in or secured to be paid in as such capital, at the actual market value of such securities, without any reduction for debts of such bankers, &c.; but the capital not to be estimated at a sum less than the amount of circulating notes of such banker, &c. (544.)

Taxation of Incorporated Companies :

All moneyed or stock corporations deriving income or profit from their capital or otherwise shall be liable to taxation on their capital, (after deducting real estate, otherwise assessed, and stock held by the State, and by literary and charitable associations, which is exempt.) (944-5.)

"The capital stock of every company, liable to taxation, except, &c., together with its surplus profits or reserved funds, exceeding, &c., together with all shares of stock in other corporations owned by it, &c.,...shall be assessed at its actual value..." (946.)

XV.—*Taxations and Exemptions in Ohio.**Exemptions.*

1. *Public School houses* and *houses* used.
 2. Exclusively for *Public Worship*, the books and furniture therein and the grounds attached to such buildings, necessary for the proper occupancy, use and enjoyment of the same, and not leased or otherwise used for profit.
 3. All public colleges, public academies, all buildings connected with the same, all lands connected with public institutions of learning not used for profit; but not to include leasehold estates of real property held under authority of any college or university of learning of the State.
 4. All property whatsoever, whereof the income is, &c., and as long as it is applied exclusively for the support of free education of youth; such application to be made by the city, town, &c.
 5. Graveyards used exclusively as such, other than those held by persons or corporations for profit or speculation.
 6. The property real and personal belonging exclusively to the State.
 7. The like of the United States.
 8. All buildings belonging to *Counties* used for holding Courts, for Jails, or for County offices with the ground not exceeding, in any county, 10 acres on which such buildings are erected.
 9. All lands, houses, and other buildings belonging to any county, township or town, used exclusively for the accommodation or support of the poor.
 10. All buildings belonging to institutions of purely public charity, and the land actually occupied by such institution, not used for profit.
 11. "All moneys and credits appropriated solely to sustaining, and belonging exclusively to such [last mentioned] institutions."
 12. Fire Engines and other implements for extinguishment of fires, and the buildings used exclusively for safe keeping of engines, &c., or for meetings.
 13. Market houses—public squares or other public grounds—town or township halls—all water-works belonging to, and used exclusively for conveying water to towns.
 14. Personal property to the value of \$50.
 15. Uncollectable credits.
 16. Unaccrued rents on leases.
 17. Shares or stock of any company or corporation which is required to return its capital, &c., for taxation. (Swan & Sayer, 761-2).
- Very full directions are given in these Statutes as to ascertaining and valuing property, stocks, deposits, discounts, circulation, &c., of merchants, banks, stock-brokers, &c., &c.

TRANSIENT TRADERS AND GIFT BOOK-STORES.

It is provided that these shall be called upon, their stocks valued and assessed, and the proportionate rate for a month ahead charged, and if not paid within 24 hours, goods to be distrained; and so from month to month. (S. & S. 760).

XVI.—*Taxation and Exemptions in Illinois. Rev. Stats., 1874.**Exemptions :*

1. Lands donated by U. S. for school purposes not sold or leased.
2. All public school houses.
3. All property of institutions of learning, including the real estate on which such institutions are built, not used for profit.

4. All Church property actually and exclusively used for public worship when the land (to be of reasonable size for the church building) is owned by the congregation.
5. Lands used exclusively as graveyards.
6. Unentered lands.
7. Public buildings and structures and their contents, and the land on which they are located, belonging to the United States.
8. All property of the State of Illinois.
9. Property of any county, town, village or city, used exclusively for maintenance of the poor.
10. Unsold swamp lands of counties.
11. Public buildings of county, township, city or incorporated town with the ground on which erected, not exceeding in any case 10 acres.
12. All property of institutions of purely public charity, actually and exclusively used for such, not used for profit.
13. Free public libraries.
14. Engines and property of fire department of city, village or town.
15. Market houses.
16. Public squares or grounds.
17. Water-works, property of town, village or city.
18. Property of agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, and philosophical societies, not for pecuniary profit. (pp. 857-8.)

XVII—*Taxation and Exemptions in Minnesota. (Rev. Stats., 1866.)*

Exemptions.

1. Public school houses and houses used exclusively for public worship—the books and furniture therein—the necessary grounds attached thereto, and not used for profit.
3. Public colleges, and all buildings connected therewith.
4. Public academies, and all buildings connected therewith.
5. All lands connected with public institutions of learning, not used for profit; this provision not to extend to leasehold estates of real property held under any college or university of learning in the State.
6. Graveyards other than those held by companies for profit or on speculation.
7. All property, real and personal, of the U. S.
8. The like of the State.
9. County buildings for Court-houses, jails and county offices, with the land, not exceeding 10 acres in any county, on which the buildings are erected.
10. All lands and buildings belonging to a county, township or town, exclusively for the support or accommodation of the poor.
11. All buildings of institutions of purely public charity with the land actually occupied by them and not used for profit; and all moneys and credits appropriated solely to maintaining and belonging exclusively to such institutions.
12. All lands owned and occupied by agricultural associations not used for profit, and not exceeding 320 acres.
13. Property, &c., of fire department or company.
14. All market houses, public squares, or other public grounds, town or township halls, all water-works of any town.
15. Personal property of each person to the extent of \$100.
16. Uncollectable credits.
17. Unaccrued rents.
18. Shares of individuals in a company or corporation which returns its capital and property for taxation in the State. (pp. 155-6.)

XVIII.—*Exemptions in Kansas.*

1. All buildings used exclusively for public worship, or for public schools, or for both—with the furniture and books therein contained, and the grounds occupied thereby, not exceeding in any case 10 acres and not used for profit.
2. Graveyards.
3. Buildings belonging to scientific, literary, or benevolent associations used for such, with the lands, not exceeding 40 acres and not used for profit, occupied by such institutions, and all books, papers, furniture, apparatus and instruments, &c.
4. Moneys and credits belonging exclusively to universities, colleges, academies, or public schools of any kind, or to religious, scientific, literary or benevolent associations, appropriated solely to sustain such institutions, &c.
5. All property of the United States.
6. All property of Kansas.
7. All property of county, city, town, or school district, except lands bought in for taxes.
8. Waterworks.
9. Property of fire department, &c.
10. Lands and personal property of Agricultural Society used for fair grounds, &c.
11. \$200 for each family as provided by constitution.
12. The wearing apparel of every person.
13. All family pictures.
14. All public libraries.
15. Family libraries, and the school books of every person and family, not exceeding in value in any one case \$100 for each person or family. (p. 1021.)
16. Members of fire companies while in service exempt from poll taxes and from payment of taxes on personal property to value of \$300 exclusive of amounts by law previously exempted. (p. 502.)

XIX.—*Exemptions in Massachusetts.* (Rev. Stats. 1860, and supplement 1872.)

1. Income from a trade, profession or employment to the extent of \$600 a year ; [Subsequently extended to \$1000.]
2. Income from property which is subject to taxation.
3. The property of the United States.
4. The property of the State (except real estate under a mortgage for condition broken.)
5. The personal property of literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions incorporated within the State ; subsequently provided that not exempt if any profits were divided.
6. The real estate of the like institutions occupied by them or their officers for the purposes of the institution ; subsequently provided that not exempt if any profits were divided.
7. All property belonging to common school districts the income whereof is appropriated to educational purposes.
8. The Bunker Hill monument.
9. Household furniture of every person, not exceeding in value \$1,000.
10. Wearing apparel of every person.
11. Farming "utensils."
12. Mechanic's tools necessary for carrying on his business to an amount not exceeding \$300.
13. Such houses of religious worship as are owned by a religious society or held in trust for the use of religious organizations, and the pews and furniture (except for parochial purposes) ; but portions of such houses appropriated for purposes other than religious worship shall be taxed at the value thereof to the owners of the houses.
14. Cemeteries, tombs and rights of burial, so long as the same are dedicated to the burial of the dead.

15. The estate real and personal of incorporated Agricultural Societies.
16. "The property to the amount of \$500, of a widow or unmarried female, and of any female minor whose father is deceased, if her whole estate real and personal not otherwise exempted does not exceed \$1000.
17. Mules, horses and neat cattle less than one year old; swine and sheep less than six months' old.
18. The polls and estates of Indians.
19. The polls and estates of indigent persons (assessors to judge.) (pp. 75-6.) sup. p. 407-439.
20. [Inferentially] Debts equal to the sum for which the party assessed is indebted or pays interest for (see p. 95.)
21. Cities and towns authorized to exempt from taxation for 10 years for any purpose all property used exclusively in the business of manufacturing beet sugar; but not to extend to the lands on which beets are raised. (Supp. 1030-1.)

TAXATION OF PROPERTY OWNED WITHIN BUT SITUATE OUT OF THE STATE—DEFINITION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

Personal estate includes, *inter al*,—Goods, chattels, money and effects wherever they are. Ships at home or abroad.

Money at interest and other debts due to the persons to be taxed more than they are indebted or pay interest for.

Public Stocks and Securities.

Stocks in turnpikes, bridges and moneyed corporations within or without the State.

Income from an annuity. (p. 74)

STATE TAX ON INSURANCE CO'S.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Companies incorporated in the State, whether fire, marine or fire and marine—one per cent. per annum on all premiums whether in cash or notes, and be the Company's stock, mutual or mixed, and one per cent. on all assessments made by any mutual or mixed Companies.

Similar Companies incorporated in any other State of the Union—two per cent on all premiums charged or received on contracts made in the State or received or collected by agents

Foreign Companies (not U. S.)—four per cent on same basis by Act of 1862; but by Act of 1872 Foreign Companies, paying taxes at the ordinary rate of taxation upon a deposit within the State of not less than \$200,000, shall be free from taxation of premiums received; but if the deposit be made in another of the States then a tax of two per cent on all premiums, &c., is imposed as in case of Companies incorporated in one of the other States. (Supp. p. p. 180, 1030.)

The Insurance laws were afterwards extended to individuals and unincorporated Companies doing any business of insurances.

TAX ON CERTAIN CORPORATIONS TO BE COLLECTED AND PROPORTION OF CITIES, &C., TO BE PAID THEM BY THE STATE.

Provided that certain Corporations be assessed by and taxes paid to the State, and that the proportion due to different municipalities be paid them by the State, having regard to the number of Stockholders resident therein and the amount of stock held by them or by the municipality. (Supp. 432-4.)

XX.—*Taxation and Exemptions in Vermont (Gen. Stats., 1863)*

Exemptions.

1. All real and personal property owned by the State.
2. All real and personal estate owned by the United States.

3. Stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals or corporations.
4. All real and personal estate granted, sequestered, or used for "public" purposes.
5. The like for "charitable" purposes.
6. The like for "pious" purposes.
7. Household furniture of every person not exceeding \$500.
8. Wearing apparel.
9. Libraries, private and professional.
10. Tools of mechanics necessary to carry on occupation.
11. The like of farmers, including carts, waggons, and other vehicles necessary to carry on the farm where they are used.
12. Provisions necessary for family for one year.
13. "All sheep, cattle, and horses which have not been wintered one winter, and hay and produce sufficient to winter out the stock."
14. All lands leased by the towns for the purposes of *education*, and all lands owned by or leased by *colleges, academies*, or other *public schools*, and all lands leased for the support of the *Gospel* (but *private* buildings on such lands not exempt).
15. "One waggon, one sleigh, and harness for using the same" for every person; provided that no pleasure waggon or other vehicle valued at more than \$100 shall be exempt.
16. All fowls (p. 516).
17. Shares in railroad companies exempt until such time as some portion of the road shall have been brought into use for carrying freight or passengers (518).
18. The right granted to the first settled minister in any town in the State, as long as it continues the property of such minister, and he has the pastoral charge, etc. (613).

Taxation of Personality, etc., out of State.

"*Personal estate includes (inter al)*, all public stocks or securities in moneyed or other corporations, whether incorporated in this State or not.

"All swine, bees, pleasure-waggons, carriages and sleighs, gold and silver watches, and all kinds of goods, wares, and merchandize, or chattels of whatever name or kind, at home or abroad (unless such property, if abroad, is taxed in another State, or if here is exempt)." (516, 518).

XXI.—*Taxation and Exemptions in Connecticut.* (Rev. Stats. 1866.)

Exemptions.

1. Certain exemptions from poll-tax, viz :—
 - (a) Sick, infirm, and disabled persons in discretion of assessors.
 - (b) Students in Colleges and Academies.
 - (c) Certain Firemen.
 - (d) Certain Militia-men, &c.
2. Real Property of the United States.
3. do. this State.
4. Houses and buildings with the appurtenances belonging to countries, towns, cities, and boroughs.
5. Such portions of buildings as are exclusively occupied as colleges, academies, and school-houses.
6. The like as churches.
7. The like as public infirmaries.
8. All buildings belonging to scientific and literary societies, and used exclusively for their purposes.

9. All buildings belonging to benevolent societies.
10. do. Ecclesiastical societies. But real estate leased or conveyed by any Ecclesiastical society, or any public or charitable institution from which it derives no income, or of which the conveyance is perpetual, is not exempt.
11. The estate real and personal of persons of colour.
12. Wearing apparel of every person and family, (not including watches and jewellery of any kind of over \$5 in value.)
13. Household furniture to value of \$200.
14. Farming tools not exceeding in value \$75.
15. The crop of a farm—including wool, butter, and cheese—while owned and held by the producer, actually grown, or growing, or produced during the next preceding season.
15. Fuel and provisions for the use of any one family.
17. Swine, to amount of \$50.
18. Fowls, to amount of \$25.
19. Cash, to amount of \$50.
20. Private libraries and books, \$50.
21. Public libraries.
22. Musical Instruments of churches or military bands.
23. Other musical instruments to extent of \$5.
24. Fire engines, buildings, &c.
25. Mechanics' tools, to extent of \$75.
26. Fishing apparatus actually used, to the value of \$75.
27. The stock or property of companies and communities which by their charters is exempt from taxation.
28. The stock issued by any ecclesiastical society for the erection, alteration, or repair of any church.
29. The property and income of the Hartford hospital.
30. Certain specified bonds of the State.
31. [Certain lands given for the maintenance of the Ministry of the Gospel, exempt under Act of 1702, elsewhere referred to.] See note p. 708. (pp. 707-8.)
32. Funds of Yale college and income therefrom; also its real estate to extent of annual value of \$6,000. (328.)
33. The property and funds of a certain tribe of Indians.
34. "If any person resident in any town in this State shall be indebted to any other person, resident in this State, in such a manner that the debt is liable to be assessed, and set in the list of the persons to whom the same is due, as money at interest," [the amount may be deducted from the assessment of the debtor, and added to that of the creditor.] (715.)

Percentage on receipts is charged as the tax on mutual insurance, express, telegraphic, foreign insurance, and other companies. (718, 719, 720.)

XXII.—*Taxation and Exemptions in Pennsylvania :*

Exemptions.

1. All mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys, owing upon articles of agreement for sale of real estate, other than articles given by corporations. (Applicable to certain counties only.) (p. 1532.)
2. The real estate of the commonwealth, exempt for State purposes. (p. 1445.)
3. Lands granted to officers or soldiers of the line, of the State, by Congress or the State, as reward of military services during the lifetime of such soldier or officer, if not alienated.
4. All churches and other places of worship, with the grounds attached for their better enjoyment.
5. Burial-grounds belonging to any religious congregation.

6. Universities, colleges, academies and school-houses, belonging to any county, borough or school-district with their grounds, &c. But some of these not exempt from local rates for paving, water-works, &c. (See 753.)
7. Court-houses and jails :
The above from 3-7 inclusive, are declared to be exempt "from every county, road, city, borough, poor and school tax" and the grounds or land in no case to exceed five acres. (p. 942.)
8. Railroad loans of Philadelphia—except as to State taxes.

XXIII.—*Taxation and Exemptions in Georgia. (Revised Code 1868.)*

Exemptions.

1. Property exempted by Constitutions of U. S. and Georgia.
2. Lands, mines and minerals of the United States or this State.
3. Buildings erected for and used as a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning.
4. All buildings erected for and used for public worship or school-houses or both.
5. Court-houses, jails and other County buildings.
6. Public buildings owned by any city or town.
7. Poor-houses, alms-houses, houses of industry, and any house belonging to any charitable institution.
8. The property, real and personal of any public library or other literary association.
9. The several lots and buildings attached to the five last mentioned exemptions, and all necessary furniture of each.
10. All books and philosophical apparatus, and all paintings and statuary of a company or association kept in a public hall (not for sale).
11. Stocks owned by the State.
12. Stocks owned by literary or charitable institutions for the legitimate purpose of such.
13. Plantation tools.
14. Mechanical tools.
15. All household and kitchen furniture, to value of \$300.
16. All poultry.
17. \$200 in value of other property. (Non-residents not entitled to the preceding exemptions.)
18. All annual crops and provisions.
19. All fire-arms and munitions.
20. All wearing apparel not held as merchandize.
21. Individual stock owners where company taxed on capital.
22. Graveyards and tombstones, &c.
23. The property of revolutionary soldiers, and their widows, up to \$1000.

XXIV.—*Exemptions in Tennessee. (Acts of 1875.)*

1. Personal property, to amount of \$1000.
2. Direct produce of the soil in hands of producer, or immediate vendee.
3. All property of the United States.
4. All property of Tennessee.
5. County, city or town property used for public or corporation purposes.
6. Property of any religious denomination used for worship (confined to churches proper, and their furniture.)
7. Property of and used by public charitable corporations chartered in the State.
8. Property of public and local schools, where no income, &c., resulting.
9. Properties of universities, colleges, academies and other institutions of learning, public or private, where no pecuniary interest derived.
10. Property held and used for scientific, literary or educational purposes purely, where no private gain sought.

11. Manufactured articles of the produce of the state.
12. Cemeteries, tombstones, &c., where no profits derived.
13. Property of agricultural associations, fair grounds, &c., where no dividends sought.

XXV.—*New Brunswick.* (Rev. Stat. vol. 1.)

1. French inhabitants exempt from poor rates in discretion of sessions. (Rev. Stat. 129.)
2. The Corporations of the Cities of St. John and Fredericton.
3. Literary societies.
4. Charitable societies.
5. No stockholder of any such three last-mentioned corporations, shall be assessed from any property or income derived from such corporation. (130.)
6. By Act of 1870, it is provided as respects the *City of St. John* that the real estate of religious institutions shall be liable to taxation, except the following which shall be exempt:

Such parts of said real estate upon which church edifices actually in use for religious purposes—buildings actually in use for educational purposes—and parsonage houses, may be erected. (Acts of 1870, p. 145.)

7. Life insurance companies, the agents and managers thereof, shall be wholly exempt from taxation in the said City of St. John. (Stats. 1871, p. 108.)
8. Certain firemen of the City of St. John exempt for a certain period in consideration of services. (Stats. 1866, p. 88.)
9. Nothing in this Act shall extend to authorize any assessment on any person or agent for the freight or earnings of any vessel, steamboat or ship entering or clearing the harbour of St. John. (Stat. as to St. John, 1868, p. 67.)
10. Lands of Imperial Government. (Stat. 1862, p. 102.)

(The data as to New Brunswick is very incomplete, in consequence of absence of books.)

XXVI.—*Nova Scotia.**Exemptions.*

1. Lands belonging to Her Majesty, or held in trust for Her Majesty, for the public uses of the Province.
2. Every place of worship.
3. Every church-yard or burial ground.
4. The real estate of every college, academy, or other institution of learning.
5. Every public school-house.
6. Town hall, court house, lock-up house.
7. The property of every township, town, city or county, if occupied for the purposes thereof, or if unoccupied.
8. Temperance hall.
9. Public landings, breakwaters, and wharves.
10. All School lands.
11. The Provincial penitentiary, and land attached.
12. The Hospital for the insane, and land attached.
13. The Provincial railway, rolling stock, lands, &c.
14. Lands of widows, when of less value than \$400.
15. The like of minors.
16. The like of school teachers.
17. Funds invested in Provincial debentures.
18. Ships on the stocks in course of construction, and the timber and materials used or to be used therefor—to extent of half their value.
19. In respect of statute labour—the following are exempt unless their property exceeds \$1,000 in value, when they are to be rated for the excess, but pay no poll tax, viz:—
Males over 60 years of age.

Persons holding commissions in the army.

Clergymen.

Couriers.

Licensed Ferry-men.

Women.

Persons in a Fiduciary position. (Rev. Stats. 113, 123-5,—1873.)

XXVII.—*Manitoba.*

Exemptions.

1. Real estate of the Crown.
2. " the Province.
3. " the Municipality.
4. " of Indian tribes.
5. Every place of public worship.
6. Houses of religion.
7. Clergymens' residences.
8. Church-yards.
9. Burying-grounds.
10. Educational institutions.
11. Charitable institutions.
12. Public roadways and squares.
13. Township hall.
14. Gaol.
15. Hospital.

(With the land requisite for the due enjoyment of Nos. 5-15 inclusive. Stats. of 1874-5, p. 304.)

City of Winnipeg.

Exemptions.

1. All property vested in or for Her Majesty.
2. All property for the public uses of the Province.
3. Property held for Indian tribes, etc.
- If the foregoing occupied unofficially, occupant (only) shall be taxed.
4. Public school-houses.
5.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Court-houses} \\ \text{Gaols} \\ \text{Houses of Correction} \\ \text{Lock-up houses.} \end{array} \right.$	}	With the land attached and the personal property belonging to each.
---	---	---
6. Public hospitals
7. The Provincial penitentiary and the land attached.
8. Lunatic asylums, public poor-houses, alms-houses, orphan asylums, houses of industry, and the real and personal property belonging to or connected with the same.
9. Public libraries
10. Mechanics institutes
11.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Agricultural societies} \\ \text{Horticultural societies} \end{array} \right.$	}	The property of, if actually occupied by such.
--	---	--
12. So much of the personal property of any person as is invested on mortgage upon land, or is due on account of sale of land, the fee or freehold of which is invested in him.
13. Personal property invested in debentures of the Province, and such debentures.
14. The like as to municipal corporations of the Province.
15. The stock held by any person in railway companies.
16. Household effects of whatever kind.
17. Wearing apparel.
18. Every church or chapel, and the land in connection therewith up to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre (Stats. 1875, p. 455-6).

Exemptions from Special Land Tax (of 5c. per acre).

1. Lands vested in or for Her Majesty.
2. " for the public uses of the Province.
3. " within the limits of towns and villages.
4. " held for benefit of Indians.
5. " " charities.
6. " " churches.
7. " " colleges.
8. " " for clergymens' residences.
9. " " for benefit of public hospitals.
10. " " " schools.
11. " " " benevolent societies.
12. Homesteads under Act of Dominion.
13. Land on which permanent improvements to extent of \$5 an acre made.
14. Land, *bona fide*, owned by any resident householder of the Province, whether he resides thereon or not.
15. Land held under lease for timber or grazing purposes.
16. Lands belonging to "Winterers."
17. Certain lands of half-breed and other minors. (Act of 1873, pp. 3, 4).

XXVIII.—*British Columbia Exemptions.**City of Victoria.*

1. All real estate of Her Majesty.
2. " for public uses of the Province.
3. " of the Corporation, and occupied by some person in official capacity, or unoccupied.
4. All property of Indian tribes.
5. Places of public worship.
6. Churchyard.
7. Burying Ground.
8. Public School-house.
9. Public roadway, or square.
10. Town or City Hall.
11. Gaol, House of Correction, Lock-up house.
12. Public Hospitals, with the land absolutely requisite for the due enjoyment of Nos. 5-12 inclusive. (Revision of 1871.)

General, under General Assessment Act, 1876.

1. All real estate of Her Majesty unoccupied or occupied officially.
2. The like of the Province.
3. The like of Indians.
4. Every place of worship, and land connected therewith.
5. Church-yard or Burying-ground.
6. Public School-house, with the land attached thereto, and the personal property of.
7. The like Court-house, Gaol, House of Correction, Lock-up house.
8. The like Public Hospital.
9. Every public roadway and square.
10. Municipal property, except where occupied unofficially.
11. Industrial farms, and the property, real and personal, belonging to or connected with the same.
12. Lunatic asylums, do do
13. Reformatories, do do
14. The property of every public library, Mechanics' Institute, and other public, literary or scientific institution, if actually occupied by such.

15. The like as to Agricultural and Horticultural societies.
16. The personal property of the Governor-General.
17. do Lieutenant-Governor.
18. The property of fire companies.
19. The houses and premises whilst occupied by Imperial military or naval officers and privates in actual service—the full or half pay of any of these—the personal property of any such person on full pay or in actual service.
20. Any pension, salary, gratuity or stipend derived from Her Majesty's Imperial Treasury or elsewhere out of this Province.
21. All Imperial, Dominion or Provincial pensions (refers to all the Provinces of the Dominion).
22. Incomes under \$1,500.
23. " derived from property assessed hereunder.
24. All property, real or personal, beyond the limits of this Province.
25. So much of the real and personal property of any person as is equal to the just debts owed by him on account thereof.
26. The net personal property under \$300.
27. Clergymen's salaries.
28. The dwelling-houses occupied by clergymen and the lands attached thereto.
29. Household effects of whatever kind.
30. Books.
31. Wearing apparel.
32. Moneys *bonâ fide* invested in gold mines. (pp. 34-5.)

Exemptions from Land Tax (of 5c. an acre).

1. Lands of Her Majesty.
2. Lands for the public uses of the Province.
3. Lands within the limits of cities, townships, districts.
4. Indian lands.
5. Lands of Charitable Societies.
6. " Public Hospital.
7. " School.
8. " Benevolent Society. (pp. 35-6.)
9. Land, 160 acres west, or 320 acres east of the Cascades, while in occupation of actual settler.

XXIX.—*New Zealand Exemptions.*

1. Lands of Her Majesty, &c.
2. Lands of the Colony.
3. Lands of the Province in which they lie.
4. Lands of the Borough do do
5. Hospitals.
6. Benevolent Institutions.
7. Buildings used exclusively for charitable purposes.
8. The like literary and scientific institutions.
9. Churches and other buildings for religious worship.
10. Dwellings of officiating clergymen.
11. Public schools, &c., inhabited only by the master or mistress thereof or family, and the land surrounding and appertaining thereto.
12. Burial-grounds.
13. Certain specified public lands. (Stats. 1867, p. 296.)

XXX.—*Exemptions in Quebec (Province.)*

1. All public buildings intended for the use of the Civil Government.
2. The like for military purposes.

3. All public buildings intended for educational purposes.
4. The like for religious worship.
5. Property of Her Majesty.
6. Clergymen's houses.
7. Burying-grounds.
8. Charitable institutions.
9. Hospitals.
And the lands upon which the foregoing are erected.
10. Indigent persons (in discretion of the municipality.) (Con. Stat. L.C., pp. 244-5.—
Also, 23 Vic., c. 61, 1860.—Also Incorp. Act of Iberville, 1859, pp. 221-2.)

By the Municipal Code, 1870.

The following property is taxable in every local municipality :—

- (a) The yearly salary or income derived from the office of every judge or other civil servant appointed by the federal or provincial government.
- (b) The incomes of certain specified professional men, viz : advocates, notaries, pilots, physicians, surgeons, dentists, civil engineers, P.L. surveyors.
- (c) The annual salary of all other persons engaged in another's service and whose salary exceeds \$400 per annum.

By the same code, the following property is

Exempt.

1. Property of Her Majesty.
 2. " owned or occupied by municipal corporations.
 3. " owned by or occupied for the use of the Federal Government.
 4. " the like of the Provincial Government.
 5. " belonging to or occupied by the *fabriques*.
 6. " " to religious institutions or corporations.
 7. " " to charitable " "
 8. " " to educational " "
- (as to 5-8 inclusive, such property to be held for the ends for which these institutions were established and not solely to derive a revenue therefrom.)
9. Burial-grounds
 10. Bishops palaces, parsonages, and their dependencies.
But these properties liable for repairs of roads, &c., fronting them, when these are not at the cost of the corporation.
 11. Property of railway companies aided by the Provincial Government and during the continuance of such aid. (Stats. 1870.)

By the charter of St. Hyacinthe, the following additional

Exemptions

Are made :—

1. Cemeteries.
2. Every public school and the lot on which built.
3. Hospitals.
4. Court houses and gaols.
5. Lands of Her Majesty unless occupied, in which case taxes payable by tenant, &c.
6. Indigent persons in discretion of the council. (*Ib.*)

Exemptions from local improvement taxes in Montreal and Quebec : (i. e.) for making, repairing, &c. streets, drains, sewers, &c.

1. Real property of annual value of £5.
2. Property of religious communities of women.
3. Lands used for pasturage, raising hay or grain, situate without the fortification walls, Quebec. (Rev. Stats., 1845, pp. 347-9.)

Properties not Exempt from local rates for paving and repairing streets, viz. :

Churches.

Schools.

Convents.

Barracks.

Gaols.

Dead walls.

Void spaces of ground belonging to Government, or to any companies or persons.

All other public buildings whatever (except as above.) (*Ib.*)

Exemption of Officers' Horses in Montreal and Quebec.

Certain of these exempted. (*Ib.* 511.)

Corporation of Quebec, exemptions from all rates, local or otherwise.

1. The property of any incorporated institution for *education* or *charitable* purposes, and also all other property by such institution leased for such purposes or occupied as *school-houses*.....shall be exempt from taxation and from tenants' tax. (29 Vic. 1865, p. 268.)

Local Improvements in Montreal.

Local improvements other than repairing of streets chargeable on *all* the real estate of the street or section benefited, according to assessed value ; *no exemptions* being allowed. (23 Vic., c. 72, 1860.)

XXXI.—Exemptions in Ontario.

1. All property of Her Majesty (if unofficially occupied, the occupant to be taxed.)
2. All property for the public uses of the Province, do.
3. All property of Indian tribes, do.
4. Every place of worship and land used in connection therewith.
5. Church-yards or burying grounds.
6. The buildings and grounds of and attached to every university, college, high school or other incorporated seminary of learning, either unoccupied or actually used and occupied by such institution.
7. Public School houses with the land attached and the personal property belonging to each.
8. Town, city or township hall, do.
9. Court houses, and gaols, lock-up houses, do.
10. Houses of correction, do.
11. Public hospitals, do.
12. Every public road, and way, and square.
13. The property belonging to any county or local municipality (unless unofficially occupied.)
14. The Provincial Penitentiary and the land attached.
15. The Provincial Reformatory do.
16. The Central Prison. do.
17. Every Industrial Farm,

" Poor House,	}	and the real and personal property belonging to or connected with same.
" Alms House,		
" Orphan Asylum,		
" House of Industry,		
" Lunatic Asylum ; and		
" House belonging to a company for the reformation of offenders,		

18. The property of every Public Library, Mechanic's Institute and other literary or scientific institution, if actually occupied by such.
19. The property of every agricultural and horticultural society if actually occupied by such.
20. The personal property and official income of the Governor-General.
21. The official income of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.
22. The houses of and while occupied by officers and privates of H. M. Army and Navy (regular) in actual service.
23. The full or half pay of officers and privates of the regular army.
23. Any pension, salary, gratuity or stipend derived by any person from Her Majesty's Imperial Treasury, or elsewhere out of the Province.
24. The personal property of any person in Her Majesty's regular naval or military service, on full pay, or otherwise in actual service.
25. Pensions under \$200 a year, payable by the Dominion or this Province.
26. All grain, cereals, flour, live or dead stock, in *transitu*, and owned or held or in possession of a non-producer thereof.
27. The income of a farmer from his farm.
28. Incomes of merchants, mechanics and others from capital liable to assessment.
29. So much of the personal property of any person as is invested on mortgage of land or is due to him on account of the sale of land, the fee of which is in him.
30. Personal property invested in debentures of the Dominion, Province of Ontario, or any municipal corporation of that Province; and such debentures.
31. Shares in capital stock of incorporated or chartered banks doing business in this Province (but incomes, &c., derived therefrom by *residents of the Province, taxable.*)
32. Stock in railroad companies, shares in building societies and personal property invested in companies incorporated for lending money on real estate (but interest, &c., derived therefrom, taxable [no limitation as to residence.])
33. Personal property owned out of the Province; (but where it is situate in the Province and in the control of an agent on behalf of the non-resident owner, it is taxable.)
34. Personal property to an amount equal to the just debts owing on account thereof (except those secured by mortgage of his real estate or unpaid on account of purchase money of such real estate.
35. The personal property of any person if under \$100.
36. Income, if it does not exceed \$400.
37. Clergymen's salaries while actually connected with a church and performing duties as such to the extent of \$1000.
38. Clergyman's residence actually occupied by him, with the land attached, to the extent of 2 acres, not exceeding \$2000 in value.
39. Rental or other income derived from real estate except interest on mortgages.
40. Household effects of whatever kind.
41. Books.
42. Wearing apparel. (Rev. Stats., 1821-4.)
43. Gardens, Lawns, &c., in respect of value beyond capitalized value as such at 6 per cent. (p. 1829.)

XXXII.—*Exempted throughout the Dominion.*

1. The property of the Dominion.
2. of the Provinces respectively. (B. N. A. Act.)
3. Salaries and retiring allowances of the Judges.....imposed under any Act of the Parliament of Canada. (32-3 Vic. c. 4, s. 8.)

XXXIII.—*Exemptions in England.*

1. Government property—but a special grant is voted for the municipalities as an equivalent for the local rates which would have been charged in case of its being private property. Post Offices, Coast-guard Stations, County Courts, Police Courts,

Inland Revenue buildings, Custom Houses, Forts, Barracks, Arsenals, Dockyards and Convict Prisons are amongst the institutions in respect of which these payments are made.

2. Churches; but not Church property.

[Universities—Denominational Colleges—Church Schools and other places of learning—Charitable Institutions—and other similar places are not exempt from local rates.]

3. *All* incomes: the income tax being confined to the imperial revenue.

[Clergymen's houses not exempt.] (Exemptions from Taxation, City of Toronto, 1878.)

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